At Geneva
The Spanish problem before the League of Nations is discussed by Barnet Nover—Page 7.

The Washington Post

The Weather
Today and tomorrow—Fair, little change in temperature.
Yesterday—High, 79; low, 61.
Details on Page 26.

NO. 22,258 Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice, Washington, D. C. WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1937 X **** Copyright, 1937, By The Washington Post. THREE CENTS

Supreme Court Validates Security Act; Roosevelt Urges Wages and Hours Law

5 Lost Basque Battalions Slaughtered In Air Attack

100 Planes Rake Forces Cut Off From Main Arm of Defenders.

Refugees Arrive At British Haven

Offensive Begun at Madrid to Draw Troops From Bilbao Front.

By the United Press.

Hendaye, Franco-Spanish Frontier, May 24.—More than 800 Basque Loyalists, members of five "lost battalions" trapped in the hills southeast of Bilbao, were slaughtered late today when Gen. Emilio Mola sent 100 Rebel airplanes against them, frontier reports said.

Two hundred other Basques, finding all escape cut off, threw down their guns and surrendered.

The five "lost battalions" were trapped between the Arroitia and Durango rivers by Mola's advance that carried his troops to the outskirts of Lemona, 7 miles from Bilbao on the southwest and face-to-face with the Basque capital's "iron ring" of defenses.

Rebel planes began a systematic destruction of the "iron ring" that extends along a 19-mile defense line stretching from Basigo de Baquio on the Biscay coast to Galdacana, slightly beyond Lemona.

With their backs to the "iron ring," the defenders informed Mola defiantly that they have withstood four other sieges during the last 700 years and that, before they surrender, their wives and daughters will go into the trenches.

The Loyalists, attempting to stave off Mola's attack on Bilbao, lured their Rebel enemies into a new attack on Madrid.

Refugees Reach Britain.

North Stoneham, England, May 24 (AP).—Four thousand Spanish child refugees from Bilbao began new life in a tented city here today.

They were brought to Southampton by the Spanish government liner Habana last night and transferred to the tent community here today.

Intervention Suggested.

Geneva, May 24 (AP).—Unofficial Spanish circles tonight suggested that the present "hands off Spain" policy eventually be transformed into one of friendly intervention designed to end fighting on the Iberian peninsula.

Under the plan, all of the great powers of Europe would unite in telling both government and insurgent armies that they must call a halt in battle.

Zioncheck Widow Deserts Filmland For Services Here

Mrs. Rubye Nix Zioncheck, widow of Representative Marion A. Zioncheck, of Seattle, Wash., arrived here by plane from Hollywood yesterday to attend Congressional memorial services for her husband, to be held tomorrow at the Capitol.

She went directly to a downtown department store from the airport, and then to the Carlton Hotel.

"I've just come from Hollywood, where I completed screen tests for the part of Scarlett O'Hara in Margaret Mitchell's 'Gone with the Wind,'" said she. "I expect to be in town only about a week."

Ship Saves Crew Of Flaming Oil Vessel in Pacific

San Pedro, Calif., May 24 (U.P.).—The tanker American Fischer was abandoned 15 miles off the southern California coast today when fire followed an explosion aboard the 4,759-ton vessel.

Coast Guardsmen, boarding the blazing vessel with gas masks, found the body of Bruce Raber, pump man, in his bunk.

Whether he was killed by the explosion or burned to death was not known immediately.

The other crew members were taken off by the Texas Oil Co. tanker Reaper.

Armed Man Taken In Roosevelt Crowd

West Liberties, Ky., May 24 (AP).—A man listed as Murl McGuire, 30, Malone, Ky., was arrested today by State police and a .41 caliber revolver taken from him while Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was speaking to a crowd of several thousand persons at the dedication of a WPA school house. Mrs. Roosevelt was not informed of the incident until after she had finished speaking.

Third Son Born to Lindberghs At Country Home in England

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, to whom a son, their third child, was born on May 12. Col. Lindbergh yesterday phoned the American Embassy in London, from their home in Kent, and told attaches of the birth of the child more than a week ago.

Brother for Jon Arrived on Coronation Night, Aunt of Colonel's Wife Says; Flier Reveals Secret to U. S. Embassy; House Guarded.

By the Associated Press.

Sevenoaks, Kent, England, May 24.—The birth of a third son to Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh was revealed here today by the famous flier from the family's Old World retreat, Long Barn.

Details were withheld, but an aunt of Mrs. Lindbergh, in Cleveland, Ohio, announced the infant was born on the night of the coronation of King George VI—May 12. Col. Lindbergh, it was recalled, declined an invitation to attend the coronation.

In a telephone conversation with the American Embassy, in London, the aviator told his closely guarded secret today. The child was born more than a week ago, he said.

Pledging all his friends to secrecy, Lindbergh went for a long walk in the lonely hills near Long Barn. He and his wife have occupied this historic estate, save for aerial trips to the far corners of the earth and throughout Europe, since they fled to England, following the kidnaping and murder of their first-born.

The last year has been an adventurous one for the world's noted flying couple.

Last June Lindbergh and his wife, the former Anne Morrow, took off from England for Germany. They landed there June 23 and were received by Nazi Air Minister Col. Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering.

They were enthusastically greeted in Berlin. They took an air tour of Germany and the Rhineland, and

Continued on Page 16, Column 1.

Crucible Steel Signs Contract, Averts Strike

C. I. O. Union Recognized; Drive Continues on 4 Other Plants.

By the Associated Press.

Pittsburgh, May 24.—Leaders of unionized steel labor and management signed a pact today averting a threatened strike involving the 18,000 workers of the Crucible Steel Co. of America.

A contract, based on the union's agreement with the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, was signed by Chairman F. B. Hufnagel, of Crucible, and Chairman Philip Murray, of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

It recognized the union as collective bargaining agent for its members only.

Murray said Crucible's recognition of the union would "give greater impetus" to his announced "sign or we strike" drive against four other major steel producers with a pay roll of 175,000 men.

These companies, objectives in a concerted drive by the union, are Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Inland, and the Bethlehem

Continued on Page 16, Column 1.

Georgia Mob Cremates Killer Of Two Women

Colored Youth Slain in Escape; Body Is Stolen From Undertaker.

By the Associated Press.

Bainbridge, Ga., May 24.—A mob estimated at more than 100 men entered a colored undertaking parlor here tonight, took the body of a colored man, identified by Sheriff W. J. Catledge as Willie Reed, 20, confessed slayer of two white women, and dragged it around the public square behind a procession of automobiles.

The automobiles then moved into a colored baseball park at the edge of town and a pyre was made out of boards from the fence. The body was burned.

Sheriff Catledge, a short time before, announced that Reed had been shot and killed while deputies were taking him to an Albany jail.

He had been arrested earlier in the day at Dothan, Ala., where the sheriff said he confessed to the slaying of two women identified as Venie Mae Richards, 16, and Mrs. Ruby Hurst, 30. One of the bodies

Continued on Page 26, Column 4.

Early Action Asked; 2 Bills Are Offered

Objectives of Old NRA Aim of Measures in Both Houses.

Minima Open for Study; 5-Man Board Given Wide Powers.

Text of the President's message—Page 5.
Digest of proposed wage laws—Page 22.

By Robert C. Albright.

Minus "Blue Eagle" trappings, wages and hours objectives of the invalidated NRA were recommended to Congress yesterday by President Roosevelt, who asked action this session to "extend the frontiers of social progress."

Hardly had his message been read, before the proposed "Fair Labor Standards Act of 1937" made its appearance in House and Senate.

Sponsored in the Senate by Chairman Hugo Black, of the Senate Labor Committee, and in the House by Chairman William P. Connery, of the House Labor group, the nearly identical bills struck at "substandard labor conditions."

Child Labor Outlawed.

Minimum wages and maximum hours in interstate commerce industries, under regulation by a five-man Labor Standards Board, were prescribed. Labor by children under 16 was outlawed in both measures.

At the last minute, both Black and Connery struck from their bills specific mention of a wage minimum and an hours maximum. This, they said, will be determined by Congress, subject to upward and downward variation by the Labor Standards Board.

Earlier, Administration officials had tentatively agreed on a work-week from 35 to 40 hours, and 40 cents an hour as a minimum wage. Both bills carry "time-and-a-half" pay for overtime.

Hearings Announced.

Connery announced hearings will open before he House Labor Committe next Monday or Tuesday, with Secretary of Labor Francis Perkins and Assistant Attorney General Robert H. Jackson before the group. He predicted hearings will close in a fortnight, and the House will call up the measure immediately thereafter.

Black announced that simultaneous hearings will be held by the Senate Labor Committee. He said he saw no reason for delaying Senate consideration until after the House has acted. Both echoed the President's "hope" that legislation can "be passed at this session of the Congress further to help those who toil in factory and on farm."

"We have promised it," the President said in his message. "We cannot stand still."

Result of 4-Month Study.

Product of four months of study by Administration officials, and White House conversations over the week-end with Black and Connery, the legislation is based on the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution, and a declaration that "substandard" labor conditions affect the free flow of goods.

Only the bare outlines of the measure were contained in the President's message.

"Allowing for a few exceptional trades and permitting longer hours on the payment of time and a half for overtime, it should not be difficult to define a general maximum working week," said the President.

"Allowing for appropriate qualifications and general classifications by administrative action, it should also be possible to put some floor below which the wage ought not to fall. There should be no difficulty in ruling out the products of the labor of children from any fair market."

On these general precepts the legislation introduced by Black and

Continued on Page 4, Column 6.

Highlights of Roosevelt Plea, Court Rulings

Significant points made in President's message:

All but the hopelessly reactionary will agree that to conserve our primary resources of man power, Government must have some control over maximum hours, minimum wage, the evil of child labor and the exploitation of unorganized labor.

Goods produced under conditions which do not meet rudimentary standards of decency should be regarded as contraband and ought not to be allowed to pollute the channels of interstate trade.

Allowing for a few exceptional trades and permitting longer hours on the payment of time and a half for overtime, it should not be difficult to define a general maximum working week.

Allowing for appropriate qualifications and general classifications by administrative action, it should also be possible to put some floor below which the wage ought not to fail.

With the establishment of these rudimentary standards as a base we must seek to build up, through appropriate administrative machinery, minimum wage standards of fairness and reasonableness, industry by industry.

The overwhelming majority of this Nation has little patience with that small minority which vociferates today that prosperity has returned, that wages are good, that crop prices are high and that Government should take a holiday.

Reads Two Opinions

JUSTICE CARDOZO, who read two of the three security act opinions yesterday on his sixty-seventh birthday.

Pertinent excerpts from Justice Cardozo's rulings:

The inference of abdication (of States' rights) dissolves in thinnest air when the deposit (of State unemployment tax receipts with the Federal Treasury) is conceived of as dependent upon a statutory consent, and not upon a contract effective to create a duty.

It is too late today for the argument to be heard with tolerance that in a crisis so extreme the use of moneys of the Nation to relieve the unemployed and their dependents is a use for any purpose narrower than the promotion of general welfare.

At times taxpayers have contended that the Congress is without power to lay an excise on the enjoyment of a privilege created by State law.

The power to tax the activities and relations that constitute a calling considered as a unit is the power to tax any of them.

The hope behind this statute is to save men and women from the rigors of the poor-house as well as from the haunting fear that such a lot awaits them when journey's end is near.

With the loss of savings inevitable in periods of idleness, the fate of workers over 65, when thrown out of work, is little less than desperate.

The problem is plainly national in area and dimensions. Moreover, laws of the separate States cannot deal with it effectively.

Job Insurance Upheld, 5 - 4; U. S. Old-Age Pensions, 7-2

Rulings Give Congress Broad Power in Case of National Crisis.

Treasury Markets Are Strengthened

27,000,000 Workers, 2,700,000 Employers Are Affected.

Text of majority opinion on unemployment insurance phases of social security act.—Page 8.
Texts of dissenting opinions on unemployment insurance, by Mr. Justice McReynolds, Page 14; by Mr. Justice Sutherland, Page 7; by Mr. Justice Butler, Page 8.
Text of majority opinion on old-age pension provisions of the act.—Page 7.
"Social Security Act Upheld," an editorial.—Page 6.
Pictorial History of Social Security Legislation.—Page 10.

By Franklyn Waltman.

Taking a much broader view of the general welfare clause of the Constitution than was expected, even by Government attorneys, the Supreme Court in three momentous opinions yesterday upheld the legality of the New Deal social security program.

The New Deal's victory was complete. Although the old conservative bloc of four justices dissented from the decisions declaring constitutional the Federal employment insurance taxes and the Alabama State unemployment insurance act—typical of such State legislation—only two justices turned thumbs down on the Federal old-age pension taxes.

Before a courtroom crowded with fashionable and distinguished spectators, including six Senators—one a prospective member of the Supreme Court—a majority of that tribunal moved further in these decisions along the road of liberal interpretation of the Constitution blazed by the Washington State minimum wage and Wagner labor relations act opinions.

27,000,000 Affected.

Significant as were those rulings in opening the way for a consummation of many of the major objectives of the New Deal, the decisions handed down yesterday were more widespread and far-reaching, especially in their immediate results.

The court's decisions directly affected more than 27,000,000 industrial workers and approximately 2,700,000 employers who have been paying taxes under requirements of the Federal old-age pension and unemployment insurance schemes. It also had directly a favorable effect on Government finances.

For the 27,000,000 workers the court's decisions meant, unless the legislation meanwhile is repealed, a pension of varying amounts after the age of 65 is reached, and in most States a cushion for a limited period in the form of benefit payments in the event of unemployment.

For the Nation's 2,700,000 industrial employers who fall under the act, the decision meant they must continue to pay, at this time, taxes equivalent to 3 per cent of their aggregate pay rolls, less the total of individual salaries and wages in excess of $3,000. In the future they will be required to pay even higher pay roll taxes.

Commodity Prices Rising.

These pay roll levies are playing their part in raising commodity price levels and will continue to do so as the rate of taxation increases, thus adding slightly to the cost of living. Meanwhile, worker incomes are decreased by 1 per cent this year as a contribution to the old-age pension fund, and in succeeding years may be decreased up to 3 per cent.

For the Treasury the decisions meant a continuation of the flow of revenue from unemployment and old-age pension taxes—estimated to reach $324,600,000 in this fiscal year and $774,800,000 in the year commencing July 1. Upholding the so-

Continued on Page 4, Column 2.

Abattoir Bill Is Recommitted As Protests Rise

Ban Legislation Attacked by O'Connor; Hearings Are Ordered.

Confronted by rising opposition against a bill to ban abattoirs and other "nuisance" industries from the Capital, Chairman Mary T. Norton, of the House District Committee, yesterday had the measure recommitted for public hearings.

The action was taken after Representative O'Connor (Democrat), New York, had assailed the bill as "the strangest piece of legislation" he ever had seen and other members had carped at its "unfinished sentences" and legislative form.

Plainly indignant at the outburst of opposition, Mrs. Norton concluded the debate abruptly with the announcement.

"In view of the unfair opposition that has developed and because some members feel that not enough time has been given to consideration of the bill, I ask unanimous consent that it be recommitted to the District Committee."

Emergency Stressed.

Representative Phillips (Democrat), Connecticut, raised an objection on the ground that an emergency existed.

"If we don't act quickly," he said, "the Gobel Co. will build this slaughter-house, and it will be too late."

Mrs. Norton then moved for the recommitment, and the motion prevailed.

She stated after adjournment that a sub-committee will be appointed tomorrow to hold hearings.

She told the House that, in view of the Senate hearings, that a House inquiry would accomplish little, if anything, but that it might "satisfy objections."

Representative Mead (Democrat),

Continued on Page 3, Column 2.

Blizzard Sets Polar Party's Ice Floe Adrift

Base With 13 Men Moves Toward North America; Planes Delayed.

By the Associated Press.

Moscow, May 24.—Thirteen members of Soviet Russia's polar expedition who established a base on an ice floe drifted away from the North Pole tonight toward North America at a rate of about half a mile hourly.

A severe Arctic blizzard carried the explorers in a westerly direction while their supply ships waited to take off from Rudolf Island for the base.

Advices received here said today's position of the base was unascertainable because the sun was hidden by the snowstorm.

The presence of 13 men at the polar base came as a surprise in Moscow, as an earlier announcement said 11 men had landed there. Today, however, messages from the base indicated a movie operator and a mechanic were included in the party.

Dr. Otto J. Schmidt, leader of the expedition, told the supply party at Rudolf Island by radio that a polar storm and heavy, low-hanging clouds would make the 560-mile flight too hazardous.

A radiogram from Schmidt also told of the first Communist Party meeting ever held at the North Pole as a blizzard lashed the Red flag.

Ivan Papanin, commander of the base, awaiting a break in the weather to inform the supply planes, reported the temperature was 11 degrees below zero, with a stiff wind blowing.

37 Bitten by Rabid Dog.

Los Angeles, May 24 (AP).—Thirty-seven children in the Palos Verdes area who were bitten by a puppy with rabies while they crowded about it were being given Pasteur treatments today

House Repeals D.C. Red Rider By 182-60 Vote

Bill Previously Passed by Senate; 'Pinks' Win Amendment.

By James D. Secrest.

The House of Representatives, which two years ago unwittingly imposed the "little red rider" on the District schools, yesterday, in effect, wiped it off the statute books.

By a standing vote of 182 to 60 it adopted a conference report which proposed outright repeal of the nationally known law, but carried a "face-saver" for "pinks" who were afraid Washington school teachers might forthwith begin advocating communism.

As the Senate had previously adopted the report, only the signature of President Roosevelt is necessary to eradicate an act which for two years has prevented public school teachers from discussing even the facts of the Soviet Republic.

Compromise Accepted.

The House action was taken during a stormy District day session. Three quorum calls were necessary before determined Chairman Mary T. Norton could put through the conference report and four of eight local bills on the calendar. She finally was forced to withdraw one measure, recommit another and move to adjourn before the last two bills were reached.

A last-minute tangle threatened to wreck the District Committee's carefully drawn compromise plan for repealing the "red rider" for a while after Representative McCormack (Democrat), of Massachusetts, author of the "pink rider," had given it his blessing.

McCormack, while explaining that he would prefer his amendment, which prohibited the advo-

Continued on Page 3, Column 2.

Quezon Is Amused Over McNutt Rule On Toast Drinking

New York, May 24 (AP).—Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine Commonwealth, arrived from London today highly amused at discussion of High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt's notification to foreign consuls that the high commissioner expected precedence over island government officials when toasts are drunk at formal dinners.

The Philippine president who would rank fourth in the matter of toasts should Commissioner McNutt's request be carried out, said humorously he did not think a diplomatic crisis would result.

"Seriously, I cannot make a comment until the matter comes to me officially," he added.

President Quezon said he had met Commissioner McNutt.

"We had cocktails together once in New York," he said.

"Who was toasted first?"

"Nobody," he replied. "We just had a drink together. I never refuse a drink."

Rockefeller Body Borne North For Funeral Rites Tomorrow

By the Associated Press.

Ormond Beach, Fla., May 24.—The body of John D. Rockefeller, sr., was carried northward from Florida for the last time tonight.

As in the past devotional services preceded his departure but this time his household heard words that consigned his body to the ages.

Eight of those who looked after him in his declining years accompanied him toward Pocantico Hills, N. Y., in the special car brought for the purpose.

They are Mrs. Fannie Evans, his cousin and for many years his hostess; V. Ward Madison, his secretary; Michael Morrissey, Rockefeller's butler; John H. Yorell, his attendant and nurse; Mrs. Florence A. Mitchell, a friend of Mrs. Evans; Miss Bertha M. Margot, her maid, and Lawrence Prior and Holden M. Wood, employes at the Casements, Rockefeller's estate here.

Funeral services are to be held at Pocantico Hills Wednesday and burial will be in Cleveland, Ohio, the following day.

Brief rites for the aged millionaire, who complained of feeling tired and then slipped peacefully into death Sunday at the age of 97, were held at The Casements before the body was placed aboard the Pullman.

Rockefeller's favorite hymns, "Come Thou Fount of Every Blessing" and "No Night There" were sung by I. W. Ramsey, accompanied by Mrs. W. C. Wooten.

The Rev. James M. Anderson, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, confined his services to reading of the Scriptures.

Following the Psalm were verses from John, Romans, Second Timothy and other books of the Bible.

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Dr. Hugo Eckener Arrives in Washington To Beg U. S. to Share Its Supply of Helium

Dr. Hugo Eckener, of Freidrichshafen, Germany, came to Washington last night to ask the Government for helium. This country has a near monopoly.

"We must have helium," Dr. Eckener told newsmen at the Mayflower Hotel. "Without it we cannot continue the flights. That is clear.

The 69-year-old airman, world's foremost authority on dirigibles, came to Washington from Lakehurst, N. J., where on May 6 the mighty Hindenburg crashed in flames, with a loss of 36 lives.

Had the Hindenburg been inflated with helium instead of highly inflammable hydrogen, there would have been no such fire.

Under the helium act of 1925, the consent of the Secretary of the Interior (under whom comes the Bureau of Mines) and the Secretaries of War and Navy was necessary before the President could authorize the export of helium. The act was designed not so much to save helium for American use—there was relatively little demand—but to prevent foreign countries from using it against the United States in case of war.

Last week President Roosevelt appointed a committee of five Cabinet officers to study the question of helium. Chairman is Secretary of the Interior Ickes, and the other members are Secretary of State Hull, Secretary of War Woodring, Secretary of the Navy Swanson and Secretary of Commerce Roper.

Presumably Dr. Eckener will confer with members of this committee, although he said on his arrival last night he had asked for no appointments. He was told by a reporter Secretary Roper had arranged a luncheon in his honor for 1 o'clock today.

Lakehurst, N. J., May 24 (AP).—A new theory for the destruction of the Hindenburg—blaming an electrical hydrogen indicator developed for this airship—was advanced tonight by Anton Heinen, veteran German airship pilot and lieutenant commander in the United States Naval Reserve.

Emphasizing his theory was only a "strong suspicion," Heinen suggested that although the instrument which carried 24 volts of electricity was supposed to be gas-tight, hydrogen might have seeped into it through its fabric membrane.

Congress Holds Hopes for Court Bill Withdrawal

Sees Chance President May Shelve Plan in View of Pension Ruling.

By Sidney Olson.

Sentiment on Capitol Hill yesterday gathered around the hope the President's court reorganization bill would be shelved, after word came the Supreme Court had upheld the Government in the social security act cases.

Back of the feeling, expressed by members of both sides in the struggle over the court bill, was the fear that further insistence by the President on a no-compromise attitude would split the Democratic Party.

Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (Democrat), Illinois, one of the few Senators still uncommitted in the court fight, said significantly:

"I would like to see this issue removed insofar as it imperils the election of Senators who are useful to this body—both Democrats and Republicans alike." He referred specifically to a number of Senators who face primaries and then elections in the next campaign.

Is Disrupting Influence.

An opposition leader, Senator Edward R. Burke (Democrat), Nebraska, said: "As long as the bill is still pending it will act as a disrupting influence in the majority party. The bill should be dropped at once."

Senator Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas, Senate majority leader, said he doubted the court's decisions would affect the court bill. This statement was at once seized upon by such opposition members as Senator Bennett C. Clark (Democrat), Missouri, who said: "The reason the decision will have no effect on the court bill is because the bill is already dead. This decision is like kicking a corpse."

Senator Pat McCarran (Democrat), Nevada, added: "This puts the last nail in the coffin of the court bill. I don't think the Senate should be annoyed or delayed by it any longer."

Tough Sledding Likely.

Some Administration leaders privately stated that even a compromise bill suggesting the addition of two justices, instead of six, "might have tough sledding."

The latest rumor on appointment of Senator Robinson to the Supreme Court, coming from a usually sound source, suggested the President would withhold Robinson's appointment until shortly before the close of the present session, in order to insure passage of more New Deal legislation.

A possible break in the Senate's unanimity behind Robinson for the court post came yesterday with word the two Illinois Senators, Lewis and William H. Dieterich, were pushing their own candidates for the Supreme Court vacancy. Lewis is behind Warren Orr, of Rock Island, a member of the State Supreme Court, and Dieterich favors either Orr or Norman L. Jones, another State Supreme Court justice. House Illinois delegation backing has been promised, it was understood, for these choices.

Nazi Flag Is Regarded As Revelation of God

Berlin, May 24 (AP).—A "Hitler Youth" propagandist informed Germans today that the order's leadership regards the Nazi flag as a revelation of God.

That view was attributed to Baldur von Schirach, leader of the "Hitler Youth," by Guenther Kaufmann, von Schirach's personal press chief.

Door-to-Door Licenses Required for Farmers

Police Chief Ernest W. Brown yesterday instructed police that all produce farmers who market their goods from door to door must obtain a license.

In an order issued to all precinct commanders Maj. Brown cited an act of Congress which prohibits anyone from selling without a license.

Politics and People

Supreme Court Approval of Security Program Was Foregone Conclusion Several Weeks Ago.

By Franklyn Waltman

SUPREME COURT approval of the old-age pension and unemployment insurance taxes under the social security act was a foregone conclusion several weeks ago. It was forecast not alone by the evidence which appeared two months ago that a majority of the court had turned toward a more liberal interpretation of the Constitution.

WALTMAN.

It was chiefly indicated by the weakness of the arguments assailing the legislation as unconstitutional. Great reliance was placed by the opposing attorneys on the court's decision in the AAA case, but Assistant Attorney General Robert H. Jackson and Charles E. Wyzanski, jr., so successfully demolished the analogy they were trying to draw that only two members of the Supreme Court were convinced.

Critics of the Supreme Court and those who regard the New Deal as infallible already are contending that the majority of the tribunal have fled from the position they took in the AAA case. They did nothing of the sort, as Justice Cardozo—who had no sympathy for the earlier decision—pointed out yesterday.

The court invalidated the AAA levies on the ground that they were not taxes but punitive exactions designed for the sole purpose of regulating the growing of crops, held by the court to be a local activity and outside of Federal jurisdiction. No effort at regulation is made in the social security act. The taxes are levied to raise revenue to protect workers against the ravages of unemployment and old age in the interest of the Nation's general welfare.

A State may co-operate in the Federal unemployment program if it wishes by meeting the standards set. It may, within its discretion, refuse to co-operate. But, as Justice Cardozo points out, such refusal in times of economic distress would throw an added burden on the National Government and therefore it is only right and proper that the Treasury should protect tiself by the additional tax levied.

Actually, in the matter of the unemplyoment insurance taxes, the Federal Government is removing obstructions to freedom of action by the States and permitting them to co-operate. Also, as Justice Cardozo pointed out, the problem of old age is a national one and can be handled in a practical manner only on a national basis.

* * *

"Justice Cardozo's opinions sounded to me more like economic and sociological treatises than legal decisions," remarked one courtroom spectator yesterday.

And so they did. But this spectator should have seen the Government's briefs in the social security cases! In large part they comprised a discussion of the dislocating effects of widespread unemployment and the disadvantage of age in this industrial age and contained pages of statistics on population trends and economic developments.

This is a relatively new technique in the pleading of constitutional law, introduced, however, many years ago by Justice Louis D. Brandeis when he prepared, as a practicing lawyer, the briefs in behalf of the constitutionality of the Oregon minimum wage law. Subsequently he was named to the court and was unable to participate in the final determination of the validity of the Oregon law. It will be recalled that the law was upheld only by a Supreme Court deadlock—four to four, thus postponing a decisive ruling until the Adkins decision, now happily overruled.

In defending the Oregon law, Justice Brandeis had to combat the argument that the State Legislature had acted arbitrarily and outside of the scope of its police power, thus violating the constitutional requirement of due process. He set out to demonstrate that the Legislature was confronted, not theoretically but actually, with an evil and that it had adopted a reasonable and appropriate remedy to cure that evil.

Thus, he set to work to pile facts on top of facts about conditions surrounding the employment of women. Instead of quoting ad infinitum what Marshall, Taney, Chase, Fuller and White had to say about Federal power, the then Mr. Brandeis cited the established legal rules laid by the court and then undertook to demonstrate that the Oregon Legislature had acted within the rules.

His procedure became known as the "Brandeis technique" and although it was introduced more than 20 years ago, it has been widely applied only recently and especially by the younger Harvard lawyers. It was used with favorable results by the Government in defending the Wagner labor relations act.

There the lawyers of the National Labor Relations Board from the beginning of the controversial cases built up voluminous factual records of the integration of industry to demonstrate that the activities of those opposing the law had a direct and substantial effect on the flow of interstate commerce. Such facts won for the Government victories in the cases of the Associated Press, the Jones & Laughlin, the Richmond clothing manufacturer and the Michigan trailer maker, as evidenced by the recital of such facts in the Supreme Court decisions in those cases.

In defending the social security taxes the Government's task was to demonstrate that they were levied under the general welfare clause of the Constitution. It was necessary to prove that the object of Congress was to remedy a problem national in scope, with measures reasonable and appropriate.

Thus, the defenders of the act set out to demonstrate to the court how widespread unemployment was during the depression and the burden it cast on the Federal Treasury; that the number of persons over 65 years of age was annually increasing; that persons even over 40 years of age are at a disadvantage in seeking employment and the care of the aged was commencing to be a severe burden, not alone on local governments but also on the Federal Government.

It was on the basis of these facts that the majority of the Supreme Court based their rulings, demonstrating the potency of facts over mere argument.

* * *

Approval of the social security taxes yesterday gave Assistant Attorney General Jackson a perfect score in arguing constitutional questions before the Supreme Court. Previously this term he persuaded the court to uphold the tax on silver profits and the Philippine coconut oil tax and he won a favorable decision on the validity of the public utility holding company act from the New York Circuit Court of Appeals. The aluminum company—the case on which Jackson is now working—had better take care.

* * * *

Some jeering persons contended that Senator Joe Robinson attended yesterday's Supreme Court session to familiarize himself with the duties and procedure there. He did not. He went to present a candidate for admission from Oregon.

Holding Units Must Go, Rail Magnates Told

Truman Attacks Banker Control Plan at Hearing Before Senate.

By the Associated Press.

Acting Chairman Truman (Democrat), of Missouri, of the Senate Railway Finance Committee, informed a group of powerful transportation magnates yesterday Congress eventually will have to get rid of railroad holding companies.

His denunciation of railway control by "New York bankers" indicated for the first time what legislation the committee may propose as the result of a five-month investigation.

Yesterday's session was drawing to a close when the Missouri Senator slapped his palms against the green-covered committee table and declared:

"These hearings have very plainly brought out that holding companies and New York bankers are not the proper people to run the railroads."

He addressed his remarks to William J. Harahan, president of the Chesapeake & Ohio, Nickle Plate and Pere Marquette lines, and to half a dozen other high executives of the $3,000,000,000 Van Sweringen transportation empire.

A few minutes earlier he had charged Alleghany Corporation, a major holding company in the Van Sweringen system—repeatedly had used stock operations as "a device to avoid the antitrust laws and the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission."

A series of witnesses told the committee that in 1932 Alleghany had sold one of its affiliated carriers, Chesapeake & Ohio, an option to purchase control of two other roads in the same system, the Erie and Nickel Plate.

Truman observed the Interstate Commerce Commission never had approved domination of these two lines by the C. & O., and asserted that the option was "just a device to get around the United States Government."

High Court Rules In Duke Jury Case

By the Associated Press.

The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that an attempt to influence a jury may be prosecuted by information instead of by an indictment. Its unanimous decision delivered by Justice Sutherland was on litigation involving Jesse C. Duke, Washington, D. C. attorney, who has been disbarred from practicing before the Supreme Court.

Duke was convicted of handing a letter to the Federal grand jury at Alexandria, Va., considering charges against him in harboring as fugitives Representative John H. Hoeppel, of California, and his son, Charles J. Hoeppel, convicted of conspiring to sell an appointment to West Point.

Duke appealed to the Fourth Circuit Court and it asked the Supreme Court to answer two questions about which it was in doubt. They were:

"1. May a disdemeanor, for which no infamous punishment is prescribed, be prosecuted by information, where the punishment therefor may exceed $500 fine or six months' imprisonment, without hard labor, or both? 2. May an offense under Section 137 of the Criminal Code (dealing with influencing juries) be prosecuted by information?"

White Slave Suspect Held in $10,000 Bond

Edward L. Brinkley, seized here last week in connection with a white slavery drive in Baltimore, was held under $10,000 bond yesterday when arraigned before United States Commissioner Needham C. Turnage.

Brinkley refused to waive extradition following his arrest by Department of Justice agents Saturday. He was arraigned on a fugitive warrant from Maryland.

In Congress

YESTERDAY.

Senate.

Met at noon and recessed at 2:05 p. m. until noon Wednesday.

Passed the milk marketing agreement bill.

Disposed of minor bills on the calendar.

Interstate Commerce Committee continued railroad refinancing investigation.

House.

Met at noon and adjourned at 3.41 p. m. until noon today.

Adopted conference report repealing the "red rider."

Ways and Means Committee considered tariff act amendments.

Agriculture Committee considered the farm program.

TODAY.

Senate.

Not in session.

Military Affairs Committee considers sale of helium gas for airships.

Appropriations sub-committee considers District of Columbia supply bill.

Interstate Commerce Committee resumes railroad refinancing inquiry.

House.

Meets at noon.

Resumes consideration of $1,500,000,000 relief appropriation.

Appropriations Committee considers deficiency bill for public buildings.

Foreign Affairs Committee considers new bill for New York world's fair.

Civil Service Committee considers veterans' preference bill.

Agriculture Committee resumes farm program study.

Uniform Dollar Bank Bill's Aim

By the Associated Press.

Representative Patman (Democrat), of Texas, announced today 155 House members had agreed on legislation for Government ownership of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks.

He said the bill would seek to prevent injurious expansion and contraction of credit and currency, to maintain a dollar of uniform purchasing power and to "encourage the sound local bank."

The legislation, which would become effective January 1, 1938, would limit the salary of any officer, director or employe of any Federal Reserve Bank or the Federal Reserve Board to $25,000 annually.

Treasury Group Studies First Federal Contract

Officials of the Treasury Department and the Federal Home Loan Bank yesterday announced that they were working out the final form of a contract by which it will be proposed that the First Federal Savings and Loan Association shall purchase the assets of the closed Fidelity Building and Loan Association.

The action will speed the opening of the association here. Within a short time the form of the proposed contract is expected to be agreed to, so the informal offer can be made by the new First Federal to the Controller of Currency, whose receiver, John Nolan, now is in control of the closed institution.

Yale Alumni Dinner At Mayflower Tomorrow

The annual dinner of the Yale University alumni in Washington will be held at the Mayflower Hotel tomorrow at 7 o'clock, with Attorney General Homer Cummings, Chairman Landis of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Wayne Chatfield Taylor and Dean Acheson as guests of honor.

Edward to Wed In Music Room Of Old Chateau

Alcove Can Accommodate 30; Library to Handle Overflow.

By the Associated Press.

Monts, France, May 24.—Mrs. Wallis Warfield will become the bride of the Duke of Windsor in an alcove of the Chateau de Cande's Louis XVI music room, chateau sources indicated tonight.

Although no official announcement of the exact wedding scene was made, removal of a Grand piano from its customary place in the alcove led to belief that spot had been selected.

The music room, about 18 by 25 feet, will seat 30 persons, and thus be more than large enough to care for the guests, who could, if necessary, overflow into the adjoining library. The alcove faces the library door.

During the day Edward played tennis, while Mrs. Warfield and her "Aunt Bessie," Mrs. D. Buchanan Merryman, of Washington, D. C., took a long walk about the chateau grounds.

$2,000,000 for Royalty.

London, May 24 (AP).—The House of Commons, ignoring a suggestion King George VI be paid a salary of $2,000 a year like members of Parliament, tonight approved the government's civil list resolution.

It provided the royal family with an annual sum of £595,000 ($2,975,000).

William Gallacher, lone Communist in the house, made the suggestion "you give the monarch the same wage as a member of Parliament gets."

"He doesn't do any more work," he added. "Let him live in a council house with a little garden in which he might receive those who came to see him. * * * But all the nice gentlemen on the other side of the house (Conservatives) and all the dukes and duchesses would then give him the cold shoulder."

Josiah Wedgwood, Laborite, declared "the voting of large sums of money for the greedy gang of flunkeys hanging on to the court is having a bad effect and the sooner it is checked, the better."

President Lincoln Club To Give Navy Plaque

A bronze plaque, commemorating the three officers and 23 enlisted men who lost their lives when the transport U. S. S. President Lincoln was torpedoed during the World War, will be formally presented to the Navy next Monday morning. The plaque will be presented by the U. S. S. President Lincoln Club, made up of supervisors of the disaster, and received for the Navy by Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

The U. S. S. President Lincoln was struck by three German torpedoes May 31, 1918, 400 miles off the French coast bound for the United States. Although there were 715 persons on board, all but 26 were saved. The ship sank in 25 minutes, and survivors were rescued by two United States destroyers 18 hours later.

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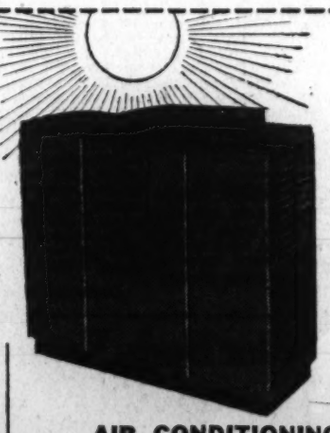

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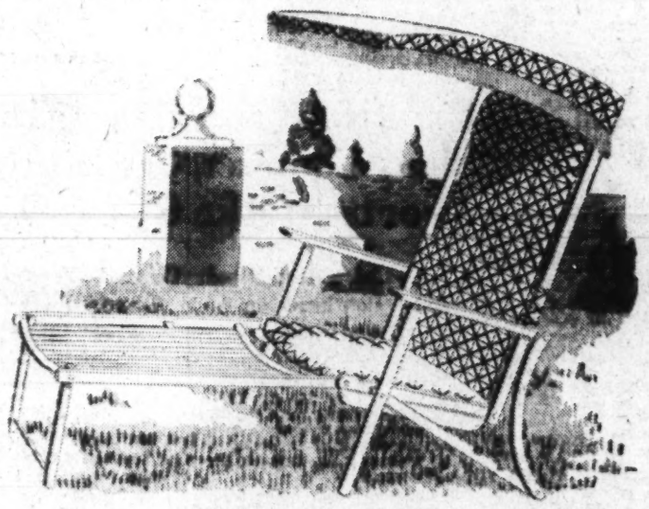

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Lawyer Called 'Brains' of Plot To Rob Tailor

Colored Defendant Turns State's Evidence in Tomlinson Trial.

Unexpectedly pleading guilty, a colored man turned state's evidence yesterday in the trial of J. William Tomlinson, and Tomlinson, portrayed a well-known lawyer, as the "master mind" behind a $785 robbery here last August.

Charles Henry Bass, indicted along with Tomlinson and Phillip John Pratt, colored, surprised the court by entering a guilty plea after a jury had been chosen and opening statements made. The three were charged with engineering the robbery of a tailor, Sam Siratonis, with Tomlinson allegedly the "brains" and the two colored men the "tools."

"Tomlinson told us he had patrolled the place and observed that 7:30 in the morning would be the best time to pull the job," Bass testified. "He said people would be hurrying to work and wouldn't pay any attention.

"After the robbery, I went to Pratt's house and Tomlinson was there splitting the money. The money was on a table, piled up in three piles. They gave me some. I got $260. I didn't count the others. Tomlinson handed me mine in fives, tens, and twenties. He said we overlooked some. We got only $785."

Other 2 Deny Guilt.

Tomlinson stood fast to his plea of "not guilty," as did Pratt. Cross-examination of Bass failed to break down his long and detailed account of how the robbery was plotted. Assistant United States Attorneys Samuel F. Beach and Charles B. Murray elicited Bass's confession in an hour of dramatic testimony, starting as follows:

"I met Tomlinson for the first time the morning of July 15, at I street and First street. He and Pratt and I drove up Fourteenth street to the tailor shop. Tomlinson said: 'You see that little fellow in the door? That's the man I'm talking about?'"

Siratonis was brought into the courtroom. Bass identified him as the man he had seen standing in the doorway of the shop at 3003 Fourteenth street.

"Next morning we arranged to meet Tomlinson again. Tomlinson gave me a suit of clothes to have pressed. 'You'll notice a bulge in the tailor's left rear pocket,' he told me. 'That's the money.' He told me this is a man carrying $800 to $1,000 in his pocket, that he is afraid of banks. Tomlinson said all we had to do was go in and get it."

Bass "Unwilling."

Bass then related he was unwilling to go through with the job as it was "risky," and he had a girl he wanted to marry and a mother to support, neither of whom he wanted to jeopardize. Asked why he did go through with it, he explained that "Tomlinson talked me into it. He told me I didn't have to worry; he was a big lawyer in town and stood high with the district attorney's office, and would get me out on a writ.

"He said the money would make me independent; I could keep my wife in comfort and take care of my mother." Tomlinson also told the witness, it was testified, that he might "be taken for a ride" if he revealed Tomlinson's "secret."

On August 17, Bass said, "Tomlinson told me everything was all set, the car furnished, guns and everything was arranged for me to meet Pratt at 7 a. m. It was to go in first and ask the tailor for a suit I had left to be patched. When he turned his back, Pratt was to come in and hold him up, giving me a chance to hit him with my blackjack."

The robbery went through as plotted, except that the two colored men became frightened and ran away, leaving their car.

RFC Farm Liens To Be Foreclosed

By the Associated Press.

Representative Norman R. Hamilton of Portsmouth, Va., discussed with Reconstruction Finance Corporation officials yesterday reports the RFC intends to foreclose on bonds of the Butts Road drainage district in Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties.

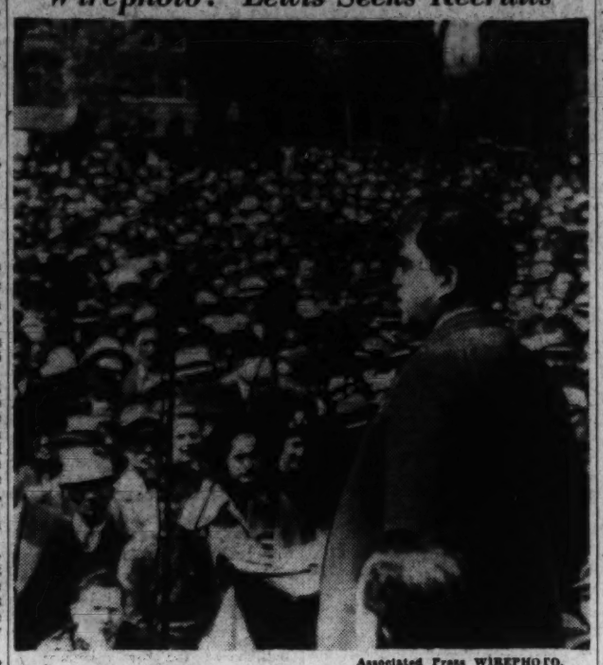
He said Frank J. Keenan, chief of the drainage, levee and irrigation division of the RFC, advised foreclosure proceedings were planned for June 7 on some bonds in default of interest.

Keenan, Hamilton said, assured him there was no disposition to foreclose and dispossess those farmers who have made an honest effort to discharge their debt, but in instances where sufficient money has been earned to warrant payment and none made action must be had.

U. S. Workers to Meet.

Interior Branch Local Lodge, No. 2, National Federation of Federal Employes, will hold a special meeting this evening for the Emergency Conservation Works employes who will discuss means of coming under civil service provisions.

Wirephoto: Lewis Seeks Recruits



Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

John L. Lewis, C. I. O. chieftain, shown at Lawrence, Mass., where he invaded the heart of the great textile industry area to rally workers to his cause. He addressed a crowd estimated by police at between 10,000 and 15,000 persons.

Red Rider Repealed by House; Awaits President's Signature

Continued from Page 1.

cacy of communism and other "un-American" isms, explained to the House that he believed the compromise proviso was the best that could be obtained.

He admitted under questioning that the proviso had no punitive provisions for violation, but he stated with emphasis that the board of education and public school officials should recognize it as the will of Congress.

The proviso, which follows the repeal language, reads:

"Provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed as permitting the advocating of communism."

Representative Dirksen (Republican), of Illinois, almost stirred up another hornet's nest of opposition when he took the floor and, after ridiculing the "red rider" and its origin, said that he knew of no way in which the proviso could be enforced.

Representative Jenckes Loses.

Representative Jenckes (Democrat), of Indiana, made a futile attempt to stem the tide for repeal by several bids for recognition, but she was unable to enlist enough support to obtain a roll call, which would have placed the members on record.

McCormack said he was satisfied that the House conferees had fought for the House position in the conference, but that they had been compelled by the adamant stand of the Senate to propose a compromise.

Representative Kennedy (Democrat), of Maryland, who engineered the successful demise of the "red rider," did not take the floor to defend his report.

"I would have preferred to have seen my amendment retained," McCormack said, "but the proviso of the conference report carries out the spirit of the intent of the House."

Threat Is Ended.

Willard E. Givens, executive secretary of the National Education Association, last night made this statement in connection with the red rider repeal:

"With the repeal of the so-called 'Little Red Rider' which met its fate at the hands of Congress today goes the most significant threat ever made to freedom of learning in the United States—the only threat of its kind ever made in our national legislative halls, and more pernicious than any of the few attempts made by communities and States to censor education in special fields or to dictate its policies in accordance with the interests of high pressure minorities."

One of the four District bills passed by the House raises the age of consent for marriages in Washington from 14 to 16 for girls and 16 to 18 for boys and requires that three-day notices be given before a marriage license is issued.

A report accompanying the bill explained that the latter provision is intended to prevent "cocktail" and "gin" weddings.

Two Other Bills Passed.

Two other bills approved without debate set up regulations for the labeling of potatoes in local groceries and amended the healing arts act.

The amendment to the healing arts act is intended to relieve Congress of the duty of passing upon applications not covered by the original law.

When a fourth quorum call appeared inevitable, after a bill to regulate shops had been called up, Mrs. Norton moved for adjournment.

New Trial Won By 5 Convicted In Liquor Plot

Appeals Court Rules Defendants Prejudiced by Murder Testimony.

In an opinion holding that five men, convicted of participation in a giant rum conspiracy more than a year ago, did not receive a fair trial, the United States Court of Appeals yesterday reversed their conviction and remanded the case to District Court for further action.

The ruling denounced the admission of an unsworn statement concerning a murder. The statement had no bearing on the conspiracy trial, the court said, and merely tended "only to confuse the jurors and lead them to associate the appellants with the murder."

Those who were named as having been unjustly convicted were Albert H. Smith, Earl G. Funk, John Manoi, Belford R. Longnecker and Arthur Bartolozzi. Three others, Samuel S. Montgomery, Joseph S. Bond and George F. (Teddy) Tear originally appealed their convictions but dropped the proceedings.

In his statement to the jurors during the trial, Henry Schweinhaut, assistant United States attorney, declared he would show the gang was operating a business running as high as $10,000 weekly and had cost the Government a loss of some $500,000 in non-paid taxes on liquor.

Attorneys William H. Collins, Harry T. Whelan and W. B. O'Connell, representing the five successful appellants, cited three grounds for asking reversal of the convictions. They contended the jury was illegally constituted because of the presence of Government employes on it, charged that unlawful wire-tapping had been indulged in by Federal officers and that the trial judge had erred in admitting the written, but unsworn, statement by one Leonard Smith, who confessed he had shot and killed Ernest Nelson in an apartment alleged to have been one of those maintained by the members of the ring.

Abattoir Bill Is Recommitted As Protests Rise

Ban Legislation Attacked by O'Connor; Hearings Are Ordered.

Continued from Page 1.

of New York, made a last-minute effort to obtain immediate action in an appeal that the National Capital be developed as was intended by George Washington and L'Enfant.

"We don't want an industrial city here," he said. "If the growth of this city continues, it soon will be hard for members of Congress to find decent living conditions.

O'Connor, in a scathing attack on the bill declared that his district in the East Side of New York City has some of the largest abattoirs in the world and that no offensive odors emanate from them.

He charged that the bill was "aimed solely and entirely" at the Adolph Gobel Co., of New York City, and that a provision in it barring the sale of products beyond five miles from the plant had the earmarks of having originated among Gobel's competitors.

When Mrs. Norton complained that establishment of a slaughter house in the National Capital would not conform to the beauties of the city, O'Connor retorted:

"You never saw a beautiful hotel in Washington, or a beautiful apartment house, or a beautiful store. The people of the District depend upon the Federal Government to provide all beautiful buildings."

Bill Called Slipshod.

Representative Maverick (Democrat), of Texas, attacked the draft of the bill as "slipshod," while Representative Dingell (Democrat), Michigan, defended it.

Mrs. Norton pointed out that many cities over the country had adopted similar laws.

Representative Dirksen (Republican), of Illinois, while explaining that he had opposed the bill in committee, said he was interested only in seeing to it that the Gobel company was compensated for its loss of investment.

Fear that sewage from the proposed Benning abattoir may place too great a burden on the city's sewers was expressed yesterday before the Senate District sub-committee by Ralph E. Tarbett, of the United States Public Health Service.

Naval Reserve Advances Eight Medical Officers

Advancements in rank of eight medical officers in the Naval Reserve were approved yesterday by Secretary Swanson. The recommendations for advancement were made by a selection board that convened May 10 at the Navy Department.

Commander Clifford E. Henry, of Minneapolis, Minn., was advanced to the rank of captain. Seven officers were advanced to the rank of lieutenant commander: Lieuts. Clarence A. Berger, Toledo, Ohio; Rutherford B. H. Gradwohl, St. Louis; Aretas E. Biddinger, Cleveland; Arthur C. Stinton, Richmond; Robert H. Butler, Bellefontaine, Ohio; Philip K. Gilman, San Francisco, and Emil J. Stein, Chicago.

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For Decoration Day and all Summer!

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Knox Hats in "Ovalized Sixteenths"

• **Top Sketch:** A straw with the lower crown which is definitely good form this year. A choice of bright bands. **$3.50**

• **Lower left:** A fine-woven panama with graceful brim slightly tilted in the back. Tapered crown. **$7.50**

• **Lower right:** A Comfit straw with the new lower crown and wider brim. Made of the wide-woven straw so popular this season with the younger men. **$5**

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Security Board Chairman Hails CourtDecisions

Altmeyer Urges Workers, Employers to Co-operate With Government.

By William V. Nessly.

Arthur J. Altmyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, last night welcomed the Supreme Court decisions upholding the validity of the vast program being carried out by the board.

In a statement regarding the old-age benefit system and the unemployment compensation plan, he said:

"Great strides have already been made by the State authorities and by the Social Security Board in putting these two programs into effect, but much still remains to be done. These programs in order to be completely successful depend upon the closest co-operation and understanding between Government officials charged with their administration and with the workers and employers of this country who are so vitally affected."

Cites "Wisdom" of Congress.

He pointed out that as of May 20 a total of 27,685,308 workers had been given social security account numbers under the old-age benefit workers, and more than 18,600,000 workers "have been given protection against the hazards of temporary unemployment."

"The great gains already made," he said of the latter program, "coupled with today's decisions, show the wisdom of the Congress and the President in promoting this particular method of co-operation for unemployment compensation."

More than one-half of the Nation's wage earners today are finding money deducted regularly from their pay envelopes because of the social security act, but they are thereby qualifying for pensions that will bring financial security after they reach the age of 65.

At the same time employers in 44 States, Alaska and the District of Columbia are paying taxes based on their pay rolls in order to provide funds for the system of unemployment insurance set up in the law. 33,000 a year, and the employer contion each employe in other than specifically exempted occupations pays 1 per cent of his wages, up to $3000 a year and the employer contributes an equal sum. The percentage remains at 1 per cent for three years then is to be increased one-half of 1 per cent each three years until in 1949 it stands at 3 per cent of the pay of each worker up to $3,000 a year. The employer always is required to contribute the same amount as is taken from the pay envelope.

Exemptions Listed.

Exempted workers include those on farms, domestic help, seamen, Federal and State employes and employes of religious and charitable organizations.

Monthly pension checks will start going out in January 1942, to those who have qualified and reached the age of 65. A maximum of $85 per month is provided.

The amount of pension depends on the amount of wages received between January 1 of this year and the date when hte worker retires at 65. The rate in computing the pension is one-half of 1 per cent on the first $3,000 in wages, one-twelfth of 1 per cent of the next 42,000 received, and one-twenty-fourth of 1 per cent on all above $45,000.

Thus, if a person 30 years old at the start of this year should earn an average of $2,500 a year for the next 35 years, or until he is 65, his total earnings would amount of $87,500.

The monthly pension would be computed this way:

1-2 of 1 per cent of $3,000....$15.00
1-12 of 1 per cent of $42,000....$35.00
1-24 of 1 per cent of remainder $17.79

Monthly check $67.79

That monthly pension would be received until death of the worker.

Estate Would Benefit.

Should he die before reaching 65 his estate would be given 3½ per cent of his earnings from January 1, 1937, until the time of death. Should he die at the age of 50, for instance, his total earnings would have been $50,000 for the period. The estate would get 3½ per cent of this sum, or $1,750.

Should he retire at 65 and receive the pension for only a short time before dying, the estate would receive the difference between the total amount received in pensions before death, and 3½ per cent of the total earnings up to retirement.

A worker will be entitled to monthly pension checks if, after 1936, he meets these requirements:

(1) His wages from employment included in the law between 1936 and the time he retires at 65 must total at least $2,000; and (2) the wages must be from work at some time in each of at least five calendar years after 1936 and before the age of 65.

Paying Lump Sums Now.

Lump-sum payments now are being made to workers as they reach 65, amounting to 3½ per cent of the wages between last January 1 and the date the age of 65 is reached. Death payments also are being paid.

In addition to the old-age pension system, the Social Security Act provides for unemployment insurance, based on State laws. In addition to those laws enacted by 44 States, Alaska and the District of Columbia, Delaware has enacted the forty-seventh law which is expected to receive approval of the Social Security Board.

The social security act calls for a pay roll tax amounting to 1 per cent of pay roll in 1936, 2 per cent in 1937 and 3 per cent in 1938 and thereafter, levied on all employers of eight or more persons for 20 weeks or more. Exemptions are practically the same as in the old-age benefits section.

Each employer may deduct from his tax, up to 90 per cent, his contributions to a State fund established by a State law approved by the Social Security Board. In addition the Federal Government grants to the State sufficient money to pay administrative expenses of the State law.

Employers alone pay the tax for the unemployment insurance system.

While the magnitude of the entire social security program is impressive, one of the most striking phases is the size of the monetary reserve to be built up by the taxes levied under the program.

Within a few years, all employers covered by the act will be paying into the Federal Treasury 6 per cent of their total pay rolls, 3 per cent under the old-age benefit plan and 3 per cent under the unemployment insurance plan.

Supreme Court Validates U.S. Job Insurance And Pensions for Old Age in Three Decisions

Rulings Delegate Broad Powers to Congress in National Crisis.

Continued from Page 1.

cial security taxes also meant the Treasury will have an increasing demand for its securities, as these are used to take the place of the money paid into the reserve funds. Thus the Government security markets show strength and firmness following the decisions.

Twelfth New Deal Victory.

For President Roosevelt and the New Deal the decisions meant another victory in having sustained advanced social legislation. It marked the twelfth victory which the New Deal has achieved on constitutional questions in the Supreme Court during its present term—with no defeats. But this victory, as did that on the Wagner labor relations act, weakened the President's case for his Supreme Court reorganization bill.

Important as these immediate results of the Supreme Court decisions are, they have an even greater importance for the future. In two of these decisions a majority of the court gave a very broad construction to the welfare clause of the Constitution, which invests in Congress a greater discretion in legislating to improve social conditions than many legal authorities believed to exist under the Constitution, as interpreted previously by the high tribunal.

In effect, a majority of the court held that Congress has the authority to take steps to alleviate the sufferings of large masses of the Nation resulting from economic disasters or the vicissitudes of life itself. Thus a rule was established that Congress may use its discretion to legislate for the general welfare whenever it is reasonably demonstrated that a problem of national proportions exists.

Cardozo Reads Two Rulings.

The spokesman for the court in giving utterances to the sweeping pronouncements of the two major decisions was that tribunal's "baby" member, Justice Benjamin Nathan Cardozo, celebrating yesterday his sixty-seventh birthday. Justice Harlan F. Stone read the third social security decision, upholding the validity of the Alabama State unemployment law enacted pursuant to the Federal legislation.

Concurring with Justices Cardozo and Stone in the three opinions were Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes and Justices Louis D. Brandeis and Owen J. Roberts. Concurring in the majority opinion upholding the old-age pension taxes also were Justices Willis Van Devanter and George Sutherland of the usually conservative bloc.

Thus the court divided, 7 to 2, in upholding validity of the old-age-pension taxes, 5 to 4 in upholding the validity of the Federal unemployment-insurance taxes, and 5 to 4 in upholding the validity of the Alabama State unemployment-insurance law.

The minorities in these decisions, however, were not a unit in the expression of their attitudes. On the case involving the Federal unemployment-insurance taxes, Justices Sutherland and Van Devanter joined in one opinion, which, except for one point, agreed with the majority of the court.

That point concerned the requirement of the Federal law that funds collected by the States under unemployment insurance taxes must be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury. The two justices held such a provision constituted a compulsory surrender of State sovereignty and thus contravened the tenth amendment to the Constitution.

Thus, except for that point, the court by votes of 7 to 2 upheld both the unemployment insurance and old-age taxes. Justice Butler's objection to the unemployment insurance scheme included but went much further than did that of Justices Van Devanter and Sutherland, while in another separate opinion Justice James C. McReynolds took an even more conservative viewpoint, contending "unquestionably our federate plan of gavernment confronts an enlarged peril."

Minority Opinions.

Justices McReynolds and Butler did not write any dissenting opinions in the old-age-pension case, their dissent being announced by Justice Cardozo, who said they were "of opinion that the provisions of the act here challenged are repugnant to the tenth amendment and that the decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals should be affirmed." The latter decree declared the old-age pension taxes unconstitutional.

In the Alabama State unemployment-insurance case, Justice Sutherland wrote on behalf of himself and Justices Van Devanter and Butler a dissentiing opinion assailing the views of the majority. Justice McReynolds did not concur in this opinion. His dissent was announced by Justice Cardozo after reading the majority opinion.

There was one other division in the court. It concerned the question as to whether the old-age pension tax case should be dismissed on the technical grounds of jurisdiction, without a decision on its merits. The tribunal divided 4 to 5 in rejecting such a disposition of the case. Those who wished to confine their ruling to jurisdictional grounds were Justices Cardozo, Brandeis, Stone and Roberts.

Thus by the votes of the Chief Justice and the conservative Justices Van Devanter, McReynolds, Sutherland and Butler the case was forced to an issue on its merits and was finally disposed of in favor of the Government.

In anticipation that the court would rule on the social security act, the last New Deal law of any importance pending before the tribunal, spectators crowded the marble-pillared chamber long before noon, when the nine justices appeared through the curtains behind their bench.

Robinson Present.

Seated before them were Senate Democratic Leader Joseph T. Robinson, regarded as a prospective member of the tribunal to succeed the retiring Van Devanter; Chairman Henry F. Ashurst, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, in charge of the court reorganization bill; Senator Sherman Minton, one of the most ardent advocates of reorganizing the Supreme Court; Senators William E. Borah, Tom Connally and Frederic Steiwer, all opponents of the court reorganization plan; Mrs. Brandeis, wife of the associate justice; Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, Solicitor General Stanley Reed, Assistant Attorney General Robert H. Jackson and a large number of New Deal officials.

At a nod from the Chief Justice, the gray-haired Justice Cardozo announced he had been instructed to deliver the court's opinion in the case of Charles C. Steward Machine Co., of Alabama, against Harwell G. Davis, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Alabama.

Spectators leaned forward as a buzz went through the chamber. Immediately flashes went out to the world that the court had upheld the unemployment insurance taxes. The Cardozo announcement could mean nothing else.

Speaking with greater clarity and force than is usual with him, Justice Cardozo outlined the facts of the case and the provisions of the law. He pointed out that the Steward Machine Co. had brought suit for the refund of $46.14 paid under the unemployment insurance tax, contending the levy was unconstitutional. The lower courts dismissed the plea.

Answers Objections.

Justice Cardozo asserted the tax was assailed on the grounds that it was not an excise; that it was not uniform throughout the United States, as excises are required to be; that its exceptions were so many and so arbitrary that it violated the Fifth Amendment; that its purpose was not revenue but an unlawful invasion of the reserved powers of the States, and that in submitting to it the States had yielded to coercion and have abandoned governmental functions they cannot surrender.

The justice took up these objections one by one. Citing historical precedents and previous pronouncements of the court, he held the tax to be an excise and asserted it met the test of being geographically uniform in its incidence.

Co-operation Sought.

The social security act, the jurist went on, was an effort to permit the Federal Government and States to work to a common end. The taxes levied under the act, he said, will be needed by the Federal Treasury "as long as States are unwilling, whether through timidity or for other motives, to do what can be done at home." Fulfillment of the home duty, he said, will be lightened and encouraged under the act by crediting the taxpayer to the extent that his contributions under local laws have simplified or diminished the problem of relief.

Justice Cardozo held that viewed in this light the taxes did not coerce the taxpayer or the State. Indeed, he held the States to be well satisfied with the arrangements. The difficulty of the contention that coercion was present, he said, was that motive was confused with coercion. To hold that "motive or temptation is equivalent to coercion is to plunge the law in endless difficulties," Justice Cardozo asserted.

There was nothing in the case, he said, which suggested exercise of a power akin to undue influence. He conceded there were lengths to which this argument could not go. The court was not ruling, he reminded, that "a tax is valid, when imposed by an act of Congress, if it is laid on condition that States may escape its operation through the adoption of a statute unrelated in subject matter to activities fairly within the scope of national policy and power." Such a question was not present here, he asserted.

As Justice Cardozo finished speaking, Justice McReynolds projected the first dissent, contending, as it has done before, that the Union was being destroyed.

He struck out extemporaneously at the majority opinion.

Justice Sutherland followed with his dissent, confined to the single provision that the States must deposit their unemployment insurance funds with the Secretary of the Treasury. Then came the Butler dissent on slightly broader grounds.

Cardozo Again Reads.

Again Justice Cardozo took the spotlight as he commenced reading the court's opinion on the old-age pension taxes. This case originated when George P. Davis, a stockholder of the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston, sought to enjoin that company from paying the levies.

Pointing out that the problem created by old age was "plainly national in area and dimensions," he dismissed the contention imposition of the taxes contravened the Tenth or State Rights Amendment to the Constitution.

He dismissed as without substance the contention that the Federal law prevented a State from requiring its citizens to display "self-reliance and frugality."

Then came Justice Stone with the Court's decision in the case of the Alabama State unemployment insurance law. The Southern Coal & Coke Co. and the Gulf States Paper Corporation contended the act infringed the due process and equal protection guarantee of the Fourteenth Amendment and that it was coerced by the Federal Government and thus contravened the Tenth Amendment.

Not Discriminatory.

Frequently citing pronouncements form the two decisions delivered by Justice Cardozo, Justice Stone held that the tax levied was not arbitrary nor unlawfully discriminatory.

Justice Sutherland, speaking also for Justices Van Devanter and Butler, conceded that the relief of unemployment was within the constitutional power of the State, but he held that it is an objective which must be attained by legislation which does not violate the due process or the equal protection clause of the fourteenth amendment."

He contended that the unemployment insurance plan in effect in Wisconsin, where the payments of each employer are earmarked and against which are charged benefits paid to his former workers, "is so fair, reasonable and just as to make plain its constitutional validity, but that the Alabama law was so arbitrary as to result in a denial of both due process and equal protection of the laws."

Grin and Bear It — By Lichty

"What would any refined girl do in my place?"

Wagner Asks Farm, Domestic Labor Pensions; Urges Relief Until More Jobs Are Available

By the Associated Press.

Indianapolis, May 24.—Senator Robert Wagner (Democrat), New York, elated over the United States Supreme Court decisions upholding vital phases of the social security act, of which he was author, urged tonight the extension of the old age pensions to groups not already covered by the law. He said he referred primarily to agricultural employes and domestics in private homes.

Shortly before he appeared before a general session of the National Conference of Social Work for an address, Senator Wagner issued a statment in which he said: "The court has upheld the authority of the Federal Government to levy taxes for the general welfare of our people, the authority being found under the general welfare clauses." He added:

"It has also broadened its interpretation of the interstate commerce clause from the earlier and narrower interpretation which, in my judgment, will enable Congress to deal with minimum wages, maximum hours and kindred subjects."

The problem of the age is unemployment, and relief is no cure, Wagner said in a talk to the general session of the National Conference of Social Work tonight.

"But," he said, "it is inhuman and unthinkable to talk about the Government cutting down relief until a better alternative can be found. * * * The war against unemployment must first be won, and the creation of jobs in normal industry is the only way to win it."

Senator Wagner called mechanical progress an immediate barrier to re-employment, but said it "should prove an unmixed blessing in the long run."

"It opens up to mankind," he said, "new hopes for the future—new forms of enjoyment, higher incomes, greater leisure, and more complete protection against insecurity in sickness and old age. But this prospective blessing becomes an immediate curse if it is greedily appropriated by the few."

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Right of Labor To Picket Valid In Wisconsin

Supreme Court Declares Union Can 'Advertise' Like Merchants.

By the Associated Press.

The Supreme Court ruled yesterday a labor organization had the right, under the Wisconsin labor code, to engage in peaceful picketing to call attention to activities of a nonunion employer.

"There is nothing in the Federal Constitution," Justice Brandeis said for the majority, "which forbids unions from competing with nonunion concerns for customers by means of picketing as freely as one merchant competes with another by means of advertisements in the press, by circulars, or by his window display."

The decision represented a defeat to Paul Senn, Milwaukee tile contractor, in his effort to stop picketing of his premises by the Tile Layers Protective Union, local number 5.

Justice Butler delivered a dissenting opinion, joined by Justice McReynolds, Van Devanter and Sutherland.

Picketed for Contract.

The union said it started picketing after Senn had declined to accept a contract under which only union labor would be used in the tile work.

Senn contended the proposed contract would have deprived him of the right to work with tools or to act as helper because he had not served the required apprenticeship to join the union himself.

The court also held constitutional a 1935 Georgia law fixing the maximum fees to be charged warehouses for handling tobacco.

Chief Justice Hughes delivered the opinion that affirmed a ruling by a three-judge Federal district court in Georgia upholding the legislation.

The law was challenged by a group of warehousemen who contended the business was in interstate commerce and that the State could not regulate it.

TVA Loses Filing Plea.

A petition by the Tennessee Valley Authority asking that the Tennessee Electric Power Co. and other utilities be required to file by May 27 their answer to litigation involving TVA activities in eight States was denied by the court.

This motion was intended to permit the high tribunal to act before the June 1 adjournment on a petition by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals ordering trial before the Eastern Tennessee Federal District Court of the power companies' suit to halt TVA operations.

The TVA appeal was filed May 20. Ordinarily the opposing side is granted 20 days in which to submit its answer.

The court held unconstitutional another Georgia law providing no salaried agent of any fire, casualty or surety insurance company be licensed as a resident agent.

It did not apply to agents who worked on commission nor to salaried agents of mutual insurance companies.

In a 5 to 4 decision delivered by Justice McReynolds, the tribunal reversed a ruling by the Georgia Supreme Court upholding the 1935 legislation.

D.C. Road-Builders Organize Branch

Organization of a District branch of the American Road Builders Association, and election of its first officers, took place last night in the Willard Hotel. The association, although represented in each of the 48 States, had before then not been represented here.

The officers are Capt. H. C. Whitehurst, District highway director and a former president of the national association, president; W. A. Gruman, vice president; William A. Van Duzer, District Traffic Director, and also a former president of the national association, second vice president; Francis J. Kelly, secretary, and E. S. Simpson, A. G. Rolfe, F. M. Davison, J. H. Cranford, P. Y. K. Howat, W. F. Wilmoth, C. A. Hogentogler and Spencer Brenizer, directors.

More than 300 members of the national association will convene here Wednesday for a business session which will extend through Friday. It will be held in the Willard Hotel.

Riley Elgen Gets New P. U. C. Term

Riley E. Elgen, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, was reappointed a member of the District regulatory body yesterday for the second time by President Roosevelt.

His nomination was sent to the Senate, where a speedy confirmation is expected. Elgen's present term expires June 30. His new appointment is for another three years.

Consumer Discussion Scheduled for Tonight

The Women's Trade Union League will hold its monthly forur meeting at the K street Y. W. C. A. Building, at 8 o'clock tonight, to discuss the subject, "Trade Unionists as Consumer." Speakers will include Mrs. Jean Putnam, of the Co-operative Organization; John J. Haber, formerly affiliated with the Consumer's Union, and John A. Baer, of the Union Label League.

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Roosevelt Asks Early Action On Minimum Wage, Hour Law

Message to Congress Expresses Hope for Passage at Present Session; Bills Are Introduced in Both Houses.

Continued from Page 1.

Connery, strikingly reminiscent of labor goals of NRA, was hung.

The two bills varied in one major particular. Connery altered his bill to require that goods imported from abroad meet the same labor standards as those produced in this country. But the Connery provision is not mandatory. He has proposed it in the past and critics have responded that it would virtually embargo large blocs of foreign goods.

In other particulars the bills are identical. Connery indicated failure to specifically fix minimum wages and maximum hours in the bills left the scope possibly for raising the wage level previously agreed upon, and further reducing the hours of work.

Both Black and Connery favor a 30-hour-week "floor," as against the 35 to 40 hour flexible provision of the original draft. Connery also favors lifting the $16-a-week original wage minimum to $17, or possibly $18.

In general, the legislation would bar from interstate channels goods produced by child labor or by workers employed at unduly low wages or long hours.

Bans Certain Goods.

Goods manufactured by firms employing strikebreakers or so-called labor "spies" would be similarly banned.

Through regulations and orders, the proposed Labor Standards Board would be empowered to eliminate "substandard" wages and hours, child labor and so-called "oppressive" labor conditions placing other goods at a competitive disadvantage.

Flexible features take into consideration geographic and industrial diversities. Where labor conditions are "clearly oppressive," regulatory provisions are largely automatic. Where conditions are found "unreasonable," allowing for geographic and industrial diversities, regulations would become effective only after hearings, findings and orders.

Flexibility Achieved.

Flexibility is achieved by empowering the board to vary the minimum wage and maximum hour standards upward or downward, and by permitting work at longer hours if time and a half is paid for excess hours.

Safeguards are provided for workers to obtain by their own efforts a higher wage or a shorter work week.

A fair wage is defined as a wage "fairly and reasonably commensurate with the value of the service or class of service rendered"—a reasonable work week defined as "a week which is reasonably suitable to the nature of the service or class of service rendered."

Once a minimum fair wage or maximum reasonable hour standard was fixed by the board, goods produced by workers under a less favorable standard, would be outlawed from interstate shipment.

Ceiling Fixed in Bills.

A ceiling of $1,200 a year is fixed in the bills, above which the new board could not go in minimum wage orders.

Purely local pursuits or interstate service trades, such as retail merchants, barber shops and filling stations, would be exempt from the law.

Determination of wage and hours conditions could be left by the board to collective bargaining in any industry where there were adequate facilities for such bargaining.

Although no formal label is prescribed, such as the late "Blue Eagle," the board could require labeling of any goods coming under the act, to insure enforcement.

While 16 was set as the minimum for child labor, the Children's Bureau could raise this to 18 in particularly hazardous industries.

Factors to Be Considered.

Living costs, value of services, wages for comparable work under collective bargaining agreements and wages paid for similar work by employers voluntarily maintaining "fair" standards, would be considered by the board before issuing a minimum wage order.

Similarly, in determining the length of the work week, the board would consider the number of persons available for the job, the effect of the work on health, hours for like work paid under collective bargaining agreements or "reasonable" hours voluntarily established by some employes.

The board could call on advisory committees, with equal employe and employer representation, to study conditions and make findings. It could go into Federal court to obtain injunctions, or turn over to the Attorney General evidence for criminal prosecution. Employes could bring civil suits to recover wages for longer than "reasonable" hours, or less than "fair" pay.

Fine for Violations.

A fine of $500 or six months' imprisonment is imposed for violation of fixed labor standards, but jail sentence would not be imposed for a first offense.

The law would become operative 120 days after it was passed by Congress and signed by the President.

The President's message recommending the measure was sharply worded, slapping at both "reactionary" elements and the Supreme Court majority.

He cited the late Justice Holmes' dissenting opinion in the Hammer versus Dagenhart child labor case of 20 years ago, and said that "although Mr. Justice Holmes spoke for a majority of the American people."

The President said the "overwhelming majority" of the Nation has "little patience with that small minority which vociferates today that prosperity has returned, that wages are good, that crop prices are high and that Government should take a holiday."

Asks Fair Day's Pay.

Asking "a fair day's pay for a fair day's work," the President said: "A self-supporting and self-respecting democracy can plead no justification for the existence of child labor, no economic reason for chiseling workers' wages or stretching workers' hours."

Senator Black had conferred with the President on the final draft of the bill on Sunday, while Connery had held a similar conference the day before. Yesterday morning Black and Connery met, and decided to leave out of their bills specific determination of a minimum wage or the maximum work-week. After introducing the legislation, both arranged for immediate hearings. Both said they believed the wages and hours question already had been thoroughly aired, and from a week to two weeks of hearings should suffice.

Will Call Labor Heads

Connery arranged to call President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor and President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, after testimony has been taken from Administration officials and a few picked industrial leaders.

In a joint statement, Black and Connery said that "fairness to all parties concerned and reasonable treatment of special cases is assured by the provisions of the bill, which require the board to grant exemptions from the wage and hour regulation as the need appears.

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Mystic Shrine HoldsInitiation Of 75 Novices

Clyde Webster, Imperial Potentate, Attends Ceremonies.

Seventy-five novices were inducted into the Mystic Shrine last night at the Willard Hotel before the organization's highest officer, Imperial Potentate Clyde J. Webster, who made the rites the occasion of his annual visit to Almas Temple.

Distinguished representatives from a number of nearby Temples, as well as imperial council officers, were present. Among them were Walter S. Sugden, deputy imperial potentate from Osiris Temple, Wheeling, W. Va.; Andrew A. D. Rahn, imperial chief rabban from Zurah Temple, Minneapolis, Minn., and Horace M. Fox, past potentate from Kazim Temple, Roanoke, Va.

The following past potentates of Almas Temple were present: Y. Whiting Estes, Leonard P. Steuart, Charles D. Shackelford, Amos A. Fries, Edwin C. Dutton, Robert E. Regar, Edward D. Anderson, Warren W. Grimes, William C. Miller, Robert P. Smith and Allen H. Potts.

The following Masonic dignataries were present:

Paul B. Cromlein, grand master, Frand Lodge, F. A. A. M., of the District of Columbia; Charles W. Armbruster, deputy grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the District of Columbia, and Elwood P. Morey, deputy for this jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite.

By Initiation.

Abraham D. Abrams, Leason H. Adams, Richard B. Alexander, John F. Allison, Arthur T. Androus, Preston W. Barker, Irvin H. Barron, Jackson W. Barton, Edward V. Benham, Russell B. Benson, Frank M. Black, George Z. Bledsoe, Ivan C. Booher, Harry E. Boot and J. Howard Brine.

Henry M. Brundage, jr., W. Edward Burrier, William Burton, Robert L. Buttrey, William A. Cady, Charles A. Carlisle, Robert T. Castles, George B. Clendenin, James W. Cleveland, Charles D. Cole, Dwight R. Cooke, Albert H. Dondero, William L. Driscoll, Robert Duncan, Thomas A. Eppeley, Cyril S. Faller, Ralph A. Ferguson, Jack A. Fonoroff, Arthur M. Godfrey, Terry S. Gregory, Gerald D. Grosner, George B. Hartman, Earl F. Hasel, Theodore R. Hill and Frederick Hummel.

Thomas M. Hysong, Samuel G. Keery, Frank W. McKenney, Christian A. Manning, Thomas Mason, jr., Julius E. Mayer, Roy S. Musick, John P. Nimmo, Mitchell L. Novak, Peter Papoulakos, Benjamin Pierce, Harry B. Pointon, Lloyd N. Richey, Henry J. Rossette, Benjamin D. Schneider, William E. Schooley, John F. Seeley, jr., Isidor Shah, William C. Shelton, George Shuman, Harold I. Singer, Frank S. Snow, Charles H. Taylor, Vincent G. Walkendifer, Edward H. Whitlock, Herbert A. Williams, James C. Wood, Alonzo C. Wooten and Thurman Wright.

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Text of President's Message On Wage and Hour Legislation

Roosevelt Asks Congress to 'Extend Frontiers of Social Progress;' Says Minimum Laws Are Constitutional, Backed by Nation.

The text of President Roosevelt's message on labor legislation follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

The time has arrived for us to take further action to extend the frontiers of social progress. Such further action initiated by the legislative branch of the Government, administered by the executive, and sustained by the judicial, is within the common sense framework and purpose of our Constitution and receives beyond doubt the approval of our electorate.

The overwhelming majority of our population earns its daily bread either in agriculture or in industry. One-third of our population, the overwhelming majority of which is in agriculture or industry, is ill-nourished, ill-clad and ill-housed.

The overwhelming majority of this Nation has little patience with that small minority which vociferates today that prosperity has returned, that wages are good, that crop prices are high and that Government should take a holiday.

The truth of the matter, of course, is that exponents of the theory of private initiative as the cure for deep-seated national ills want in most cases to improve the lot of mankind. But, well intentioned as they may be, they fail for four evident reasons—first, they see the problem from the point of view of their own business; second, they see the problem from the point of view of their own locality or region; third, they cannot act unanimously because they have no machinery for agreeing among themselves; and, finally, they have no power to bind the inevitable minority of chiselers within their own ranks.

Though we may go far in admitting the innate decency of this small minority, the whole story of our Nation proves that social progress has too often been fought by them. In actual practice it has been effectively advanced only by the passage of laws by State Legislatures or the National Congress.

Today you and I are pledged to take further steps to reduce the lag in the purchasing power of industrial workers and to strengthen and stabilize the markets for the farmers' products. The two go hand in hand. Each depends for its effectiveness upon the other. Both working simultaneously will open new outlets for productive capital. Our Nation, so richly endowed with natural resources, and with a capable and industrious population, should be able to devise ways and means of insuring to all our able-bodied working men and women a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. A self-supporting and self-respecting democracy can plead no justification for the existence of child labor, no economic reason for chiseling workers' wages or stretching workers' hours.

Enlightened business is learning that competition ought not to cause bad social consequences which inevitably react upon the profits of business itself. All but the hopelessly reactionary will agree that to conserve our primary resources of manpower, Government must have some control over maximum hours, minimum wages, the evil of child labor and the exploitation of unorganized labor.

Nearly 20 years ago in his dissenting opinion in Hammer vs. Dagenhart, Mr. Justice Holmes expressed his views as to the power of the Congress to prohibit the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of the product of the labor of children in factories below what Congress then deemed to be civilized social standards. Surely the experience of the last 20 years has only served to reinforce the wisdom and the rightness of his views. And, surely if he was right about the power of the Congress over the work of children in factories, it is equally right that the Congress has the power over decent wages and hours in those same factories. He said:

"I had thought that the propriety of the exercise of a power admitted to exist in some cases was for the consideration of Congress alone and that this court always had disavowed the right to introduce its judgment upon questions of policy and morals. It is not for this court to pronounce when prohibition is necessary to regulation if it ever may be necessary—to say that it is permissible as against strong drink but not as against the product of ruined lives.

"The act does not meddle with anything belonging to the States. They may regulate their internal affairs and their domestic commerce as they like. But when they seek to send their products across the State line they are no longer within their rights. If there were no Constitution and no Congress their power to cross the line would depend upon their neighbors. Under the Constitution such commerce belongs not to the States but to Congress to regulate. It may carry out its views of public policy whatever indirect effect they may have upon the activities of the States. Instead of being encountered by a prohibitive tariff at her boundaries the State encounters the public policy of the United States, which it is for Congress to express. The public policy of the United States is shaped with a view to the benefit to the Nation as a whole . . . The national welfare as understood by Congress may require a different attitude within its sphere from that of some self-seeking State. It seems to me entirely constitutional for Congress to enforce its understanding by all the means at its command."

Mr. Justice Brandeis, Mr. Justice Clark and Mr. Justice McKenna agreed. A majority of the Supreme Court, however, decided 5-4 against Mr. Justice Holmes and laid down a rule of constitutional law which has ever since driven into impractical distinctions and subterfuges all attempts to assert the fundamental power of the National Government over interstate commerce.

But although Mr. Justice Holmes spoke for a minority of the Supreme Court he spoke for a majority of the American people.

One of the primary purposes of the formation of our Federal Union was to do away with the trade barriers between the States. To the Congress and not to the States was given the power to regulate commerce among the several States. Congress cannot interfere in local affairs, but when goods pass through the channels of commerce from one State to another they become subject to the power of the Congress, and the Congress may exercise that power to recognize and protect the fundamental interests of free labor.

And so to protect the fundamental interests of free labor and a free people we propose that only goods which have been produced under conditions which meet the minimum standards of free labor shall be admitted to interstate commerce. Goods produced under conditions which do not meet rudimentary standards of decency should be regarded as contraband and ought not to be allowed to pollute the channels of interstate trade.

These rudimentary standards will of necessity at the start fall far short of the ideal. Even in the treatment of national problems there are geographical and industrial diversions which practical statesmanship cannot wholly ignore. Backward labor conditions and relatively progressive labor conditions cannot be completely assimilated and made uniform at one fell swoop without creating economic dislocations.

Practical exigencies suggest the wisdom of distinguishing labor conditions which are clearly oppressive from those which are not as fair or as reasonable as they should be under circumstances prevailing in particular industries. Most fair labor standards, as a practical matter, require some differentiation between different industries and localities. But there are a few rudimentary standards of which we may properly ask general and widespread observance. Failure to observe them must be regarded as socially and economically oppressive and unwarranted under almost any circumstance.

Allowing for a few exceptional trades and permitting longer hours o the payment of time and a half for overtime, it should not be difficult to define a general maximum week. Allowing for appropriate qualications and general classifications by administrative action, it should also be possible to put some floor below which the wage ought not to fall. There should be no difficulty in ruling out the products of the labor of children from any fair market. And there should also be little dispute when it comes to ruling out of the interstate markets products of employers who deny to their workers the right of self-organization and collective bargaining, whether through the fear of labor spies, the bait of company unions, or the use of strike breakers. The abuses disclosed by the investigators of the Senate must be promptly curbed.

With the establishment of these rudimentary standards as a base we must seek to build up, through appropriate administrative machinery, minimum wage standards of fairness and reasonableness, industry by industry, having due regard to local and geographical diversities and to the effect of unfair labor conditions upon competition in interstate trade and upon the maintenance of industrial peace.

Although a goodly portion of the goods of American industry move in interstate commerce and will be covered by the legislation which we recommend, there are many purely local pursuits and services which no Federal legislation can effectively cover. No State is justified in sitting idly by and expecting the Federal Government to meet State responsibility for those labor conditions with which the State may effectively deal without fear of unneighborly competition from sister States. The proposed Federal legislation should be a stimulus and not a hindrance to State action.

As we move resolutely to extend the frontiers of social progress, we must be guided by practical reason and not by barran formulae. We must ever bear in mind that our objective is to improve and not to impair the standard of living of those who are now undernourished, poorly clad and ill housed.

We know that over work and under pay do not increase the national income when a large portion of our workers remain unemployed. Reasonable and flexible use of the long established right of Government to set and to change working hours can, I hope, decrease unemployment in those groups in which unemployment today principally exists.

Our problem is to work out in practice those labor standards which will permit the maximum but prudent employment of our human resources to bring within the reach of the average man and woman a maximum of goods and of service conducive to the fulfillment of the promise of American life.

Legislation can, I hope, be passed at this session of the Congress further to help those who toil in factory and on farm. We have promised it. We cannot stand still.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
The White House,
May 24, 1937.

Michael Invites Polish President To Visit Rumania

Warsaw, May 24 (AP).—Crown Prince Michael of Rumania, arrived here today bearing an invitation from his father, King Carol, to President Ignace Moscicki to visit Bucharest.

The 15-year-old Prince expressed a desire to visit Mme. Pilsurska during his 36-hour stay in Warsaw, giving rise to rumors in Polish Royalist circles of a possible marriage between the late Marshal Pilsudski's younger daughter, Jadwiga, and Michael, that would further their dream of uniting Poland and Rumania under one crown.

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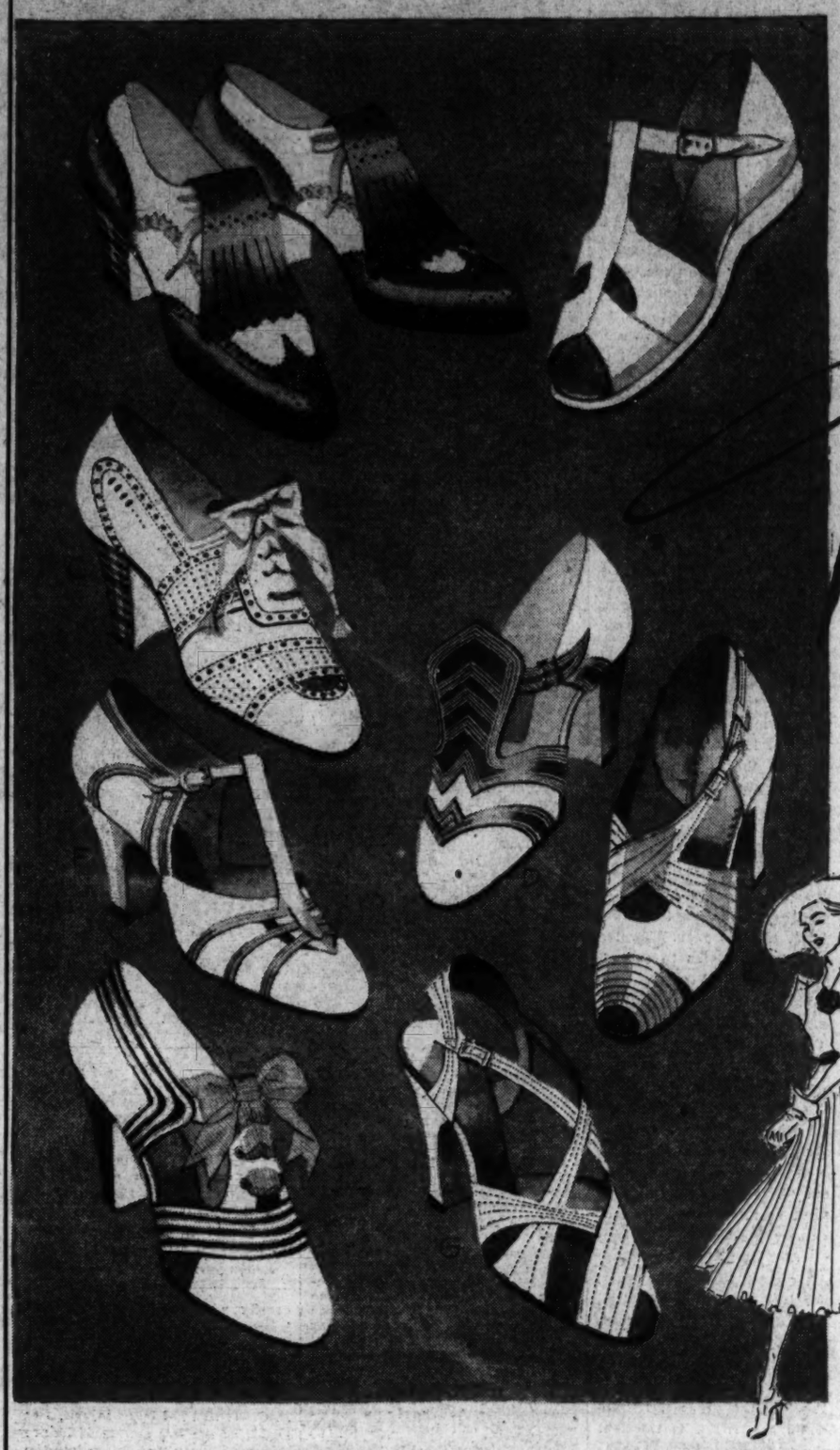

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. . . of the white shoe story include:

A—Arnoldaire spectator sports perfection in white buckskin and brown calf with detachable tongue $10.95

B—Cool-ees, playtime sandals of cotton crash... $4

C—Matrix designed this perforated buckskin tie for all-day wear, all Summer..... $10.50

D—The "rising importance" of white is heightened with white stitchery on the tan tongue and upcurving strap of a white buckskin shoe .. $10.75

E—Linen and baby calf translate gracious lines into an afternoon sandal..... $6.95

F—A T-strap Pump of white fabric is highlighted with stitched kidskin..... $10.50

G—Pandora's Diane dances under the stars—with an irreducible minimum of stitched patent leather. $13.75

H—No excuse for not being light on your feet in this fabric and kid tie, openly chic.. $8.75

WOMEN'S SHOES, THIRD FLOOR

Footnotes on Youth

. . . emphasize the rightness of white, from earliest steps onward. We cite:

A—White Calf in strap pump that starts young footsteps "white." In sizes 6½ to 8, $3; 8½ to 12, $3.50; 12½ to 3, $4, and 3½ to 7..... $5

B—Saddle Oxford Classic in white elk with brown calf. Sizes 8½ to 12, $4; 12½ to 3, $4.50

C—A T-strap Sandal in white calf will surely be present where Junior Misses find merriment afoot. Sizes 4 to 9 ..... $6.50

D—A Boy's Wing-Tip Oxford in white buck for dress occasions. Sizes 3½ to 6, $6; 6½ to 9 ..... $6.50

E—A Talon-fastened Semi-sandal of white pigskin is cool and light on the feet. Smartly squared of heel and toe. Sizes 4½ to 8..... $7.50

HILDREN'S AND JUNIOR MISSES' SHOES, THIRD FLOOR

Masculine Footprints

. . . of outstanding importance, will be made by such diversified white shoes as these:

A—A White Sports Oxford in soft elk—with saddle in brown or black calf. With sole and heel of red rubber..... $5.85

B—All-white Reversed Calf in an oxford with crepe rubber sole is a comfortable answer to many daytime needs $5.85

C—A White Matrix Oxford of soft buck is ideal where the conservative all-white shoe is desired $10.50

D—White Buck with black or tan Calf in a wing-tip oxford that is a perennial favorite of the well-dressed man $8.75

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The Washington Post

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Floyd R. Harrison, Comptroller.

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Tuesday, May 25, 1937.

Social Security Act Upheld.

In the opinions handed down yesterday, upholding the validity of the Social Security act, the majority of the Supreme Court took a broad view of the power lodged in Congress by the Constitution to tax for the general welfare. And it is noteworthy that, while in two of the three cases the division was 5 to 4, with the minority itself divided on certain points, the sections of the act concerned with the establishment of old-age pensions were approved by 7 to 2.

"It is too late," said Justice Cardozo in the case involving the unemployment insurance provisions of the act, "for the argument to be heard with tolerance that in a crisis so extreme the use of the monies of the Nation to relieve the unemployed and their dependents is a use for any purpose narrower than the promotion of the general welfare."

With this the overwhelming majority of the American people will agree. And it is a cause for real gratification that the plan of Congress to attack the problem of unemployment insurance and old-age relief on a broad and comprehensive basis has now been found to be constitutional. The court's decision should preclude, in the future, such floundering efforts as those which characterized the attack on the relief problem during the depression.

This does not necessarily mean that the Social Security act as it stands is ideal. It is far from attaining that distinction. In more than one particular the law requires revision and no doubt will be revised as experience dictates. But at any rate the system of Federal-State co-operation for a more scientific attack on the unemployment relief problem and the Nation-wide system of old-age pensions are now part of the law of the land. Monday's opinions will substantially strengthen the method, employed in the Social Security act, whereby the Federal taxing power is harnessed to the administrative capacities of the States to make possible social advances.

In the meantime the Supreme Court, by approving the Social Security act in its entirety, has driven another nail in the coffin of the President's plan to enlarge the court's membership. Coming as this action does after the approval of the Wagner Labor Relations act and the court's reversal on State minimum wage legislation, it removes the last flimsy argument for the appointment of additional justices who could be expected to reflect the President's viewpoint.

Coronation Complexions.

The fever heat of the Coronation is over but, to paraphrase a popular song, the malady lingers on. What's more, it is predicted by stylists that next winter's fashions will be a decided hangover from the gala event. The many glittering coronets in evidence on that occasion will have inspired alert milliners to design towering hat crowns. Hairdressers will see to it that Mrs. Jones of Main street is becurled after the Duchesses of Kent and Gloucester. And as if to prove literally as well as figuratively that the Georgian trend has really gotten under the skin of the weaker sex, there is the announcement that complexions will also take on color from the Coronation.

A leopard may not be able to change his spots. But no such difficulty faces the woman who would change her skin. It's a simple matter of ambition plus beautician. The only question involved, say the fashion forecasters, is whether milady will choose the darker hues of the Hindus who attended the crowning or the traditional dresden cheeks of the young English girls in attendance.

It is to be hoped that the cosmeticians come to an agreement so that a lady may know where she stands. A strict adherent to fashion is liable to find that she has gone astray in this new version of the old skin game. In this event, no matter which complexion she chose, wouldn't her face be red?

Shenandoah Homesteads.

Exhibiting rare courage Senator Byrd has struck out against an expenditure of Federal funds in his own constituency because he considers it an "inexcusable waste." Having calculated that the cost of certain units in the Shenandoah homesteads resettlement project will amount to $9,863 per family, he proposes to the Secretary of Agriculture that the entire venture be abandoned and that existing improvements be salvaged for whatever they may be worth.

Mr. Wallace's response will be awaited with interest. If the unit expenditures mentioned by the Senator are contemplated, the logic of his conclusion will be apparent, but later information indicates that estimates for the Virginia project were recently scaled down. Instead of the $1,520,000 on which he apparently based his figures, something under $1,000,000 now appears to be the total outlay anticipated.

The larger estimate was based on original plans drawn by the defunct Subsistence Homesteads office and taken over by the Resettlement Administration under Dr. Tugwell. Last month, however, orders were given to reduce all RA estimates by utilizing only standardized plans and by calculating skilled labor costs in terms of non-relief workmen who deliver a higher efficiency than those drawn from WPA rolls.

A reduction was, accordingly, applied to the Shenandoah project, but the number of families planned for was also cut from 250 to 193. The average cost in the Shenandoah for a completely furnished and equipped dwelling, together with barns and farming acreage, will probably be reduced to less than $5,000. This figure still leaves ample room, however, for skepticism as to the worth of such projects, except as playthings for idealistic sociologists.

Mr. Roosevelt's Labor Policy.

The objective of the message President Roosevelt sent to Congress yesterday will meet with widespread indorsement. Most citizens will recognize in his appeal for higher labor standards a sincere desire to improve the status of the working man. His call for "prudent employment of our human resources to bring within the reach of the average man and woman a maximum of goods and of services conducive to the fulfillment of the promise of American life" is an effective statement of the ideal to which this country has long been dedicated.

It is the method by which the President proposes to achieve that objective which must be carefully scrutinized. Heretofore, our chief efforts to protect the interests of labor have been centered in collective bargaining and local legislation. President Roosevelt contends, however, that Federal action is necessary. For the present he is concerned largely with setting up minimum wage and maximum hour standards, with the elimination of child labor and protection of unorganized workers. But his message carries the distinct impression that these aims are only a first step in the extension of Federal power over industry and labor.

This policy raises two questions of far-reaching importance: Does the Government have authority thus to control the labor relationship? If so, how could the program be administered practicably in a country of such diverse conditions as is the United States? Unfortunately, the President offers no conclusive answer to either query.

Apparently the President is relying upon the decisions upholding the Wagner Labor Relations act and his court-packing plan to remove all obstacles to the exercise of Federal control over working conditions. But the membership of the Supreme Court is not likely to be increased. And the judicial sanction given the Wagner act leaves a question as to whether wage-and-hour legislation holds the same relationship to interstate commerce as does machinery to safeguard collective bargaining.

The more immediate question concerns the definition and application of the proposed Federal labor standards. The President thinks it will be a relatively easy matter to "define a general maximum working week" and to "put some floor below which the wage ought not to fall." But what might be a reasonable minimum wage in the textile mills of North Carolina might be entirely unreasonable in the coal mines of Wyoming. A maximum-hour schedule approved for the automobile industry in Detroit might be thoroughly impracticable for the canning industry in California.

It is obvious that Congress will not be able to write into the law specific provisions governing each industry and each locality any more than it was able to prescribe codes for different industries under the NRA. Presumably that task would be turned over to an administrative board or commission. To handle its work effectively this agency would doubtless have to set up special branches in various parts of the country. Even so, it would not be able to extend its regulations to purely local industries.

In short, the administration of any practical plan would have to be decentralized. What, then, could be gained by concentrating such power in the hands of the Federal Government? Under the Social Security act Congress has developed a practical means of unquestioned constitutionality of co-operating with the States in the interests of the general welfare. It remains to be seen whether minimum labor standards could be thus established for exploited groups. But it is certain that every other avenue of approach should be explored before Congress attempts to provide rigid national control over problems so intimately connected with local government and the daily lives of the people.

Cupid's Place.

It is not certain whether "Boy Meets Girl," the Spewacks' none-too-subtle satire of Hollywood's lovey-dovey fixation, is responsible. But Cupid seems to be losing his grip on the cinema's production lots. There is some chance, it is even reported, that Edward Everett Horton, who has appeared in more movies this year than any one else, may soon supplant the winged cherub as Sine Qua Non No. 1 in the celluloid industry.

Three new—and, it goes without saying, stupendous—films have recently been released without a trace of love interest in any of them. First, there is "The Prince and the Pauper," which is what the film folk might justifiably call (but we hope they won't) "superclemens." For even the little bit of romance the Homer of Hannibal included in his story has been omitted in the picture.

Then there is "Captains Courageous" without a woman in its cast—the Grand Banks being what they were, and are. And finally, there's "Make Way for Tomorrow." This last has a romantic theme, to judge from the trailers, but it appears to be a study of an old couple forced to find bitter shelter in the homes of their children. Little of the "June-moon, bliss-kiss" here, apparently.

For all this we are deeply grateful. Orange blossoms are a cloying diet, taken straight. And one may rejoice in Cupid's eclipse for another reason. Last week at a motion picture convention in New York the statement was made that the great value of motion pictures is that "they keep the world in love with love." Anything to counteract such maudlin bilge is welcome.

Looking Backward.

A hundred and fifty years ago today a group of men assembled in Philadelphia began the work of formulating the greatest charter of government in all history. It is a stirring coincidence that this sesquicentennial should be celebrated at a moment when the Constitution adopted by that gathering is the focal point of a controversy in some respects as momentous as the crisis of 1787.

The convention to revise the Articles of Confederation had been summoned to meet on May 14 of that historic year. Twelve States had named 74 delegates to attend. But only Pennsylvania and Virginia were officially represented on the day scheduled for the opening. It was not until May 25 that sufficient delegates arrived to form a quorum and proceed with the vital business of creating a new government.

As an indication of the indifference and opposition which the convention encountered, 19 delegates declined to serve or neglected to attend. The average number present was about 30. Rhode Island refused to participate, and at no time were all of the other 12 States represented in the convention.

Thanks to a few great leaders, however, that gathering survived all dispute, criticism, indifference and opposition. Its compromise between idealism and expediency has been one of the most potent influences of modern times in the development of democratic government. Possibly the greatest tribute to the convention's handiwork is the fact that it has survived the momentous changes of the last century and a half, while virtually all other governments have undergone revolutions of one sort or another.

In some respects the problems which confronted the Founding Fathers, 150 years ago, are again with us in this era of the New Deal. The dominant force which finally won approval of the Philadelphia convention was nationalization. Under their impotent confederation the States had won the war, with the greatest difficulties, and made a complete failure of the subsequent era of peace. The cry for centralization of power in a strong national government was an inevitable reaction.

Many changes have taken place since the charter of 1787 arrested the disintegration of the post-revolutionary period. Through all the vicissitudes of national growth, civil war, and industrial revolution, however, the Constitution has continued in effect because of its happy commingling of national power and local self-rule. It proved to be admirably adapted, not only to the American temperament, but also to the geographical extent of the country attained long after the organic law was adopted.

There is no question that this same charter will continue to serve the needs of the country if the spirit in which it was adopted continues to prevail. More power seems to be needed in some branches of the Federal Government to deal with economic problems of national scope. As the people become thoroughly educated to the need for modification of traditional policies they will doubtless grant to Congress all the authority that is actually required to keep our complicated economic system functioning smoothly.

Adjustments thus achieved by the democratic process are no menace to the Constitution. It is only when short cuts are substituted for the elementary principles which were laid down in Philadelphia 150 years ago that the people need to fear for their liberties.

Widows Under Ohio Law.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

A United States Circuit Court of Appeals, reversing the Cleveland District Court in an insurance case, describes as "shocking to the moral sensibilities" the literal application of an Ohio statute forbidding the widow to testify about what her husband had told her. Here is a statute which conflicts with the most admirably logical branch of jurisprudence, the rules of evidence, designed to sift extraneous matter from the truth, as the basis of justice. The ostensible object of the Ohio law is to protect domestic intimacy; but the reviewing court found it was used to exclude facts material to the presentation of the "whole truth." The mere absence of falsehood is not sufficient for justice. The absence of part of the truth often serves the purpose of a lie and always licenses perjury. Under the circumstances of the Ohio case, the widow might have been spared the expense of litigation if the defendant had been sure she could testify.

Achilles' Heel.

Letters to the Editor

All communications must carry the writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the Editor's discretion. In fairness to other correspondents, brevity is requested. Letters are subject to condensation.

Periodic Clean-Ups.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: A statement hard to comprehend which relates to public affairs is the announcement made by the police that a cleanup" is to be undertaken at a specified time.

The expression "cleanup" naturally sugests that something has been left lying about or that something has been left undone. The question arises, why have the police not instituted a clean-up habit for every day in the year?

If the street cleaning department left refuge lying about and later announced a clean-up, it would indicate an odd type of government housekeeping. And surely no housewife would call herself a housekeeper if she allowed household trash to accumulate, necessitating periodic clean-ups.

Accumulation of trash may be a danger to health, but an accumulation of criminals has been demonstrated as a menace to life. So now a day of reckoning is promised them in the announcement of a "cleanup."

RUTH HOPPER.

Washington, May 21.

Abattoir Arguments.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: The King-Norton bill prohibiting the Benning abattoir is unfair, unjust and unreasonable.

It will deprive 500 men and women work. It will be a near market for cattle raisers from Maryland and Virginia. It will give cheaper meat to Washington. It is too far away to mar the beauty of the Government buildings—their beauty is of little comfort when one is hungry. It will lessen the number on relief.

It was indorsed by the Benning Citizens Association and 95 per cent of the residents of Benning, also the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C. It will not be as injurious to health as the five sewers of Prince Georges County that empty into the Eastern Branch and pass under Benning bridge.

The Benning site, where the first slaughterhouse was built in 1877, is undesirable for fine dwellings, as it is only 20 feet above sea level and is surrounded by junk yards, railroad freight yards, storage yards of the Potomac Light & Power Co. and the Washington Railway Co., a large coal storage yard, grain elevator and feeding stop for all livestock going North. Storehouses would not pay because they are too far from the thickest population. The abattoir plans have been approved by the Department of Agriculture and will be under control of their inspectors.

No town without employment for its citizens can thrive.

The Planning Commission should have a heart.

JOHN RIGGLES.

Seabrook, Md., May 22.

Two Criticisms Of The Dies Alien Bill

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: I quite agree with Mr. Peter F. Snyder in his letter in The Post of May 16 that the pending Dies-Kerr-Coolidge bill is a great improvement over the many and various previous drafts urged upon Congress during the past four years by the Secretary of Labor in her efforts to substitute an administration of persons for a government of definite written laws in most immigration restriction and alien deportation matters. I concur further that even this last and thirteenth or fourteenth revised version needs at least "two or three amendments."

For a number of years Mr. Snyder was Assistant Secretary of Labor and handled deportation cases. Since 1932 he has conducted a deportation law practice. Practically every immigration lawyer has been in favor of the Kerr-Coolidge bill. Its enactment would certainly increase their already profitable business. Not a single one of them appeared in opposition to any one of the three major and four minor autocratic discretions in the bill.

Annually Congress grants relief and extends mercy even in questionable hardship cases. Last year relief was granted to an alien who had deliberately perjured herself in trying to avoid awaiting her quota turn and had entered the United States illegally, thus committing two felonies. Some years ago a girl who had been repeatedly convicted was admitted by Congress because she had married an American. There are now several dozen private relief bills pending on the House calendar, which would be at the White House, were it not for the objections of Congressmen who seem to want to make it appear that the only way to "relieve hardship cases" is by authorizing the Secretary of Labor to nullify the law in such cases as she "finds in the public interest" and where she thinks the alien law breaker "of good character."

Congress can be depended upon in the future, as in the present and past, to grant relief in all meritorious cases of hardship, and in some that are not meritorious, just as it passes hundreds of claims bills and hundreds of other "private bills" every session. If those pressing and urging the Dies-Kerr-Coolidge bill had spent half as much time and money presenting and pressing private bills for the relief of individual hardship cases there would not be today any meritorious hardship cases or any of these 3,000 stayed cases, in my humble opinion.

Instead of Congress considering a bill to confer more discretions on the Secretary of Labor it ought to be considering a bill to take away discretion now thus exercised by the Secretary of Labor, it seems clearly to me.

WILLIAM L. RAU.

Washington, May 17.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Why all this hot haste to railroad through Congress this last revised Kerr-Coolidge bill, which, if subjected to study, scrutiny and hearings would be shot so full of holes that it, too, would have to be abandoned or drastically amended even by its opponents, as everyone of its predecessors have been when analyzed and studied at committee hearings.

The Starnes-Reynolds bills, H. R. 4353, H. R. 4354, S. 1365 and S. 1366, would make the Secretary report deserving deportation hardship and borderline case to Congress. Heretofore only aliens with political influence and friends who "knew the ropes" have been getting relief; and during the past four years in their determined effort to force indirect repeal in part at least of existing deportation and restriction laws, the proponents of the Kerr-Coolidge bill have favored the "locating of every case wherein an alien has a wife, husband, son, daughter, father, mother or other relatives over seas." Piled up in the Department of Labor, these "stayed" hardship cases would be used to (quoting their own words) "overwhelm Congress (and the public) with human-interest stories in such tremendous volume, giving such exact details that we will break its will to hold the immigration restriction act. These stories, with the probability of great masses of foreign votes back of their sentiment, will help us destroy this discriminatory law."

Even the limited discretion in Section 2 of the Dies deportation bill urged by Mr. Peter F. Snyder, the International Migration Service, the so-called Civil Liberties Union, 90 per cent of whose activities a congressional investigating committee found devoted to defending Communists, and by others, is entirely too much autocracy for any good administrative officer to want. I say nothing of the "limited" discretion in Section 9, which Mr. Snyder must have overlooked and which its proponents expect to have expanded later to change the temporary admission nonquota and nonimmigrant statuses of 100 aliens into quota immigrant statuses of permanent admission.

AMERICAN.

Washington, May 18.

Against Daylight Saving.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: I write as an individual who recalls how the national "daylight-saving" law worked out for the farmers back in war time.

I own a farm, 56 miles from Washington. At that time the milk train left Bluemont, our nearest station, at 6 a. m. The cows were driven up at 3:30 a. m. and milked. We had 50 cows in milk then. The milk had to be strained, cooled and put into 10-gallon cans and loaded onto a truck to be driven to Bluemont, 4½ miles away.

When the "daylight-saving" law was passed, it meant that all our men had to get up at 2:30, so as to have the milk catch the car that left at 5 a. m. Of course, all men on a farm work until the sun sets, and so "daylight saving" to them meant simply another hour's work every day. As farming people are already overburdened, this is a hardship.

The same thing would be true today to all farmers serving this milkshed. In addition, it would mean labor trouble to the farmers. Help in the country does not like "daylight saving." Furthermore, under this arrangement, the men get through their work in the dairy barn too early to go out into the field. They cannot work on the hay until the dew is dried off. They cannot cultivate the corn until the dew is off. The afternoon is the best time for such work before the second milking.

It seems to me that "daylight saving" would also be hard on domestic service. The ordinary breakfast is at 8 a. m. Many domestic servants have a long distance to come and must start early so as to have breakfast on the table at 8 sharp. They leave home at 6:30 a. m. now. Under the Sacks bill they would have to start at 5:30. Such maids and cooks would not get to bed any earlier, as they have families to tend when they get home.

As far as I can see, "daylight saving" would only benefit the comparatively few people who belong to country clubs, who wish to play golf and tennis. It would work a hardship on the farming community serving Washington, on the domestic servants, on the housekeepers and the Government clerks.

ANNA KELTON WILEY,
President, Women's City Club.

Washington, May 19.

Taxpayer's Objection.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: As a taxpayer, allow me to register my reaction to the howls of the civil service spoils system, as noted in your issue of May 22, in a letter signed "Civil Service Worker" criticizing "An Observer." I quote from this letter: "First, I would like to know where this bureau is where the regular employes can sit around and let the temporaries do all the work. I would like to be transferred there . . ."

Apparently, the moral issue involved in the alleged waste of Government time is secondary to the fact that she (or he) is not the one privileged to waste it. This agrees perfectly with my estimate of many clerical workers now under Civil Service—they are willing to do just enough work to rate a percentage that will keep them from actual dismissal, and their objection to the blanketing in of temporary employes is that many of them realize they will be unable to make as high ratings as the new clerks.

In the same issue you state in your editorial entitled, "Retirement and Economy:" "The main argument in favor of a reduction in the retirement age of civil servants . . . is that it would facilitate removal or voluntary withdrawal of the prematurely aged or incompetent."

Why pension the incompetent? Why not discharge them, as we would do in business?

Further down in your editorial you say there might be . . . danger of abuse of the removal privilege . . ."

Do you consider the discharge of incompetent Civil Service workers an abuse?

I object to paying for the inferior and incompetent labor protected at the present time by the civil service spoils system.

TAXPAYER.

Washington, May 22.

The Post Impressionist

Forgotten White House.

FROWNING on time as if in mockery, the Octagon House, a 137-year-old residence, stands at this time at northeast corner of Eighteenth street and New York avenue, as the purest type of colonial architecture of its period (1800). It now bears No. 1741 and above the door is the inscription, "The American Institute of Architects."

It was built in 1800 for Col. John posterity a "state house" and an hig day, whose Southern hospitality and princely entertaining were extended to all the elite of Washington. President Madison was invited in 181 after the burning of the Executive Mansion in that year, to occupy it as a temporary "White House."

* * *

In home planning, Col. Tayloe little realized he was creating for futurity a "state house" and an historical shine. For architectural evolution, Col. Tayloe trusted his ideas to Dr. William Thornton, who drew up specifications for the Capitol and designed the University of Virginia. The house was the center of official and social life as the home of the Tayloe family and remained as such until 1850. It is whispered that the some 500 slaves who kept the place in such beautiful order come back, even now, in spirit.

Today, a 5-and-10 parking lot attempts to modernize an area which seems content to dwell, undisturbed, amid earlier surroundings. Much of antiquity is decipherable in the time-stained bricks and in the rear brick wall. These guard faithfully the secrets of yesterday's happenings. A stable, once the shelter for expensive horses and carriages, has its windows boarded up as if unwilling to have its sacred past beclouded by a modern outlook.

Though commercialism, in the disguise of a parking lot, attempts to steal the show, it may not be amiss for friendly readers to play the role of intruders—just for a glimpse. Let's tip-toe up the old sandstone steps, lightly, lest we awaken old memories and they, in turn, rout us as trespassers, defeating our mission of sightseeing and discovery.

* * *

The Octagon is regarded as the favorite haunted house in Washington. The ghost of Col. Tayloe's daughter who, grieving over her thwarted love for a young Englishman, threw herself down the great stairway, is said to appear in wavering candlelight. Legend also has it that a murdered slave girl, another suicide, wanders at periods screaming through the house and grounds. Underground passages to the White House and to the Potomac, now walled up, and the many hidden doors and stairways give color to the legends. At midnight Dolly Madison is believed to hold court again among the shades of pretty women and stately men. Perhaps she meets a restless ghost in her garden where once, according to tradition, Aaron Burr climbed the 10-foot wall to say good-by to her before leaving for Europe to escape his political enemies.

Its greatest social life matured during the period of more than a year when the house was occupied by the Madisons. Then it was the winsome Dolly Madison reigned as society's first queen. The teas and dances of that era earned the reputation as the gay days of the eighteenth century.

On August 14, 1814, the Treaty of Ghent was ratified within its portals. This state paper signalized the end of the War of 1812. On November 30, 1914, a marble tablet, commemorative of the centenary of the treaty signing, was unveiled. Among the precious souvenirs of the house is the table on which the treaty was signed by President Madison.

* * *

Architectural innovations of the period are reflected in the interior which derives its charm from the forthright simplicity combined with Adams ornamentation. Spaciousness is emphasized by large wall areas and the curves of elliptical rooms and spiral stairways. Doors and windows rounded to the contour of the circular vestibule and of the chambers directly over it are expressive of the craftsmanship which marks the whole building. Two small stoves, part of the original furnishings, stand in circular wall niches on either side of the vestibule.

The walls of the rooms are painted either buff or gray, with simple white plaster cornices. Brass knobs and locks trim the mahogany doors. Coade, famous London decorator, designed the mantels the elaborate ornamentation of which is still amazingly intact, having been made in white putty stucco, a durable material much used for flat surfaces in that period. The mantel in the drawing room carries a panel decoration in bas-relief depicting the Feast of Bacchus, while the dining room mantel is equally attractive though far less ornate.

With 100 years in retrospect, the American Institute of Architects stepped to the front in 1900 and acquired tenant rights—thus signalizing the preservation of a building, once a home and later a "state house," as a cherished heritage of days gone by in American life. The institute has continued its use as a historic-house museum open to the public. The first floor is not furnished except in the right wing.

LOUIS VARNUM WOULFE.

Fair Enough

By *Westbrook Pegler*

Death Watches.

AT 6:45 SUNDAY MORNING, T. J. Ross, who appears to be Ivy Lee's successor as the Rockefellers' press agent, telephoned the three big press associations simultaneously and flashed the death of old John D., fulfilling an agreement proposed several years ago by Bob Bender, who was then news manager of the United Press. Mr. Bender realized that the old man's time was almost up, but he wanted to avoid the bother and expense of a constant death watch over a period of years and put his idea up to Mr. Lee, who agreed to play ball.

Bob and Ivy both died before the flash came, but their agreement carried over, and the Rockefellers, as well as the press associations, were spared the inconvenience of a death watch, which is one of the most distasteful jobs in the newspaper business, unpleasant to the reporters, who feel a resemblance to the wheeling buzzard, and to the family of the dying person, who also note a resemblance as they peer out the windows at the ink-stained wretches of the Fourth Estate.

I have sat three big death watches, for Enrico Caruso, John F. Hylan and King George V of England, in that order, but I must be a bird of not very ill omen, because Caruso and Hylan recovered, and lived on for some time. The Caruso death watch was held in the lobby of the Vanderbilt Hotel and lasted about a week. The lobby was filled with reporters from the press associations and New York papers, including the Italian, and men from the foreign press.

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THE MANAGERS and clerks and house-cops were civil, but we were a nuisance nevertheless. When it came late at night we would pick one of our number to stay awake, and the rest would doze on the furniture like so many sleep-outs in Battery Park, and all this tended to give the place an uncouth appearance to the paying customers.

It needn't have been so if Bruno Zirato, who was Caruso's secretary, had been a little more composed, but he was so upset that he couldn't discuss the possibility of Caruso's death. He would weep and wring his hands and carry on so that nobody could even suggest an arrangement that might have been very helpful all around.

So we just sat around the clock for days, sending out little bulletins about the new oxygen tanks going up the elevator, and pulse and respiration data from the doctors, and sneaking up the stairs now and again on the chance that some commotion in the hall might reveal the death of Caruso.

Then Caruso got well and went back to Italy, where he died suddenly, and thus provoked one of the worst songs ever written, a tribute called "They Needed an Angel in Heaven, so God Took Caruso Away." Can you imagine!

Hylan always had been rude and harsh to reporters when he was well, so I have to admit that there was no manifest sorrow among the death watch outside his home in Saratoga that time. Still, we were polite and as tactful as men could be under such delicate circumstances, notwithstanding which some of his family seemed to think the occasion was one for pursuing his old feud with newspaper people.

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THE DEATH WATCH on King George was enormous, with a couple of hundred men gathered around the Three Feathers Inn, at a little town near Sandringham, sleeping in chairs, on the stairs and on the tables, and with telegraph crews working through the night installing wires and phones.

The King was protected, however, for the Sandringham gates were far from the house, and the Three Feathers Inn was several miles away, and the household officials, realizing the importance of the flash, did everything they could to ease matters.

The King lived through the night that I was there, and I am told that the handling of the flash and bulletin copy out of the Three Feathers Inn was amazingly quick and efficient when he died. But I was outside the gates of Buckingham that night, and the flash was about an hour late there.

There were dozens of Americans at Sandringham, but our tribe has become civilized since Victoria's time and nobody raced down the road shouting, "He's dead! He's dead!

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The Once Over

By H. I. Phillips

Caddies And Agriculture.

France has made a ruling classifying caddies as farmers under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture. It seems that those golfers over there can't keep in the fairways either.

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The classification was made when Paris caddies staged a sit-down strike. The boys went into squat formation right there on the golf course. They not only refused to carry a bag but wouldn't answer questions like "What am I doing?"

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For hours the strike stymied all unnecessary exercise and caused the alibi market to tumble to a new low. Finally the gendarmes ended it under a ruling from the Ministry of Agriculture that a caddie is a farmer and not entitled to the benefits of collective bargaining.

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The ruling is causing a stir in the American divot world. Official Washington is even funnier than official Paris and a ruling that golf is a branch of agriculture in this country is possible.

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It is understood John Lewis has already called on the golfers of America to unionize. After watching their niblick work he is satisfied they belong in the Miners' Union.

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But how a caddie can be classed as a farmer is not yet clear unless on the ground that, accompanying the average golfer, he spends more time in cow pastures and turnip fields than he does on the golf course.

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Maybe this classification of a caddie as a farmer is okay at that. We must ask old Mart Badger, the ace of the Racebrook Country Club. Mart was describing one of his tournament rounds only yesterday. "I sliced my drive on the first hole and it went into a lettuce patch. My caddie teed it up on a head of lettuce and it looked so much like a salad with hard-boiled egg that I topped my out and sent it into a henhouse off to the left.

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"I couldn't find the ball, but my caddie located a china egg under a Plymouth Rock and I got out after taking the biggest divot of hen feathers you ever saw.

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"My next shot—my second . . ."

"Your sixth," he was corrected.

"Let us call it my fourth," he resumed. "My fourth hooked into a barn. My caddie now sent for his father. The kid had been raised on a farm, but he needed experienced help on this round.

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"We found it in a can of milk. I got it out after three tries. My tenth—where am I?—sliced into the lap of a man plowing a field over by the Derby turnpike. Then I picked up."

"Why?" he was asked.

"Oh, the father sent the kid to the State Agricultural College for more training and didn't care to go on with me alone."

The President has vetoed an appropriation of five million dollars for Government participation in the New York World's Fair on the ground that such a sum is "excessive." The news that anybody in Washington has begun regarding any sums of money as excessive has cheered the Nation more than anything in a decade.

"There will be no strip tease at the New York World Fair and nothing like a bubble or fan dancer."—Grover Whalen.

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Wanna bet?

Pension Opinion Text

Supreme Court Majority Upholds Excise Upon Employers and Validates Old-Age Benefits Under Social Security Act.

Text of majority opinion of Supreme Court affirming validity of old-age pension provisions of social security act, as read by Mr. Justice Cardozo:

The Social Security Act (Act of August 14, 1935, c. 531,149 Stat. 620 42 U. S. C., c. 7. (Supp.) is challenged once again.

In No. 837, Steward Machine Co. v. Davis,—U. S.—, decided this day, we have upheld the validity of Title IX of the act, imposing an excise upon employers of eight or more. In this case Titles VIII and II are the subject of attack. Title VIII lays another excise upon employers in addition to the one imposed by Title IX (though with different exemptions). It lays a special income tax upon employes to be deducted from their wages and paid by the employers. Title II provides for the payment of Old Age Benefits, and supplies the motive and occasion, in view of the assailants of the statute, for the levy of the taxes imposed by Title VIII. The plan of the two titles will now be summarized more fully.

Title VIII, as we have said, lays two different types of tax, an "income tax on employes," and "an excise tax on employers." The income tax on employes is measured by wages paid during the calendar year. Section 801. The excise tax on the employer is to be paid "with respect to having individuals in his employ," and, like the tax on employes, is measured by wages. Section 804. Neither tax is applicable to certain types of employment, such as agricultural labor, domestic service, service for the national or State Governments, and service performed by persons who have attained the age of 65 years. Section 811, (b). The two taxes are at the same rate. Sections 801, 804.

For the years 1937 to 1939, inclusive, the rate for each tax is fixed at one per cent. Thereafter the rate increases ½ of 1 per cent every three years, until after December 31, 1948, the rate for each tax reaches 3 per cent. Ibid. In the computation of wages all remuneration is to be included except so much as is in excess of $3,000 during the calendar year affected. Section 811 (a). The income tax on employers is to be collected by the employer, who is to deduct the amount from the wages "as and when paid." Section 802 (a). He is indemnified against claims and demands of any person by reason of such payment. Ibid. The proceeds of both taxes are to be paid into the Treasury like internal-revenue taxes generally, and are not earmarked in any way. Section 807 (a). There are penalties for nonpayment. Section 807 (c).

Title II Explained.

Title II has the caption "Federal Old-Age Benefits." The benefits are of two types, first, monthly pensions, and second, lump sum payments, the payments of the second class being relatively few and unimportant.

The first section of this title creates an account in the United States Treasury to be known as the "Old-Age Reserve Account." Section 201. No present appropriation, however, is made to that account. All that the statute does is to authorize appropriations annually thereafter, beginning with the fiscal year which ends June 30, 1937. How large they shall be is not known in advance. The "amount sufficient as an annual premium" to provide for the required payments is "to be determined on a reserve basis in accordance with accepted actuarial principles, and based upon such tables of mortality as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time adopt, and upon an interest rate of 3 per centum per annum compounded annually." Section 201 (a). Not a dollar goes into the account by force of the challenged act alone, unaided by acts to follow.

Section 202 and later sections prescribe the forms of benefits. The principal type is a monthly pension payable to a person after he has attained the age of 65. This benefit is available only to one who has worked for at least one day in each of at least five separate years since December 31, 1936, who has earned at least $2,000 since that date, and who is not receiving wages "with respect to regular employment." Sections 202 (a), (d), 210 (c). The benefits are not to begin before January 1, 1942. Section 202 (a). In no event are they to exceed $85 a month. Section 202 (b). They are to be measured (subject to that limit), by a percentage of the wages, the percentage decreasing at stated intervals as the wages become higher. Section 202 (a). In addition to the monthly benefits, provision is made in certain contingences for "lump sum payments" of secondary importance. A summary by the Government of the four situations calling for such payments is printed in the margin.

Shareholder Is Suer.

This suit is brought by a shareholder of the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston, a Massachusetts corporation, to restrain the corporation from making the payments and deductions called for by the act, which is stated to be void under the Constitution of the United States. The bill tells us that the corporation has decided to obey the statute, that it has reached this decision in the face of the complainant's protests, and that it will make the payments and deductions unless restrained by a decree. The expected consequences are indicated substantially as follows: The deductions from the wages of the employes will produce unrest among them, and will be followed, it is predicted, by demands that wages be increased.

If tht exactions shall ultimately be held void, the company will have parted with moneys which as a practical matter it will be impossible to recover. Nothing is said in the bill about the promise of indemnity. The prediction is made also that serious consequences will ensue if there is a submission to the excise. The corporation and its shareholders will suffer irreparable loss, and many thousands of dollars will be subtracted from the value of the shares. The prayer is for an injunction and for a declaration that the act is void.

The corporation appeared and answered without raising any issue of fact. Later the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the United States Collector for the District of Massachuetts, the petitioners in this court, were allowed to intervene. They moved to strike so much of the bill as has relation to the tax on employes, taking the ground that the employer, not being subject to tax under those provisions, may not challenge their validity, and that the complainant shareholder, whose rights are no greater than those of his corporation has even less standing to be heard on such a question.

The intervening defendants also filed an answer which restated the point raised in the motion to strike, and maintained the validity of Title VIII in all its parts. The District Court held that the tax upon employes was not properly at issue, and that the tax upon employers was constitutional. It thereupon denied the prayer for an injunction, and dismissed the bill. On appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, the decree was reversed, one judge dissenting. —F. (2d) —. The court held that Title II was void as an invasion of powers reserved by the tenth amendment to the States or to the people, and that Title II in collapsing carried Title VIII along with it. As an additional reason for invalidating the tax upon employers, the court held that it was not an excise as excises were understood when the Constitution was adopted. Cf Davis v. Boston & Maine R. R. Co.,—F. (2d) —, decided the same day.

Questions Placed.

The defendant corporation has acquiesced in that decision. No petition for review was filed in its behalf. On the other hand, the intervening defendants, the commissioner and the collector, did file such a petition, presenting two questions: (1) "whether the tax imposed upon employers by Section 801 of the social security act is within the power of Congress under the Constitution," and (2) "whether the validity of the tax imposed upon employes by Section 801 of the Social Security Act is properly in issue in this case, and if it is, whether that tax is within the power of Congress under the Constitution." A writ of certiorari issued.

First: Questions as to the remedy invoked by the complaint confront us at the outset.

Was the conduct of the company in resolving to pay the taxes a legitimate exercise of the discretion of the directors? Has petitioner a standing to challenge that resolve in the absence of an adequate showing of irreparable injury? Does the acquiescence of the company in the decree for an injunction affect the answer to those questions? Though power may still be ours to take such objections for ourselves, is acquiescence effective to rid us of the duty?

Is duty modified still further by the attitude of the Government,

Continued on Page 9, Column 1.

Off the Record

By Ed Reed

"You wouldn't turn a dog out on a night like this!"

At Geneva

By *Barnet Nover*

A Truce In Spain?

NOTHING HAS more clearly revealed the low estate to which the League of Nations has fallen as an agency of international pacification than its impotence in the Spanish crisis.

During all these months since the outbreak of the civil war the center of international effort regarding the Spanish problem has not been Geneva but London. Yet Article XI of the Covenant clearly stipulates that:

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations . . . It is also declared to be the friendly right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

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The SPANISH problem, particularly when it threatened to engulf all Europe in war, has clearly been of the kind with which the League was created to deal. But aside from listening in embarrassed silence to speeches by the Spanish foreign minister, neither the League Council nor the Assembly has taken any action. Article XI has never been invoked. Why? Because the principal League powers were fearful that if it were the League would be courting an even worse disaster than befell it through its intervention in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

The League, it must be pointed out, is only as strong as its members are willing to permit it to be. With France and Great Britain determined above everything that the Spanish fires should not spread, even if it means closing their eyes to large-scale interventionist activities by various powers, the League has been forced to sit on the sidelines.

Besides, and this point was emphasized, it was much easier to get Germany, which is not a member of the League, and Italy, which does not at the moment participate in League activities, to come to London than to Geneva.

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THE OTHER DAY, however, it was announced by the Valencia government that it was planning to smash the conspiracy of silence which has obtained at Geneva by exposing, with plenty of documentation, the full extent of German and Italian intervention both before and after the international control scheme went into force.

To Paris and London this was bad news, indeed. For all its faults the international control scheme, in their opinion, is better than nothing. It has at least helped keep the civil war within the confines of Spain itself. Yet the threat from Valencia did, undoubtedly, spur the British and French governments to take further action to end the Spanish crisis for good and all. Together with the recent bombardment of Guernica, which outraged the civilized world and which greatly increased pro-loyalist sentiment in Great Britain, and the blockade-running tactics of British food ships to Bilbao, which placed the Baldwin government in a highly ludicrous light, the Spanish threat persuaded Downing Street that new steps ought to be taken.

The idea is now being sounded out of persuading the Spanish government and the insurgents to agree to a truce so as to permit the complete withdrawal of foreign "volunteers." Once this is done, the danger of international complications arising out of the Spanish situation would be minimized and there would be no possible excuse for League action. Furthermore, the period of truce could be used to put pressure on both sides to come to terms and put an end to the horrible orgy of slaughter which has bled Spain white.

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IT HAPPENS that neither Gen. Franco nor the Valencia government has taken very kindly to the idea of an armistice. Experience with similar truce proposals advanced during the World War shows that such mediatory efforts are doomed to futility as long as the impasse is not complete.

The loyalists, with good reason, feel that time is on their side. The insurgents believe Bilbao will soon be in their hands and they regard the armistice plan as an effort to rob them of a certain victory.

Yet it is clear that the more limited objective of a truce to permit the evacuation of all foreign "volunteers" might meet with the assent of the Spanish government.

Since July it has built up a real citizens' army; the rebels, on the other hand, are more than ever dependent on Italian and German support and without it their movement might collapse overnight. Yet because of this very fact unanimous acceptance by all the powers with any stake in Spain of the British truce plan might lead to a cessation of the fighting in the Iberian peninsula.

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IT IS SIGNIFICANT, therefore, that Germany is now reported to be prepared to go along with Great Britain in this plan. So far as the Third Reich is concerned, the Spanish game is not worth the candle. But Italy's assent is less likely.

The Rome government has invested a great deal of money and considerable effort in the Spanish venture. Furthermore its prestige has been considerably dimmed by the Brihuega rout. The Fascist regime feels it necessary to wipe out the stain of the "little Caporetto" by a Spanish Vittorio Veneto.

Anthony Eden is, however, hopeful that he may yet swing Italy over to his point of view. There are compensations available for Mussolini. On the altar of a new Anglo-Italian rapprochement, one phase of which would be Italian withdrawal from Spain, the British foreign secretary may place the ghost of free Ethiopia.

Thus far the League has balked recognizing Italian suzerainty over the land once ruled by Haile Selassie. At the last League Assembly, in fact, the Ethiopian delegation was actually seated, to the disgust of Italy. Perhaps, now, two birds can be killed with one stone. To avoid the embarrassment fo having to confess its inability to cope with the Spanish problem the League may be persuaded to wash its hands of Ethiopia.

The scheme may not work. The Duce may feel that nothing is more important to Italy at the moment than an insurgent victory in Spain. Or France and Great Britain may discover that they cannot swing to their side those League members who have less directly at stake in the European situation—Mexico for instance—and who, therefore, can take a position on both the Spanish and Ethiopian problems based on pure principle. But it is clear that a lot more will be going on at Geneva this week than may be apparent at the public meetings of the Council.

A Great Man

By William Lyon Phelps.

Lord Conway.

Baron Conway, of Allington, born William Martin Conway, who died a few weeks ago, over 80 years of age, was one of the finest and one of the most remarkable men I ever knew.

I have talked with various men who have sailed around Cape Horn; I have talked with others who have steamed through the Strait of Magellan. But I used to wonder why some one, more fond of wild adventure than I am, did not land on the south shore of the Strsit of Magellan, and then proceed directly south to the cape, so that he would approach old Cape Horn by land instead of by sea.

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There may be others who have done this, but I have heard of only two. The famous American artist, Rockwell Kent, architect, painter, wood-engraver, lithographer, writer, traveller, editor, illustrator, carpenter, fisherman, and several other things, wrote and illustrated a thrilling book called "Voyaging Southward from the Strait of Magellan" (published in 1924 by Putnam's, New York). He almost reached the tip of Cape Horn.

The other man who tried this is Lord Conway. He tried it in 1898, and in 1902 published his book, "Aconcagua and Tierra del Fuego," and this book is illustrated by photographs and drawings. Lord Conway spent 30 years climbing mountains. He was president of the Alpine Club. He climbed a number of mouhtains in the Himalayas, all of which were over 20,000 feet. He climbed to the highest point in the Western Hemisphere, the summit of Aconcagua.

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Justice Sutherland's Opinion

States' Rights Invaded by Security Act, He Asserts.

Text of dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Sutherland in Supreme Court opinion on unemployment insurance phases of Social Security Act:

With most of what is said in the opinion just handed down, I concur. I agree that the pay-roll tax levied is an excise within the power of Congress; that the devotion of not more than 90 per cent of it to the credit of employers in States which require the payment of a similar tax under so-called unemployment-tax laws is not an unconstitutional use of the proceeds of the Federal tax; that the provision making the adoption by the State of an unemployment law of a specified character a condition precedent to the credit of the tax does not render the law invalid. I agree that the States are not coerced by the Federal legislation into adopting unemployment legislation. The provisions of the Federal law may operate to induce the State to pass an unemployment law if it regards such action to be in its interest. But that is not coercion. If the act stopped here, I should accept the conclusion of the court that the legislation is not unconstitutional.

But the question with which I have difficulty is whether the administrative provisions of the act invade the governmental administrative powers of the several States reserved by the tenth amendment. A State may enter into contracts; but a State cannot, by contract or statute, surrender the executoin, or a share in the execution, of any of its governmental powers either to a sister State or to the Federal Government, any more than the Federal Government can surrender the control of any of its governmental powers to a foreign nation.

Power to Tax Vital.

The power to tax is vital and fundamental, and, in the highest degree, governmental in character. Without it, the State could not exist. Fundamentals also, and no less important, is the governmental power to expend the moneys realized from taxation, and exclusively to administer the laws in respect of the character of the tax and the methods of laying and collecting it and expending the proceeds.

The people of the United States, by their Constitution, have affirmed a division of internal governmental powers between the Federal Government and the governments of the several States—committing to the first its powers by the express grant and all necessary implication; to the latter, or to the people, by reservation, "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States." The Constitution thus affirms the complete supremacy and independence of the State within the field of its powers. Carter vs. Carter Coal Co., 298 U. S. 238, 295. The Federal Government has no more authority to invade that field than the State has to invade the exclusive field of national governmental powers; for, in the oft-repeated words of this court in Texas v. White, 7 Wall. 700, 725, "the preservation of the States, and the maintenance of their governments, are as much within the design and care of the Constitution as the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the National Government." The necessity of preserving each from every form of illegitimate intrusion or interference on the part of the other is so imperative as to require this court, when its judicial power is properly invoked, to view with a careful and discriminating eye any legislation challenged as constituting such an intrusion or interference. See South Carolina v. United States, 199 U. S. 437, 448.

Surrender Angle Stressed.

The precise question, therefore, which we are required to answer by an application of these principles is whether the Congressional act contemplates a surrender by the State to the Federal Government, in whole or in part, or any State governmental power to administer its own unemployment law or the State pay roll tax funds which it has collected for the purposes of that law. An affirmative answer to this question, I think, must be made.

I do not, of course, doubt the power of the State to select and utilize a depository for the safekeeping of its funds; but it is quite another thing to agree with the selected depository that the funds shall be withdrawn for certain stipulated purposes, and for no other. Nor do I doubt the authority of the Federal Government and a State government to co-operate to a common end, provided each of them is authorized to reach it. But such co-operation must be effectuated by an exercise of the powers which they severally possess, and not by an exercise, through invasion or surrender, by one of them of the governmental power of the other.

An illustration of what I regard as permissible co-operation is to be found in Title I of the act now under consideration. By that title, Federal appropriations for old-age assistance are authorized to be made to any State which shall have adopted a plan for old-age assistance conforming to designated requirements. But the State is not obliged, as a condition of having the Federal bounty, to deposit in the Federal treasury funds raised by the State. The State keeps its own funds and administers its own law in respect of them, without let or hindrance of any kind on the part of the Federal Government; so that we have simply the familiar case of Federal aid upon conditions which the State, without surrendering any of its powers, may accept or not as it chooses. Massachusetts v. Mellon, 262 U. S. 447, 480, 482-483.

Depository Issue Arises.

But this is not the situation with which we are called upon to deal in the present case. For here, the State must deposit the proceeds of its taxation in the Federal treasury, upon terms which make the deposit suspiciously like a forced loan to be repaid only in accordance with restrictions imposed by Federal law. Title IX, Sections 903 (a) (3), 904 (a), (b), (e). All moneys withdrawn from this fund must be used exclusively for the payment of compensation. Section 903 (a) (4). And this compensation is to be paid through public employment offices in the State or such other agencies as a Federal board may approve. (Section 903 (a) (1). The act, it is true, recognizes [section 903 (a) (6)] the power of the legislature to amend or repeal its compensation law at any time. But there is nothing in the act, as I read it, which justifies the conclusion that the State may, in that event, unconditionally withdraw its funds from the Federal treasury. Section 903 (b) provides that the board shall certify in each taxable year to the Secretary of the Treasury each State whose law has been approved. But the board is forbidden to certify any State which the board finds has so changed its law that it no longer contains the provisions specified in subsection (a), "or has with respect to such taxable year failed to comply substantially with any such provision." The Federal Government, therefore, in the person of its agent, the board, sits not only as a perpetual overseer, interpreter and censor of State legislation on the subject, but, as lord paramount, to determine whether the State is faithfully executing its own law—as though the State were a dependency under pupillage and not to be trusted. The foregoing, taken in connection with the provisions that money withdrawn can be used only in payment of compensation and that it must be paid through an agency approved by the Federal board, leaves it, to say the least, highly uncertain whether the right of the State to withdraw any part of its own funds exists, under the act, otherwise than upon the various statutory conditions.

Hampering Possibility.

It is true also that subsection (f) of section 904 authorizes the Secretary of the Tresury to pay to any State agency "such amount as it may duly requisition, not exceeding the amount standing to the account of such State agency at the time of such payment." But it is to be observed that the payment is to be made to the State agency, and only such amount as that agency may duly requisition. It is hard to find in this provision any extension of the right of the State to withdraw its funds except in the manner and for the specific purpose prescribed by the act.

By these various provisions of the act the Federal agencies are authorized to supervise and hamper the administrative powers of the State to a degree which not only does not comport with the dignity of a quasi-sovereign State—a matter with which we are not judicially concerned—but which deny to it that supremacy and freedom from external interference in respect of its affairs which the Constitution contemplates—a matter of very definite judicial concern. I refer to some, though by no means all, of the cases in point.

In the License Cases, 5 How. 504, 588, Mr. Justice McLean said that the Federal Government was supreme within the scope of its delegated powers, and the State governments equally supreme in the exercise of the powers not delegated nor inhibited to them; that the States exercise their powers over everything connected with their social and internal condition; and that over these subjects the Federal Government had no power. "They appertain to the State sovereignty as exclusively as powers exclusively delegated appertain to the general government."

In Farrble's Case, 13 Wall. 397, Mr. Justice Field, after pointing out that the general government and the State are separate and distinctly sovereignties, acting separately and independently of each other within their respective spheres, said that, except in one particular, they stood in the same independent relation to each other as they would if their authority embraced distinct territories. The one particular referred to is that of the supremacy of the authority of the United States in case of conflict between the two.

Ruling Is Cited.

In Farrington v. Tennessee, 95 U. S. 679, 685, this court said, "Yet every State has a sphere of action where the authority of the National Government may not intrude. Within that domain the State is as if the Union were not. Such are the checks and balances in our complicated but wise system of State and national polity."

"The powers exclusively given to the Federal Government," it was said in Worcester v. State of Georgia, 6 Pet. 515, 570, "are limitations upon the State authorities. But, with the exception of these limitations, the States are supreme; and their sovereignty can be no more invaded by the action of the general Government, than the action of the State governments can arrest or obstruct the course of the national power."

The force of what has been said is not broken by an acceptance of the view that the State is not coerced by the Federal law. The effect of the dual distribution of powers is completely to deny to the States whatever is granted exclusively to the Nation, and, conversely, to deny to the Nation whatever is reserved exclusively to the States. "The determination of the Framers Convention and the ratifying conventions to pre-

Continued on Page 22.

Sees U. S. Usurping Powers in Jobless Insurance.

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Supreme Court Opinion Upholding Unemployment Provisions of Social Security Act

Government Tax on Employers Validated by 5-to-4 Decision

Cardozo Reads Ruling; Levy on 'Relation of Employment' Held in Keeping With Pursuit of Happiness.

The majority opinion of the Supreme Court upholding the unemployment provisions of the Social Security Act, as delivered by Justice Cardozo follows:

(May 24, 1937.)

The validity of the tax imposed by the Social Security Act on employers of eight or more is here to be determined.

Petitioner, an Alabama corporation, paid a tax in accordance with the statute, filed a claim for refund with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and sued to recover the payment ($46.14), asserting a conflict between the statute and the Constitution of the United States. Upon demurrer the District Court gave judgment for the defendant dismissing the complaint, and the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit affirmed — F. (2d) —. The decision is in accord with judgments of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts (Howes Brothers Co. v. Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation, December 30, 1936, 5 N. E. (2d) 720), the Supreme Court of California (Gillum v. Johnson, November 25, 1936, 62 Pac. (2d) 1037), and the Supreme Court of Alabama (Beeland Wholesale Co. v. Kaufman, March 17, 1937, — Ala. —), It is in conflict with a judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, from which one judge dissented. Davis v. Boston & Maine R. R. Co., April 14, 1937, — F. (2d) —.

— F. (2d) — An important question of constitutional law being involved, we granted certiorari.

The Social Security Act (Act of August 14, 1935, c. 531, 49 Stat. 620, 42 U. S. C., c. 7 (Supp.) is divided into eleven separate titles, of which only Titles IX and III are so related to this case as to stand in need of summary.

The caption of Title IX is "Tax on Employers of Eight or More." Every employer (with stated exceptions) is to pay for each calendar year "an excise tax, with respect to having individuals in his employ," the tax to be measured by prescribed percentages of the total wages payable by the employer during the calendar year with respect to such employment. Section 901. One is not, however, an "employer" within the meaning of the act unless he employs eight persons or more. Section 907(a). There are also other limitations of minor importance. The term "employment" too has its special definition, excluding agricultural labor, domestic service in a private home and some other smaller classes. Section 907.

Begins in 1936.

The tax begins with the year 1936, and is payable for the first time on January 31, 1937. During the calendar year 1936 the rate is to be 1 per cent, during 1937 2 per cent, and 3 per cent thereafter. The proceeds, when collected, go into the Treasury of the United States like internal revenue collections generally. Section 905 (a). They are not earmarked in any way. In certain circumstances, however, credits are allowable. Section 902. If the taxpayer has made contributions to an unemployment fund under a State law, he may credit such contributions against the Federal tax, provided, however, that the total credit allowed to any taxpayer shall not exceed 90 per cent of the tax against which it is credited, and provided also that the State law shall have been certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Social Security Board as satisfying certain minimum criteria. Section 902.

The provisions of Section 903 defining those criteria are stated in the margin. Some of the conditions thus attached to the allowance of a credit are designed to give assurance that the State unemployment compensation law shall be one in substance as well as name. Others are designed to give assurance that the contributions shall be protected against loss after payment to the State. To this last end there are provisions that before a State law shall have the approval of the board it must direct that the contributions to the State fund be paid over immediately to the Secretary of the Treasury to the credit of the "Unemployment Trust Fund." Section 904 establishing this fund is quoted below. For the moment it is enough to say that the fund is to be held by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is to invest in Government securities any portion not required in his judgment to meet current withdrawals. He is authorized and directed to pay out of the fund to any competent State agency such sums as it may duly requisition from the amount standing to its credit. Section 904 (f).

Title III Explained.

Title III, which is also challenged as invalid, has the caption "Grants to States for Unemployment Administration." Under this title, certain sums of money are "authorized to be appropriated" for the purpose of assisting the States in the administration of their unemployment compensation laws, the maximum for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936 to be $4,000,000, and $49,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter. Section 301. No present appropriation is made to the extent of a single dollar. All that the title does is to authorize future appropriations. Actually only $2,250,000 of the $4,000,000 authorized was appropriated for 1936 (Act of February 11, 1936, c. 49, 49 Stat. 1109, 1113) and only $29,000,000 of the $49,000,000 authorized for the following year. Act of June 22, 1936, c. 689, 49 Stat. 1597, 1605. The appropriations when made were not specifically out of the proceeds of the employment tax, but out of any moneys in the Treasury.

Other sections of the title prescribe the method by which the payments are to be made to the State (Section 302) and also certain conditions to be established to the satisfaction of the Social Security Board before certifying the propriety of a payment to the Secretary of the Treasury. Section 303. They are designed to give assurance to the Federal Government that the moneys granted by it will not be expended for purposes alien to the grant, and will be used in the administration of genuine unemployment compensation laws.

The assault on the statute proceeds on an extended front. Its assailants take the ground that the tax is not an excise; that it is not uniform throughout the United States as excises are required to be; that its exceptions are so many and arbitrary as to violate the fifth amendment; that its purpose was not revenue, but an unlawful invasion of the reserved powers of the States; and that the States in submitting to it have yielded to coercion and have abandoned governmental functions which they are not permited to surrender.

The objections will be considered seriatim with such further explanation as may be necessary to make their meaning clear.

First: The tax, which is described in the statute as an excise, is laid with uniformity throughout the United States as a duty, an impost or an excise upon the relation of employment.

1. We are told that relation of employment is one so essential to the pursuit of happiness that it may not be burdened with a tax. Appeal is made to history. From the precedents of colonial days we are supplied with illustrations of excises common in the colonies. They are said to have been bound up with the enjoyment of particular commodities. Appeal is also made to principle or the analysis of concepts. An excise, we are told, imports a tax upon a privilege; employment, it is said, is a right, not a privilege, from which it follows that employment is not subject to an excise. Neither the one appeal nor the other leads to the desired goal.

Subject to Enlargement.

As to the argument from history: Doubtless there were many excises in colonial days and later that were associated, more or less intimately, with the enjoyment or the use of property. This would not prove, even if no others were then known, that the forms then accepted were not subject to enlargement. Cf. Pensacola Telephone Co. v. Western Union Telegraph Co., 96 U. S. 1, 9; In re Debs, 158 U. S. 564, 591; South Carolina v. United States, 199 U. S. 437, 448, 449. But in truth other excises were known, and known since early times. Thus in 1695 (6 & 7 Wm. III, c. 6), Parliament passed an act which granted "to His Majesty certain Rates and Duties upon Marriage, Births and Burials," all for the purpose of "carrying on the War against France with Vigour." See Opinion of the Justices, 196 Mass. 602, 609. No commodity was affected there. The industry of counsel has supplied us with an apter illustration where the tax was not different in substance from the one now challenged as invalid. In 1777, before our Constitutional Convention, Parliament laid upon employers an annual "duty" of 21 shillings for "every male Servant" employed in stated forms of work. Revenue Act of 1777, 17 George III, c. 39. The point is made as a distinction that a tax upon the use of male servants was thought of as a tax upon a luxury. Davis v. Boston & Maine R. R. Co., supra. It did not touch employments in husbandry or business.

This is to throw over the argument that historically an excise is a tax upon the enjoyment of commodities. But the attempted distinction, whatever may be thought of its validity, is inapplicable to a statute of Virginia passed in 1780. There a tax of three pounds, six shillings and eight pence was to be paid for every male tithable above the age of twenty-one years (with stated exceptions), and a like tax for "every white servant whatsoever, except apprentices under the age of twenty-one years." 10 Hening's Statutes of Virginia, p. 244. Our colonial forbears knew more about ways of taxing than some of their descendants seem to be willing to concede.

The historical prop failing, the prop or fancied prop of principle remains. We learn that employment for lawful gain is a "natural" or "inherent" or "inalienable" right, and not a "privilege" at all. But natural rights, so called, are as much subject to taxation as rights of less importance. An excise is not limited to vocations or activities that may be prohibited altogether. It is not limited to those that are the outcome of a franchise. It extends to vocations or activities pursued as of common right. What the individual does in the operation of a business is amenable to taxation just as much as what he owns, at all events if the classification is not tyrannical or arbitrary.

Precedents Are Cited.

"Business is as legitimate an object of the taxing powers as property." City of Newton v. Atchison, 31 Kan. 151, 154 (per Brewer, J.). Indeed, ownership itself, as we had occasion to point out the other day, is only a bundle of rights and privileges invested with a single name. Henneford v. Silas Mason Co., Inc., March 29, 1937—U. S.— "A State is at liberty, if it pleases, to tax them all collectively, or to separate the faggots and lay the charge distributively." Ibid. Employment is a business relation, if not itself a business. It is a relation without which business could seldom be carried on effectively. The power to tax the activities and relations that constitute a calling considered as a unit is the power to tax any of them. The whole includes the parts. Nashville C. & St. L. Ry. Co. v. Wallace, 288 U. S. 249, 267, 268.

The subject matter of taxation open to the power of the Congress is as comprehensive as that open to the power of the States, though the method of apportionment may at times be different. "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises." Art. 1, sec. 8. If the tax is a direct one, it shall be apportioned according to the census or enumeration. If it is a duty, impost or excise, it shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Together, these classes include every form of tax appropriate to sovereignty. Cf. Burnet v. Brooks, 288 U. S. 373, 403, 405. Brushaber v. Union Pacific Railroad Co., 240 U. S. 1, 12. Whether the tax is to be classified as an "excise" is in truth not of critical importance. If not that, it is an "impost." (Pollock vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 158 U. S.. 601, 622, 625; Pacific Insurance Co. v. Soule, 7 Wall 433, 445), or a "duty" (Veazie ank v. Fenno, 8 Wall, 533, 546, 547; Pollock v. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 157 U. S. 429, 570; Knowlton v. Moore, 178, U. S. 41, 46);. A capitation or other "direct" tax it certainly is not. "Although there have been from time to time intimations that there might be some tax which was not a direct tax nor included under the words 'duties, imposts and excises,' such a tax for more than 100 years of national existence has as yet remained undiscovered, notwithstanding the stress of particular circumstances has invited thorough investigation into sources of powers." Pollock v. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 157 U. S. 429, 557.

There is no departure from that thought in later cases, but rather a new emphasis of it. Thus, in Thomas v. United States, 192 U. S. 363, 370, it was said of the words "duties, imposts and excises" that "they were used comprehensively to cover customs and excise duties imposed on importaion, consumption, manufacture and sale of certain commodities, privileges, particular business transactions, vocations, occupations and the like." At times taxpayers have contended that the Congress is without power to lay an excise on the enjoyment of a privilege created by State law. The contention has been put aside as baseless. Congress may tax the transmission of property by inheritance or will, through the States and not Congress have created the privilege of succession. Knowlton v. Moore. supra, p. 58.

May Tax Franchise.

Congress may tax the enjoyment of a corporate franchise, though a State and not Congress has brought the franchise into being. Flint v. Stone Tracy Co., 20 U. S. 108, 155. The statute books of the States are strewn with illustrations of taxes laid on occupations pursued of common right. We find no basis for a holding that the power in that regard which belongs by accepted practice to the Legislatures of the States, has been denied by the Constitution to the Congress of the Nation.

2. The tax being an excise, its imposition must conform to the canon of uniformity. There has been no departure from this requirement. According to the settled doctrine the uniformity exacted is geographical, not intrinsic. Knowlton vs. Moore, supra, p. 83; Flint vs. Stone Tracy Co., supra, p. 158; Billings vs. United States, 232 U. S. 261, 282; Stellwagen vs. Clum, 245 U. S. 605, 613; LaBelle Iron Works vs. United States, 256 U. S. 377, 392; Poe vs. Seaborn, 282 U. S. 101, 117; Wright vs. Vinton Branch Mountain Trust Bank, March 29, 1937, —U. S. —. "The rule of liability shall be the same in all parts of the United States." Florida vs. Mellon, 273 U. S. 12, 17.

Second: The excise is not invalid under the provisions of the fifth amendment by force of its exemptions.

The statute does not apply, as we have seen, to employers of less than eight. It does not apply to agricultural labor, or domestic service in a private home or to some other classes of less importance. Petitioner contends that the effect of these restrictions is an arbitrary discrimination vitiating the tax.

The fifth amendment unlike the fourteenth has no equal protection clause. LaBelle Iron Works vs. United States, supra; Brushaber vs. Union Pacific Railroad Co., supra, p. 24. But even the States, though subject to such a clause, are not confined to a formula of rigid uniformity in framing measures of taxation. They may tax some kinds of property at one rate, and others at another, and exempt others altogether. Bell's Gap Railroad Co. vs. Pennsylvania, 134 U. S. 232; Stebbins vs. Riley, 268 U. S. 137, 142; Ohio Oil Co. vs. Conway, 281 U. S. 146, 150. They may lay an excise on the operatoins of a particular kind of business, and exempt some other kind of business closely akin thereto. Quong Wing vs. Kirkendall, 223 U. S. 59, 62; American Sugar Refining Co. vs. Louisiana, 179 U. S. 89, 94; Armour Packing Co. vs. Lacy, 200 U. S. 226, 235; Brown-Forman Co. vs. Kentucky, 217 U. S. 563, 573; Heisler vs. Thomas Colliery Co., 260 U. S. 245, 255; State Board of Tax Commissioners vs. Jackson, 283 U. S. 527, 537, 538. If this latitude of judgment is lawful for the States, it its lawful, a fortiori, in legislation by the Congress, which is subject to restraints less narrow and confining. Quong Wing vs. Kirkendall, supra.

Exemptions Not Arbitrary.

The classifications and exemptions directed by the statute now in controversy have support in considerations of policy and practical convenience that cannot be condemned as arbitrary. The classifications and exemptions would therefore be upheld if they had been adopted by a State and the provisions of the fourteenth amendment were invoked to annul them. This is held in two cases passed upon today in which precisely the same provisions were the subject of attack, the provisions being contained in the unemployment compensation law of the State of Alabama. Carmichael v. Southern Coal & Coke Co., No. 724, — U. S. —, and Carmichael v. Gulf States Paper Corporation, No. 797, —— U. S. ——. The opinion rendered in those cases covers the ground fully. It would be useless to repeat the argument. The act of Congress is therefore valid, so far, at least, as its system of exemptions is concerned, and this though we assume that discrimination, if gross enough, is equivalent to confiscation and subject under the fifth amendment to challenge and annulment.

Third: The excise is not void as involving the coercion of the States in contravention of the tenth amendment or of restrictions implicit in our federal form of government.

The proceeds of the excise tax when collected are paid into the Treasury at Washington, and thereafter are subject to appropriation like public moneys generally. Cincinnati Soap Co. v. United States, May 3, 1937, — U. S. —. No presumption can be indulged that they will be misapplied or wasted. Even if they were collected in the hope or expectation that some other and collateral good would be furthered as an incident, that without more would not make the act invalid. Sonzinsky v. United States, March 29, 1937, — U. S. —. This indeed is hardly questioned.

The case for the petitioner is built on the contention that here an ulterior aim is wrought into the very structure of the act, and what is even more important that the aim is not only ulterior, but essentially unlawful. In particular, the 90 per cent credit is relied upon as supporting that conclusion. But before the statute succumbs to an assault upon these lines, two propositions must be made out by the assailant. Cincinnati Soap Co. v. United States, supra.

There must be a showing in the first place that separated from the credit the revenue provisions are incapable of standing by themselves. There must be a showing in the second place that the tax and the credit in combination are weapons of coercion, destroying or impairing the autonomy of the States. The truth of each proposition being essential to the success of the assault, we pass for convenience to a consideration of the second, without pausing to inquire whether there has been a demonstration of the first.

Many Available Figures.

To draw the line intelligently between duress and inducement there is need to remind ourselves of facts as to the problem of unemployment that are now matters of common knowledge. West Coast Hotel Co. vs. Parrish, March 29, 1937, —— U. S. ——. The relevant statistics are gathered in the brief of counsel for the Government. Of the many available figures a few only will be mentioned. During the years 1929 to 1936, when the country was passing through a cyclical depression, the number of the unemployed mounted to unprecedented heights. Often the average was more than 10,000,000; at times a peak was attained of 16,000,000 or more. Disaster to the breadwinner meant disaster to dependents.

Accordingly the roll of the unemployed, itself formidable enough, was only a partial roll of the destitute or needy. The fact developed quickly that the States were unable to give the requisite relief. The problem had become national in area and dimensions. There was need of help from the Nation if the people were not to starve. It is too late today for the argument to be heard with tolerance that in a crisis so extreme the use of the moneys of the Nation to relieve the unemployed and their dependents is a use for any purpose narrower than the promotion of the general welfare. Cf. United States vs. Butler, 297 U. S. 1, 65, 66. Helvering vs. Davis, decided herewith.

The Nation responded to the call of the distressed. Between January 1, 1933, and July 1, 1936, the States (according to statistics submitted by the Government) incurred obligations of $689,921,802 for emergency relief; local subdivisions an additional $775,675,366. In the same period the obligations for emergency relief incurred by the National Government were $2,929,307,125, or twice the obligations of States and local agencies combined. According to the President's budget message for the fiscal year 1938, the National Government expended for public works and unemployment relief for the three fiscal years 1934, 1935 and 1936, the stupendous total of $8,621,000,000. The *parens patriæ* has many reasons—fiscal and economic as well as social and moral—for planning to mitigate disasters that bring these burdens in their train.

In the presence of this urgent need for some remedial expedient, the question is to be answered whether the expedient adopted has overlept the bounds of power. The assailants of the statute say that its dominant end and aim is to drive the State Legislatures under the whip of economic pressure into the enactment of unemployment compensation laws at the bidding of the central Government. Supporters of the statute say that its operation is not constraint, but the creation of a larger freedom, the States and the Nation joining in a co-operative endeavor to avert a common evil. Before Congress acted, unemployment compensation insurance was still, for the most part, a project and no more. Wisconsin was the pioneer. Her statute was adopted in 1931.

States Also Passed Bills.

At times bills for such insurance were introduced elsewhere, but they did not reach the stage of law. In 1935, four States California, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York) passed unemployment laws on the eve of the adoption of the social security act, and two others did likewise after the Federal act and later in the year. The statutes differed to some extent in type, but were directed to a common end. In 1936, 28 other States fell in line, and 8 more the present year. But if States had been holding back before the passage of the Federal law, inaction was not owing, for the most part, to the lack of sympathetic interest. Many held back through alarm lest, in laying such a toll upon their industries, they would place themselves in a position of economic disadvantage as compared with neighbors or competitors. See House Report, No. 615, Seventy-fourth Congress, first session, page 8; Senate Report, No. 628, Seventy-fourth Congress, first session, page 11. Two consequences ensued.

One was that the freedom of a State to contribute its fair share to the solution of a national problem was paralyzed by fear. The other was that insofar as there was failure by the States to contribute relief according to the measure of their capacity, a disproportionate burden, and a mountainous one, was laid upon the resources of the Government and the Nation.

The Social Security Act is an attempt to find a method by which all these public agencies may work together to a common end. Every dollar of the new taxes will continue in all likelihood to be used and needed by the Nation as long as States are unwilling, whether through timidity or for other motives, to do what can be done at home. At least the inference is permissible that Congress so believed, though retaining undiminished freedom to spend the money as it pleased. On the other hand fulfillment of the home duty will be lightened and encouraged by crediting the taxpayer upon his account with the Treasury of the Nation to the extent that his contributions under the laws of the locality have simplified or diminished the problem of relief and the probable demand upon the resources of the fisc.

Duplicated taxes, or burdens that approach them, are recognized hardships that Government, State or national, may properly avoid. Henneford vs. Silas Mason Co., Inc., supra; Kidd v. Alabama, 188 U. S. 730, 732; Watson vs. State Comptroller, 254 U. S. 122, 125. If Congress believed that the general welfare would better be promoted by relief through local units than by the system then in vogue, the co-operating localities ought not in all fairness to pay a second time.

Taxpayer Not Coerced.

Who then is coerced through the operation of this statute? Not the taxpayer. He pays in fulfillment of the mandate of the local legislature. Not the State. Even now she does not offer a suggestion that in passing the unemployment law she was affected by duress. See Carmichael v. Southern Coal & Coke Co., supra; Carmichael v. Gulf States Paper Corporation, supra. For all that appears she is satisfied with her choice, and would be sorely disappointed if it were now to be annulled. The difficulty with the petitioner's contention is that it confuses motive with coercion. "Every tax is in some measure regulatory. To some extent it interposes an economic impediment to the activity taxed as compared with others not taxed." Sonzinsky v. United States, supra. In like matter every rebate from a tax when conditioned upon conduct is in some measure a temptation. But to hold that motive or temptation is equivalent to coercion is to plunge the law in endless difficulties. The outcome of such a doctrine is the acceptance of a philosophical determinism by which choice becomes impossible. Till now the law has been guided by a robust common sense which assumes the freedom of the will as a working hypothesis in the solution of its problems. The wisdom of the hypothesis has illustration in this case. Nothing in the case suggests the exertion of a power akin to undue influence, if we assume that such a concept can ever be applied with fitness to the relations between State and Nation. Even on that assumption the location of the point at which pressure turns into compulsion and ceases to be inducement, would be a question of degree,—at times, perhaps, of fact. The point had not been reached when Alabama made her choice. We cannot say that she was acting, not of her unfettered will, but under the strain of a persuasion equivalent to undue influence, when she chose to have relief administered under laws of her own making, by agents of her own selection, instead of under Federal laws, administered by Federal officers, with all the ensuing evils, at least to many minds, of Federal patronage and power. There would be a strange irony, indeed, if her choice were now to be annulled on the basis of an assumed duress in the enactment of a statute which her courts have accepted as a true expression of her will. Beeland Wholesale Co. v. Kaufman, supra. We think the choice must stand.

In ruling as we do, we leave many questions open. We do not say that a tax is valid, when imposed by act of Congress, if it is laid upon the condition that a State may escape its operation through the adoption of a statute unrelated in subject matter to activities fairly within the scope of national policy and power. No such question is before us. In the tender of this credit Congress does not intrude upon fields foreign to its function. The purpose of its intervention, as we have shown, is to safeguard its own treasury and as an incident to that protection to place the States upon a footing of equal opportunity.

Another Case Cited.

Drains upon its own resources are to be checked; obstructions to the freedom of the States are to be leveled. It is one thing to impose a tax dependent upon the conduct of the taxpayers, or of the State in which they live, where the conduct to be stimulated or discouraged is unrelated to the fiscal need subserved by the tax in its normal operation, or to any other end legitimately national. The Child Labor Tax Case, 259 U. S. 20, and Hill v. Wallace, 259 U. S. 44, were decided in the belief that the statutes there condemned were exposed to that reproach. Cf. United States v. Constantine, 296 U. S. 287.

It is quite another thing to say that a tax will be abated upon the doing of an act that will satisfy the fiscal need, the tax and the alternative being approximate equivalents. In such circumstances, if in no others, inducement or persuasion does not go beyond the bounds of power. We do not fix the outermost line. Enough for present purposes that wherever the line may be, this statute is within it. Definition more precise must abide the wisdom of the future.

Florida v. Mellon, 273 U. S. 12, supplies us with a precedent, if precedent be needed. What was in controversy there was section 301 of the Revenue Act of 1926, which imposes a tax upon the transfer of a decedent's estate, while at the same time permitting a credit, not exceeding 80 per cent, for "the amount of any estate, inheritance, legacy or succession taxes actually paid to any State or Territory." Florida challenged that provision as unlawful. Florida had no inheritance taxes and alleged that under its constitution it could not levy any. 273 U. S. 12, 15.

Indeed, by abolishing inheritance taxes, it had hoped to induce wealthy persons to become its citizens. See 67 Cong. Rec., Part 1, pp. 735, 752. It argued at our bar that "the estate tax provision was not passed for the purpose of raising Federal revenue" (273 U. S. 12, 14), but rather "to coerce States into adopting estate or inheritance tax laws." 273 U. S. 12, 13. In fact, as a result of the 80 per cent credit, material changes of such laws were made in 36 States. In the face of that attack we upheld the act as valid. Cf. Massacusetts v. Mellon, 262 U. S. 447, 482; also Act of August 5, 1861, c. 45, 12 Stat. 292; Act of May 13, 1862, c. 66, 12 Stat. 384.

United States v. Butler, supra, is cited by petitioner as a decision to the contrary. There a tax was imposed on processors of farm products, the proceeds to be paid to farmers who would reduce their acreage and crops under agreements with the Secretary of Agriculture, the plan of the act being to increase the prices of certain farm products by decreasing the quantities produced. The court held (1) that the so-called tax was not a true one (pp. 56, 61), the proceeds being earmarked for the benefit of farmers complying with the prescribed conditions, (2) that there was an attempt to regulate production without the consent of the State in which production was affected, and (3) that the payments to farmers were coupled with coercive contracts (p. 73), unlawful in their aim and oppressive in their consequences. The decision was by a divided court, a minority taking the view that the objections were untenable. None of them is applicable to the situation here developed.

(a) The proceeds of the tax in controversy are not earmarked for a special group.

(b) The unemployment compensation law which is a condition of the credit has had the approval of the State and could not be a law without it.

(c) The condition is not linked to an irrevocable agreement, for the State at its pleasure may repeal its unemployment law (Section 903 (a) 6), terminate the credit, and place itself where it was before the credit was accepted.

(d) The condition is not directed to the attainment of an unlawful end, but to an end, the relief of unemployment, for which Nation and State may lawfully co-operate.

Fourth: The statute does not call for a surrender by the States of powers essential to their quasi-sovereign existence.

Source of Argument.

Argument to the contrary has its source in two sections of the act. One section (903) defines the minimum criteria to which a State compensation system is required to conform if it is to be accepted by the board as the basis for a credit. The other section (904) rounds out the requirement with complementary rights and duties. Not all the criteria or their incidents are challenged as unlawful. We will speak of them first generally, and then more specifically insofar as they are questioned.

A credit to taxpayers for payments made to a State under a State unemployment law will be manifestly futile in the absence of some assurance that the law leading to the credit is in truth what it professes to be. An unemployment law framed in such a way that the unemployed who look to it will be deprived of reasonable protection is one in name and nothing more. What is basic and essential may be assured by suitable conditions. The terms embodied in these sections are directed to that end. A wide range of judgment is given to the several States as to the particular type of statute to be spread upon their books. For anything to the contrary in the provisions of this act they may use the pooled unemployment form, which is in effect with variations in Alabama, California, Michigan, New York and elsewhere. They may establish a system of merit ratings applicable at once or to go into effect later on the basis of subsequent experience. Cf. Sections 909, 910. They may provide for employe contributions as in Alabama and California, or put the entire burden upon the employer as in New York. They may choose a system of unemployment reserve accounts by which an employer is permitted after his reserve has accumulated to contribute at a reduced rate or even not at all. This is the system which had its origin in Wisconsin.

What they may not do, if they would earn the credit, is to depart from those standards which in the judgment of Congress are to be ranked as fundamental. Even if opinion may differ as to the fundamental quality of one or more of the conditions, the difference will not avail to vitiate the statute. In determining essentials Congress must have the benefit of a fair margin of discretion. One cannot say with reason that this margin has been exceeded, or that the basic standards have been determined in any arbitrary fashion. In the event that some particular condition shall be found to be too uncertain to be capable of enforcement, it may be severed from the others, and what is left will still be valid.

Terms of a Statute.

We are to keep in mind steadily that the conditions to be approved by the board as the basis for a credit are not provisions of a contract, but terms of a statute, which may be altered or repealed. Section 903 (a) (6). The State does not bind itself to keep the law in force. It does not even bind itself that the moneys paid into the Federal fund will be kept there indefinitely or for any stated time. On the contrary, the Secretary of the Treasury will honor a requisition for the whole or any part of the deposit in the fund whenever one is made by the appropriate officials. The only consequence of the repeal or excessive amendment of the statute, or the expenditure of the money, when requisitioned, for other than compensation uses or administrative expenses, is that approval of the law will end, and with it the allowance of a credit, upon notice to the State agency and an opportunity for hearing. Section 903 (b) (c).

These basic considerations are in truth a solvent of the problem. Subjected to their test, the several objections on the score of abdication are found to be unreal.

Thus, the argument is made that by force of an agreement the moneys when withdrawn must be "paid through public employment offices in the State or through such other agencies as the board may approve." Section 903 (a) (1). But in truth there is no agreement as to the method of disbursement. There is only a condition which the State is free at pleasure to disregard or to fulfill. Moreover, approval is not requisite if public employment offices are made the disbursing instruments. Approval is to be a check upon resort to "other agencies" that may, perchance, be irresponsible. A State looking for a credit must give assurance that her system has been organized upon a base of rationality.

There is argument again that the moneys when withdrawn are to be devoted to specific uses, the relief of unemployment, and that by agreement for such payment the quasi-sovereign position of the State has been impaired, if not abandoned. But again there is confusion between promise and condition. Alabama is still free, without breach of an agreement, to change her system over-night. No officer or agency of the National Government can force a compensation law upon her or keep it in existence. No officer or agency of that Government, either by suit or other means, can supervise or control the application of the payments.

Finally and chiefly, abdication is supposed to follow from section 904 of the statute and the parts of section 903 that are complementary thereto. Section 903 (a) (3). By these the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to receive and hold in the Unemployment Trust Fund all moneys deposited therein by a State agency for a State unemployment fund and to invest in obligations of the United States such portion of the fund as is not in his judgment required to meet current withdrawals. We are told that Alabama in consenting to that deposit has renounced the plenitude of power inherent in her statehood.

Same Misconception.

The same pervasive misconception is in evidence again. All that the State has done is to say in effect through the enactment of a statute that her agents shall be authorized to deposit the unemployment tax receipts in the Treasury at Washington. Alabama Unemployment Act of September 14, 1935, section 10 (i). The statute may be repealed. Section 903 (a) (6). The consent may be revoked. The deposits may be withdrawn. The moment the State commission gives notice to the depositary that it would like the moneys back, the Treasurer will return them. To find State destruction there is to find it almost anywhere. With nearly as much reason one might say that a State adbicates its functions when it places the State moneys on deposit in a national bank.

There are very good reasons of fiscal and governmental policy why a State should be willing to make the Secretary of the Treasury the custodian of the fund. His possession of the moneys and his control of investments will be an assurance of stability and safety in times of stress and strain. A report of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, develops the situation clearly. Nor is there risk of loss or waste. The credit of the Treasury is at all times back of the deposit, with the result that the right of withdrawal will be unaffected by the fate of any intermediate investments, just as if a checking account in the usual form had been opened in a bank.

The inference of abdication thus dissolves in thinnest air when the deposit is conceived of as dependent upon a statutory consent, and not upon a contract effective to create a duty. By this we do not intimate that the conclusion would be different if a contract were discovered. Even sovereigns may contract without derogating from their sovereignty. Perry vs. United States, 294 U. S. 330, 353; 1 Oppenheim, International Law, 4th ed., secs. 493, 494; Hall, International Law, 8th ed., sec. 107; 2 Hyde, International Law, sec. 489. The States are at liberty, upon obtaining the consent of Congress to make agreements with one another. Constitution, Art. I, section 10, par. 3. Poole vs. Fleeger, 11 Pet. 185, 209; Rhode Island vs. Massachusetts, 12 Pet. 657, 725. We find no room for doubt that they may do the like with Congress if the essence of their statehood is maintained without impairment. Alabama is seeking and obtaining a credit of many millions in favor of her citizens out of the Treasury of the Nation. Nowhere in our scheme of government—in the limitations express or implied of our Federal Constitution—do we find that she is prohibited from assenting to conditions that will assure a fair and just requital for benefits received.

But we will not labor the point further. An unreal prohibition, directed to an unreal agreement will not vitiate an act of Congress, and cause it to collapse in ruin.

Fifth. Title III of the act is separable from Title IX, and its validity is not at issue.

The essential provisions of that title have been stated in the opinion. As already pointed out, the title does not appropriate a dollar of the public moneys. It does no more than authorize appropriations to be made in the future for the purpose of assisting States in the administration of their laws, if Congress shall decide that appropriations are desirable. The title might be expunged, and Title IX would stand intact. Without a severability clause we should still be led to that conclusion. The presence of such a clause (Section 1103) makes the conclusion even clearer. Williams v. Standard Oil Co., 278 U. S. 235, 242; Utah Power & Light Co. v. Pfost, 286 U. S. 165, 184; Carter v. Carter Coal Co., 298 U. S. 238, 312.

The judgment is affirmed.

Justice Butler Dissents

Text of dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Butler in Supreme Court decision on unemployment insurance phases of social security act:

I think that the objections to the challenged enactment expressed in the separate opinions of Mr. Justice McReynolds and Mr. Justice Sutherland are well taken. I am also of opinion that in principle and as applied to bring about and to gain control over State unemployment compensation, the statutory scheme is repugnant to the tenth amendment: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." The Constitution grants to the United States no power to pay unemployed persons or to require the States to enact laws or to raise or disburse money for that purpose. The provisions in question, if not amounting to coercion in a legal sense, are manifestly designed and intended directly to affect State action in the respects specified. And, if valid as so employed, this "tax and credit" device may be made effective to enable Federal authorities to induce, if not indeed to compel, State enactments for any purpose within the realm of State power and generally to control State administration of State laws.

Excise Is Limited.

The act creates a Social Security Board and imposes upon it the duty of studying and making recommendations as to legislation and as to administrative policies concerning unemployment compensatoin and related subjects. Section 702. It authorizes grants of money by the United States to States for old-age assistance, for administration of unemployment compensation, for aid to dependent children, for maternal and child welfare and for public health. Each grant depends upon State compliance with conditions prescribed by Federal authority. The amounts given being within the discretion of the Congress, it may at any time make available Federal money sufficient effectively to influence State policy, standards and details of administration.

The excise laid by section 901 is limited to specified employers. It is not imposed to raise money to pay unemployment compensation. But it is imposed having regard to that subject for, upon enactment of State laws for that purpose in conformity with Federal requirements specified in the act, each of the employers subject to the Federal tax becomes entitled to credit for the amount he pays into an unemployment fund under a State law up to 90 per cent of the Federal tax. The amounts yielded by the remaining 10 per cent, not assigned to any specific purpose, may be applied to pay the Federal contributions and expenses in respect of State unemployment compensation. It is not yet possible to determine more closely the sums that will be needed for these purposes.

Forced to Change Law.

When the Federal act was passed Wisconsin was the only State paying unemployment compensation. Though her plan then in force is by students of the subject generally deemed the best yet devised, she found it necessary to change her law in order to secure Federal approval. In the absence of that, Wisconsin employers subject to the Federal tax would not have been allowed any deduction on account of their contribution to the State fund. Any State would be moved to conform to Federal requirements, not utterly objectionable, in order to save its taxpayers from the Federal tax imposed in addition to the contributions under State laws.

Federal agencies prepared and took draft bills to State Legislatures to enable and induce them to pass laws providing for unemployment compensation in accordance with Federal requirements and thus to obtain relief for the employers from the impending Federal exaction. Obviously the act creates the peril of Federal tax not to raise revenue but to persuade. Of course, each State was free to reject any measure so proposed.

Pressure Angle Stressed.

But, if it failed to adopt a plan acceptable to Federal authority, the full burden of the Federal tax would be exacted. And, as Federal demands similarly conditioned may be increased from time to time as Congress shall determine, possible Federal pressure in that field is without limit. Already at least 43 States, yielding to the inducement resulting immediately from the application of the Federal tax and credit device, have provided for unemployment compensation in form to merit approval of the Social Security Board. Presumably the remaining States will comply whenever convenient for their Legislatures to pass the necessary laws.

The terms of the measure make it clear that the tax and credit device was intended to enable Federal officers virtually to control the exertion of powers of the States in a field in which they alone have jurisdiction and from which the United States is by the Constitution excluded.

I am of opinion that the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals should be reversed.

Momentous Question Settled By Suit of Alabama Concern

Exemptions Do Not Void Statute, Justices Determine; Deny Unconstitutional Coercion of States.

Paris Exposition Opened by LeBrun

Paris, May 24 (AP).—President Albert LeBrun and other high government officials formally opened the 1937 Paris Exposition today amid the clatter of hammers and riveting.

The new Trocadero and the repolished Eiffel Tower dominated the scene as LeBrun, Premier Leon Blum and foreign representatives, including United States Commissioner Thomas J. Watson, viewed the splendor.

LeBrun's address and the salute of 101 guns signalized the inauguration of the exposition.

Bankhead Addresses Students at Alabama

Tuscaloosa, Ala., May 24 (AP).—Speaker William B. Bankhead returned today to the campus of the University of Alabama, where he was a student 34 years ago, to attend a class reunion and give the alumni day address.

Text of Majority Opinion Upholding Age Pension Legislation

Continued from Page 7

its waiver of a defense under section 3224 of the Revised Statutes, its waiver of a defense that the legal remedy is adequate, its earnest request that we determine whether the law shall stand or fall? The writer of this opinion believes that the remedy is ill conceived, that in a controversy such as this a court must refuse to give equitable relief when a cause of action in equity is neither pleaded nor proved, and that the suit for an injunction should be dismissed upon that ground. He thinks this course should be followed in adherence to the general rule that constitutional questions are not to be determined in the absence of strict necessity. In that view he is supported by Mr. Justice Brandeis, Mr. Justice Stone and Mr. Justice Roberts. However, a majority of the court have reached a different conclusion. They find in this case extraordinary features making it fitting in their judgment to determine whether the benefits and the taxes are valid or invalid. They distinguish Norman vs. Consolidated Gas Co., — F. (2d) —, recently decided by the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, on the ground that in that case, the remedy was challenged by the company and the Government at every stage of the proceeding, thus withdrawing from the court any marginal discretion. The ruling of the majority removes from the case the preliminary objection as to the nature of the remedy which we took of our own motion at the beginning of the argument. Under the compulsion of that ruling, the merits are now here.

Second. The scheme of benefits created by the provisions of Title II is not in contravention of the limitations of the tenth amendment.

Constitution Cited.

Congress may spend money in aid of the "general welfare." Constitution, Art. 1, section 8; United States vs. Butler, 297 U. S. 1, 65; Steward Machine Co. vs. Davis, supra. There have been great statesmen in our history who have stood for other views. We will not resurrect the contest. It is now settled by decision. United States vs. Butler, supra. The conception of the spending power advocated by Hamilton and strongly reinforced by Story has prevailed over that of Madison, which has not been lacking in adherents. Yet difficulties are left when the power is conceded. The line must still be drawn between one welfare and another, between particular and general. Where this shall be placed cannot be known through a formula in advance of the event. There is a middle ground of certainly a penumbra in which discretion is at large.

The discretion, however, is not confided to the courts. The discretion belongs to Congress, unless the choice is clearly wrong, a display of arbitrary power, not an exercise of judgment. This is now familiar law. "When such a contention comes here we naturally require a showing that by no reasonable possibility can the challenged legislation fall within the wide range of discretion permitted to the Congress." United States vs. Butler, supra, p. 67. Cf. Cincinnati Soap Co., vs. United States, May 3, 1937, — U. S. —; United States vs. Realty Co., 163 U. S. 427, 440; Head Money Cases, 112 U. S. 580, 595. Nor is the concept of the general welfare static. Needs that were narrow or parochial a century ago may be interwoven in our day with the well-being of the Nation. What is critical or urgent changes with the times.

The purge of Nation-wide calamity that began in 1929 has taught us many lessons. Not the least is the solidarity of interests that may once have seemed to be divided. Unemployment spreads from State to State, the hinterland now settled that in pioneer days gave an avenue of escape. Home Building & Loan Association vs. Blaisdell, 290 U. S. 398, 442.

Spreading from State to State, unemployment is an ill not particular but general, which may be checked, if Congress so determines, by the resources of the Nation. If this can have been doubtful until now, our ruling today in the case of the Steward Machine Co., supra, has set the doubt at rest. But the ill is all one or at least not greatly different whether men are thrown out of work because there is no longer work to do or because the disabilities of age make them incapable of doing it. Rescue becomes necessary irrespective of the cause. The hope behind this statute is to save men and women from the rigors of the poorhouse as well as from the haunting fear that such a lot awaits them when journey's end is near.

Judgment Not Improvised.

Congress did not improvise a judgment when it found that the award of old age benefits would be conducive to the general welfare. The President's Committee on Economic Security made an investigation and report, aided by a research staff of Government officers and employes, and by an Advisory Council and seven other advisory groups. Extensive hearings followed before the House Committee on Ways and Means, and the Senate Committee on Finance. A great mass of evidence was brought together supporting the policy which finds expression in the act. Among the relevant facts are these: The number of persons in the United States 65 years of age or over is increasing proportionately as well as absolutely. What is even more important the number of such persons unable to take care of themselves is growing at a threatening pace. More and more our population is becoming urban and industrial instead of rural and agricultural. The evidence is impressive that among industrial workers the younger men and women are preferred over the older. In times of retrenchment the older are commonly the first to go, and even if retained, their wages are likely to be lowered.

The plight of men and women at so low an age as 40 is hard, almost hopeless, when they are driven to seek for re-employment. Statistics are in the brief. A few illustrations will be chosen from many there collected. In 1930, out of 224 American factories investigated, 71, or almost one-third, had fixed maximum hiring age limits; in 4 plants the limit was under 40; in 41 it was under 46. In the other 153 plants there were no fixed limits, but in practice few were hired if they were over 50 years of age. With the loss of savings inevitable in periods of idleness, the fate of workers over 65, when thrown out of work, is little less than desperate. A recent study of the Social Security Board informs us that "one-fifth of the aged in the United States were receiving old-age assistance, emergency relief, institutional care, employment under the works program or some other form of aid from public or private funds; two-fifths to one-half were dependent on friends and relatives, one-eighth had some income from earnings and possibly one-sixth had some savings or property. Approximately three out of four persons 65 or over were probably dependent wholly or in part on others for support." We summarize in the margin the results of other studies by State and national commissions. They point the same way.

A National Problem.

The problem is plainly national in area and dimensions. Moreover, laws of the separate States cannot deal with it effectively. Congress, at least, had a basis for that belief. States and local governments are often lacking in the resources that are necessary to finance an adequate program of security for the aged. This is brought out with a wealth of illustration in recent studies of the problem. Apart from the failure of resources, States and local governments are at times reluctant to increase so heavily the burden of taxation to be borne by their residents for fear of placing themselves in a position of economic disadvantage as compared with neighbors or competitors. We have seen this in our study of the problem of unemployment compensation. Steward Machine Co. vs. Davis, supra. A system of old age pensions has special dangers of its own, if put in force in one State and rejected in another. The existence of such a system is a bait to the needy and dependent elsewhere, encouraging them to migrate and seek a haven of repose. Only a power that is national can serve the interests of all.

Whether wisdom or unwisdom resides in the scheme of benefits set forth in Title II, it is not for us to say. The answer to such inquiries must come from Congress, not the courts. Our concern here as often is with power, not with wisdom. Counsel for respondent has recalled to us the virtues of self-reliance and frugality. There is a possibility, he says, that aid from a paternal government may sap those sturdy virtues and breed a race of weaklings. If Massachusetts so believes and shapes her laws in that conviction, must her breed of sons be changed, he asks, because some other philosophy of government finds favor in the halls of Congress? But the answer is not doubtful. One might ask with equal reason whether the system of protective tariffs is to be set aside at will in one State or another whenever local policy prefers the rule of *laissez faire*. The issue is a closed one. It was fought out long ago. When money is spent to promote the general welfare, the concept of welfare or the opposite is shaped by Congress, not the States. So the concept be not arbitrary, the locality must yield. Constitution, Art. VI, Par. 2.

Third: Title II being valid, there is no occasion to inquire whether Title VIII would have to fall if Title II were set at naught.

The argument for the respondent is that the provisions of the two titles dovetail in such a way as to justify the conclusion that Congress would have been unwilling to pass one without the other. The argument for petitioners is that the tax moneys are not earmarked, and that Congress is at liberty to spend them as it will. The usual separability clause is embodied in the act. Section 1103.

We find it unnecessary to make a choice between the arguments, and so leave the question open.

Fourth: The tax upon employers is a valid excise or duty upon the relation of employment.

As to this we need not add to our opining in Steward Machine Co. vs. Davis, supra, where we considered a like question in respect of Title IX.

Fifth: The tax is not valid as a result of its exemptions.

Here again the opinion in Steward Machine vs. Davis, supra, says all that need be said.

Sixth: The decree of the Court of Appeals should be reversed and that of the District Court affirmed. Ordered accordingly.

Mr. Justice McReynolds and Mr. Justice Butler are of opinion that the provisions of the act here challenged are repugnant to the Tenth Amendment, and that the decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals should be affirmed.

Group Told Auto Deaths May Total 50,000 in '37

Atlantic City, May 24 (AP).—Deaths from automobile accidents may reach 50,000 during 1937, a rise of more than one-third over 1936, Louis H. Pink, New York State superintendent of insurance, today told the eighth conference of the insurance division of the American Management Association.

2 Hitler Aides Killed In Army Airplane Crash

Wustrow, Germany, May 24 (AP).—Chancellor Hitler today lost his airforce adjutant and the chief sergeant of his army adjutant's office in the crash of a military plane here during a trial flight.

The dead were Airforce Capt. Mantius, who accompanied Hitler on all official trips, and Chief Sergt. Henning.

New Stratosphere Hop Planned by Prof. Piccard

Brussels, May 24 (AP).—A new flight into the stratosphere is being planned by Prof. Auguste Piccard and his associate, Max Cosyns, it was learned today.

Their balloon is being inflated at Zellick, near Brussels, for a take-off as soon as atmospheric conditions are favorable.

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At ⅓ of Regular Price!
17¢
3 for 50c

The points are smooth-writing. Pens are guaranteed to give satisfaction for five years. A sensational value like this can hardly be duplicated—so buy for the children, home, office, and gifts. Choice of laminated gray, green, or red... mottled gray, green or red... or plain black.

6,500 Pounds Spiced OPERA DROPS
Today Only!
7¢ POUND

Small, tender jelly drops... in a choice of delicious fruity flavors, including licorice, clove, peppermint, spearmint, lemon, and orange.

Half-Pound Hershey Bars
ALMONDS MILK CHOCOLATE HERSHEY'S MILK CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
For a Limited Time..... 13c Each
2 for 25c
Choice of Milk Chocolate, Milk Chocolate-and-Almonds, or Honey-Almond and Milk-Chocolate.

For a Limited Time Only!

FREE! A Test Blade With Each Pack of 5 PROBAK BLADES
Use the test blade, and if you don't like the way it shaves—return the full pack and get your money back.
25c

Soft! Sanitary! Disposable!

KLEENEX Facial Tissues
Box Of 200 ..... 15c
Their exquisite softness makes them safe for removing creams from the most delicate skin.

REMEDIES

60c Hexasol Saline Laxative, medium 49c
50c Squibb Aspirin Tablets, bottle of 100 .. 39c
30c Emersons Bromo Seltzer, medium 24c
25c Ex-Lax Chocolate Laxative 19c
60c La Lasine Antiseptic, 10 ounces 49c
75c McElroys Eye Lotion, 8 ounces 49c
25c Stop-It Headache Tablets, tin of 12 .. 19c
50c Noxzema Skin Cream, medium jar 39c
$1.00 Waterbury Compound, pint 83c
50c Pepsodent Antiseptic, medium 39c

TOILETRIES

83c Tangee Cream or Cake Rouge 75c
40c Squibb Tooth Paste, large tube 33c
$1.10 Pinaud Lilac Vegetal 97c
35c Quest Deodorant Powder, 2 ounces ... 31c
70c Pond's Face Powder, large jar 47c
50c Pepsodent Tooth Powder 39c
66c Wildroot Wave Set 49c
$1.10 Angelus Permanent Lipstick 89c
75c Fitch Dandruff-Remover Shampoo 56c
50c Williams Shaving Cream, double size .. 34c

HOME NEEDS

60c Dethol Insecticide, pint tin 40c
35c Cleansiline Dry Cleaner, 10 ounces ... 29c
15c French's Bird Seed, 10 ounces .. 2 for 25c
75c Johnsons Glo-Coat, pint tin 55c
15c Putnam Fadeless Dyes .. 10c; 3 for 25c
Windex Window Cleaning Compound 19c
35c Johnsons Powdered Dance Wax, 4 ounces . 29c
50c Pulvex for Pets, 2 ounces 47c
15c Tintex Dyes ..... 2 for 25c
Carbon Tetrachloride Technical, pound tin .. 45c
Crack Shot Roach Powder, 35c; 3 for $1.00

SAVINGS ON DAILY NEEDS

The New 50c Initialed DENTOX Tooth Brush And A 50c Tube DENTOX TOOTH PASTE
A Regular $1.00 Value
Both For 49c

Brushes come in oval or tufted style, with medium or hard bristles. Each brush has a celluloid head cover and gold-filled initial in handle. The tooth paste makes teeth sparkle, conditions the gums.

A Splendid Antiseptic Dentifrice
PEOPLES QUALITY SODIUM PERBORATE PLAIN
Four-Ounce Tin 23c

Aids in relieving minor irritations of the mouth and gums—helps cleanse the teeth.

• 50c Apex Moth Vaporizer
• 50c Apex Nuggets
A $1.00 Value
Both For 89c

Just hang the filled vaporizer in the closet for moth protection.

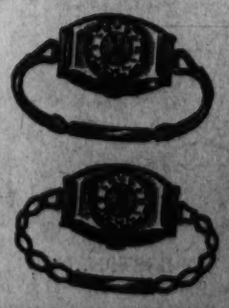
Effectively Neutralizes Acids, Mildly Laxative...
SQUIBB Milk of Magnesia
35c Bottle ... 29c

Rich in Vitamins Necessary To a Rundown System...
W. S. Thompson's A.B.D. Capsules
$1.25 Box of 25
89c

It's "Certain Safe!"

MODESS Sanitary Napkins
Box of 12 20c 5 for 95c
The choice of modern women because they are soft, comfortable, and never conspicuous.

IN SMART, NEW COLORS!
FASHION Wrist Watches
For Only $2.95

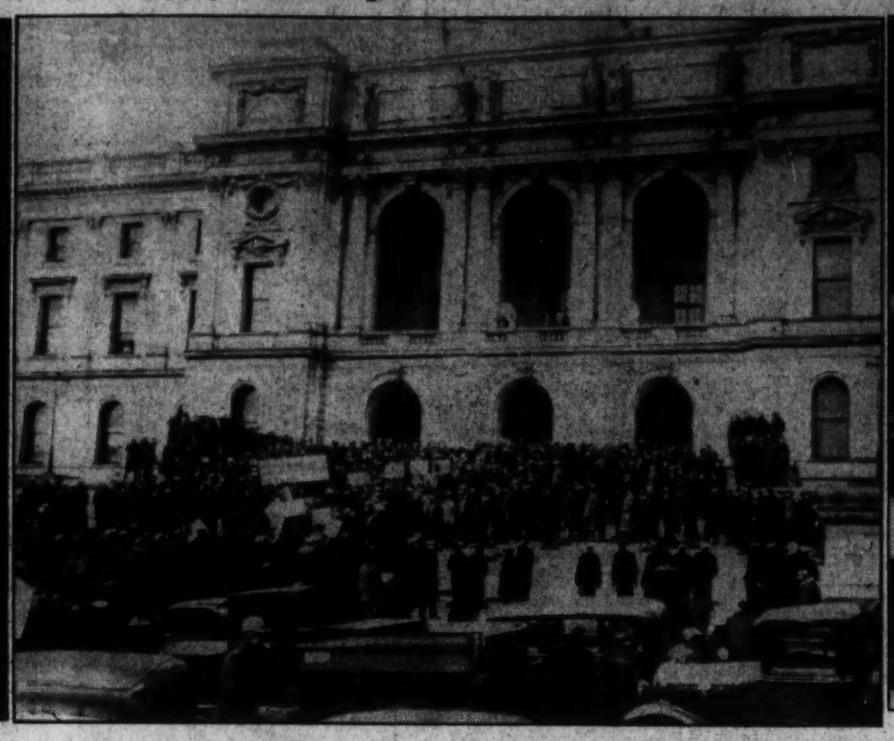


A perfect jewel of a watch, and a very accurate timekeeper. Midnight Black, Coronation Blue, Ruby Red, Emerald Green, or Cameo Ivory enamel cases with shining chromium trim. Chain or cord band. Guaranteed.

Pictorial Review of a Nation's Quest for Social Security

The Post is the only daily morning paper in Washington with A. P. WIREPHOTO Service.

1. BREAD LINES AND SOUP kitchens were common in all sections of the country during the depths of the depression, in particular during 1933, the first year of President Roosevelt's administration. Welfare societies and charitable organizations were begging for Federal and State assistance . . .



2. . . . while in many sections of the country legions of unemployed stormed the State capitols. Local authorities in many cities proposed emergency taxation to raise funds for the relief of those hit hardest by conditions that prevailed during the last two years of the Hoover administration . . .

3. . . . in many municipalities, public buildings were converted into dormitories to care for those willing to work, but unable to find employment.

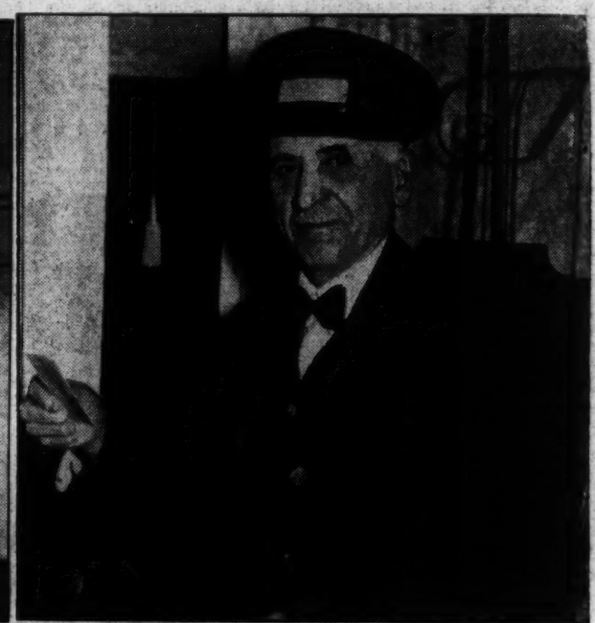
4. FEDERAL AID had been provided through emergency measures and a committee was appointed to study economic security, old-age pensions and unemployment insurance. Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of University of North Carolina, and chairman of the advisory committee addressed the members, November, 1934.

5. ON JANUARY 16, 1935, Representative Lewis of Maryland and Senator Robert F. Wagner announced they were ready to introduce legislation "which will embody the new order security program" sponsored by President Roosevelt.

6. FOLLOWING the passage of the social security act, offices were established quickly throughout the Nation and massive piles of literature and cards filled the mails—providing 27,000,000 people with their social security cards.

7. YOUNGEST holder was Baby Louise Helena Brisebat, who had just started work posing for the movies at Hollywood. One month after she was born she appeared in a motion picture hospital scene and her parents were directed to apply for a "card."

8. THE BOARD appointed to administer the sweeping social security program is shown above at the first meeting in Washington. From left, Arthur J. Altmeyer, John Winant (since resigned) and Vincent M. Miles. It was their job to contact every employer and employee in the Nation, except in exempted occupations.



9. FIRST TO COLLECT was Ernest Ackerman, 65-year-old Cleveland motorman, who made application for payment under the old-age benefit section of the act. Ackerman worked one day under provisions of the law. He anticipated a lump sum of 17 cents.

10. AT BOSTON, MASS., the First Circuit Court held the act unconstitutional and like other New Deal measures, it went to the United States Supreme Court, where the Government yesterday scored a sweeping victory. Members of the Social Security Board shown above, elated after learning of the decision.

11. THEIR ARGUMENTS WON. Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General, and Charles Wyzanski, youthful special assistant, handled most of the legal work in connection with cases decided by the court yesterday.

12. EMPLOYEES of the Social Security Board demonstrated enthusiastically when they learned that the law had been upheld in its entirety by the United States Supreme Court. A group of clerks pictured above shortly after the announcement was made.

MARY HAWORTH'S MAIL

How to Overcome Jealousy Is Question of Girl Who Quarrels With Fiance Over His Neglect.

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I am a business girl 25 years old, nice looking, dress well, have a car of my own, and all my friends seem to like me. I have a very nice beau, aged 30, with whom I have been keeping company for three years. He is kind, considerate and very congenial, but I am so very jealous that I am making life miserable for both of us. We have planned to be married in the not-distant future, but if I don't stop acting as I do, I am afraid the wedding bells won't ring for me.

• • • •

When we go to dances I always start an argument. These are provoked because he has a habit of disappearing so that I don't see him for an hour or more. He tells me constantly that he doesn't want anyone but me, and I really believe him, but I get so mean and nasty with jealousy that it spoils everything. When we are alone, I am perfectly happy; or when the two of us go out together and avoid large groups.

• • • •

I have no other beau and I don't want any others. So what do you suppose is my trouble? Two months ago he went to a dance and didn't ask me to go. When I learned about it I was angry with him for a week and constantly brought it up in conversation. Was I justified in this?

I know that sooner or later he will get tired of this and I will lose him, but I can't seem to stop acting the fool. Please help me if you can. I will heed any advice you see fit to give. Is there any cure for jealousy?

SARAH.

Definition of Jealousy.

DEAR SARAH: Jealousy, properly defined, is an ignoble, abnormal and unwholesome predisposition to distrust one's beloved or lover; to be unwarrantedly apprehensive of the existence of rivals; to entertain unfounded suspicions concerning the nature and significance of his social relationships with others; to maintain an intolerant vigilance over his conduct generally—though more specifically where it has to do with the opposite sex. If there is a cure for it, it probably lies in psychiatric analysis and treatment, designed to restore the sufferer to a sane outlook on life, though investing him with valid self-esteem and a wholesome, right-minded belief in the essential decency and dependability of the majority of his fellowmen.

• • • •

Persons who respect their own qualities of mind, heart, character, and personality; who are reasonably confident of their own professional and social desirability; who are altogether to be trusted, seldom know jealousy. Self-confident of their value to the beloved, whom they suppose to possess similar qualities, they live in a realm of mental peace and spiritual poise where jealousy is a stranger.

• • • •

But it is well to understand that certain emotional reactions to certain circumstances, situations and conduct are not rightfully to be considered under the heading of jealousy. And I should say, in your case, that you are suffering less from jealousy—as I have defined it—than from justifiable humiliation, indignation and distrust.

• • • •

If you are engaged to be married, you are justified in assuming that you have prior claims on your fiance's leisure time, and in feeling that he has done an unworthy, hurtful thing in going dancing without you. He should decline social invitations and forswear dancing engagements which take no account of your existence or your rightful place in his life. Furthermore, he violates every precept of good taste and chivalrous conduct in taking you to dances and then disappearing for an hour. He has an obligation to see that you dance every dance, of you so desire, and to see that you are not left to your own devices for longer than a few minutes, unless you so desire.

• • • •

Although you haven't said so, I suppose his neglect of you coincides with attentions, however superficial, he pays to other women. And as to that, I believe any wife or sweetheart is justified in holding her husband or fiance up to a certain standard of chivalrous conduct—if she can!—and in rebuking him either directly or by implication, if he shows a tendency to fall short of this standard. If he defends himself by accusing her of jealousy, he is evading the issue and trying to make her the scapegoat for his sins of omission and commission.

• • • •

Insensitive treatment of the kind you have been called upon to endure is guaranteed to sour the sunniest disposition; to overcloud with suspicion the most trusting mind, and to fill with anger and resentment the most generously loving heart. You might even lose normal perspective to the point that you would, indeed, become a chronic sufferer from unfounded jealousy, for you might be inclined to judge all men by this one.

• • • •

Don't worry overmuch about losing the man. It may be all for the best if you do. Already you may be paying the almost inevitable price for a too long-drawn-out engagement or courtship, namely, indifference, quarrels, misunderstanding and heartache. Casual neglect which crops out before marriage is only too apt to turn into complete indifference and downright philandering afterward. M. H.

Miss Haworth will be glad to help you in solving your problems. Write her in care of The Post Woman's Page.

Tomorrow's Problem.

When Catholic girl loves man of different faith, and each refuses to renounce his church or his love, what is the remedy? This question will be discussed here tomorrow. Also, correspondent speaking out of personal experience passionately exhorts "Gay," whose letter appeared here May 22, not to marry jealous fiance.

Menus For Today

BREAKFAST
White grapes
Scrambled eggs and chipped beef
Toasted rolls Butter
Coffee Milk

LUNCHEON
Tuna fish salad
Maple sugar rolls Butter
Iced tea
Apple dumplings

DINNER
Orange and chive cocktail
Stuffed ham roll
Creamed onions
Buttered carrots
Waldorf salad
...nna bread Butter
Coffee Milk
Prune layer cake

Orange and Chive Cocktail.

Cut 6 oranges in halves, remove pulp, using orange spoon, and put in cocktail glasses. Sprinkle each with ½ teaspoon chives cut fine with scissors and serve very cold.

White Wool for All Occasions

For town, country or travel, this jaunty white wool swagger suit is practical and smart. With a variety of blouses, gilets and sweaters, it can give the illusion of several costumes. The coat may also be worn with white, light or dark summer frocks. The suit, felt sailor hat and fabric gloves have been chemically treated to produce an unusual snowy whiteness.

A WOMAN'S NEW YORK

By Alice Hughes

New York, May 24.

THIS IS a perverse sort of place. Everything seems to run strictly on the bias. For instance, we can peer as long as we like at such manmade wonders as the Empire State Building absolutely free. On the other hand, we are occasionally invited to pay to behold such a simple and natural thing as a little flower garden. Isn't that kind of crazy? But then, when did we ever claim sanity as one of our civic virtues?

ALICE HUGHES

Only the other day I made a tour of five such gardens, thrown open to the public for a small fee to aid one of those numberless worthy charities. Some of them, like those of the Robert Thayers and the Stephen Philbins on the upper East Side, were back-yard affairs, and very pretty, too. But the posy plot which interested me most was the one on the roof of 642 Fifth avenue, in the heart of the Frantic Fifties, owned and lovingly tended by Mr. Alfred Pach.

This lovely spot looks down on the Rockefeller Center development. It is a mass of banked azaleas, rhododendron and pansies, with a sunken pool in the center. There's a heart-warming thrill in seeing such beauty in the midst of our manufactured mountains! Mr. Pach tells me that he has been running his garden since '93, and that it waas dedicated to the Infanta Eulalie of Spain, then visiting this country.

• • • •

The sight of real posies growing was worth the price of a ticket, all right. When you drop in this summer, you may miss your own blooming plot of ground. If you do, I'll try to get you a pass to look at a garden. It's a promise.

• • • •

GIRL ABOUT TOWN—Maybe we're not as noted for warm-hearted hospitality as some other parts of the Nation I could mention, but occasionally we bear down. For instance, there was the Big Gesture by store-executive Mary Lewis when one of our favorite people, Fanny Arms, of Cleveland, dropped into town not long ago. Fanny, when away from the marts of trade, likes to sit at the piano and lift her voice in song—and we all like to hear her. But Mary's country place on the Hudson has no piano, so she borrowed one and had it carted 40 miles, just so that Fanny Arms could amuse herself and us during a week-end! Shucks—just like us New Yorkers! . . .

• • • •

I take off my topless hat to the 74 women who have just been graduated here after a six-year struggle with the English language in classes run by the Board of Education. Of the lot, 73 are busy mothers and housekeepers, and the eldest, Mrs. Celia Teitlebaum, is 75 and a great-grandma! The graduation exercises at Carnegie Hall were elegant. All the "girls" wore white, with colored sashes, and marched up to get their diplomas just as proudly as though they had carried the daisy chain! Oh, yes—there was one male graduate. But he was bashful and didn't show up, and can we blame him? . . .

• • • •

Most of us have the regulation four seasons every year, but the huntin', shootin', ridin' set on Long Island has about a dozen, as nearly as I can reckon it. Now the Long Islanders are soon to launch what they call their "little season" for debutantes, and during June a lot of girls will be tossed into "society" who simply can't wait for next fall. I often wonder if those folks really have as much fun as it sometimes seems from my, or the wrong, side of the East River. Probably—I hazard a guess—not.

• • • •

Heel-less and toeless sandals are going to cover a multitude of feminine hooves this summer, I'll be bound, and our stores are doing a lot of hosiery-recommending to cope with this emergency. Most of the shops sem to favor mesh or lace toes to cover the tootsies which will peep coyly from the footwear. One of the biggest stocking vendors tells me that the many women now donning their smart black clothes for the summer should wear bright-colored hosiery with the somber garments, on the ground that a girl has to toss a flash of color somewhere! Why not, says the stocking man, on the leg? Well, I'll bite.

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PLEASANT HOMES

By Elizabeth MacRae Boykin.

WE'VE been thinking of English homes in terms of roast beef for long enough. Now we are rebuked properly . . . a new series of model rooms recently shown in London are as sentimental as strawberry soda.

The theme of the design of each room is the personality of the owner, and the colors are selected because of their becomingness to her. The theory—we approve of it—is that a lady's own home should set her off at her best.

And so there's a room for a brunette in corn color, light maple and beige, with accents of cerise. For a Titian-haired woman there's a room with pale green walls and curtains, with carpet, furniture coverings and accessories in Parma violet shades. The bed is set in a niche papered in light green with a mauve and silver pattern, and silver metallic cloth upholsters the headboard of the bed.

The room for a blonde has pale blue walls and pale blue satin draperies, a plum-colored carpet and plum satin love seats piped in blue, a bench covered in blue and accessories in blue morocco. The furniture here is walnut.

For a silver-haired woman there's a lovely little room with powder-pink walls, quite pale, a pale gray rug with pastel flowers in it, quite

modern furniture in a gray exotic wood, furniture coverings in powder blue satins and magenta satin.

Most of these wouldn't be rooms to raise a family in, that's true, but they are interesting and imaginative and full of bright ideas in colors that can be adapted to more practical versions.

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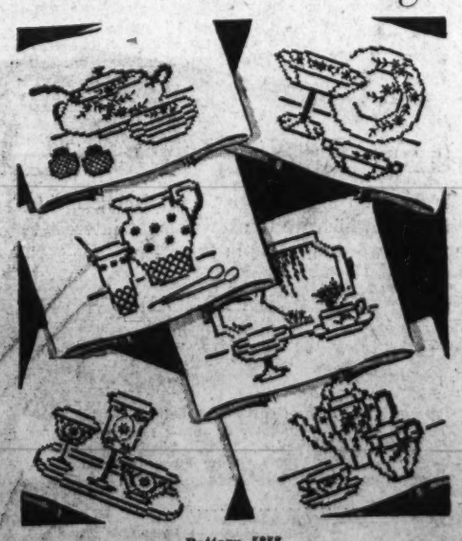
Towels Stitched With Floss Make Useful Wedding Gifts



Pattern 5858.

By Alice Brooks.

MORE FUN than a picnic . . . drying dishes with these cross-stitched towels. Put color into them with cotton floss, and you'll have the gayest, gladdest set ever! Here's pick-up work that fairly flies for each motif's in 8-to-the-inch crosses. Think what a welcome gift just a pair of these would make at bridal shower or house-warming. But chances are you won't be willing to part with a single one of this handy set. In pattern 5858 you will find a transfer pattern of six motifs averaging 5x7 inches; material requirements; color suggestions; illustrations of all stitches used.

To obtain this pattern send 10 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred) to The Washington Post, Household Arts Dept., 259 W. Fourteenth street, New York, N. Y. Be sure to write plainly your name, address and pattern number.

Woman Writer Demonstrates to Her Critics How Babies and Careers May Be Combined

Phyllis Moore Gallagher Increases Output Since Son's Birth.

"If I only had the time——"

Getting tired of hearing mothers make this excuse for not writing or doing others things they wanted to do, Phyllis Moore Gallagher, Washington writer, a little more than a year ago publicly challenged this alibi. Speaking before the Creative Authors Club, Mrs. Gallagher declared: "I think there is no career for woman that interferes less with her home life, her leisure and her social life than creative writing. The time I would devote to my children were I fortunate enough to have any, I now devote to club work."

Mrs. Gallagher's statement raised a flurry of protest. Mothers wrote her that inasmuch as she did not have any children she did not know what she was talking about. How on earth, they pointed out, could any woman find time to write and also look after "the sterilization of bottles, spatulas, graduates, spoons and jars, a baby food formula, his daily bath, his hours in the fresh air when he must be watched every second?" One writer advised: "Just try having a baby yourself and see how far you get with your writing."

The stork came to the Gallagher's shortly after that. Now with a 7-month-old son to care for, Mrs. Gallagher is proving her theory by doing more writing than she ever did before.

Should Budget Time.

"I found out that I was right and that the protests I received were wrong," she said yesterday as she sat with her son, Jackie, on her lap. "Recently I began thinking about those letters and wondering just what the difficulty was. I have come to the conclusion that the solution is in budgeting time and in household organization. All modern babies are on schedules. Ten, two and six. Every mother will know what I mean by that. She knows exactly when and why she does these things. She knows in advance, unless her child is ill, what free time she is going to have the next day.

"The first thing I did after I had gotten back into circulation after the birth of Jackie was to conquer waste motion and make every minute count for something: work, recreation, the supervision of my house. So much time and energy is lost in not knowing just what and when to do it. One motion and a few moments accomplishes for me what might take some women an hour or more. Creative writers are inclined to be temperamental—or think they are, which is a lot of nonsense. They think they must write when the white heat of inspiration strikes them. That isn't so. I have found through necessity that I can write in the midst of bedlam, absolutely uninspired. I write in my living room, which has about as much privacy as the corner of Fourteenth and F streets. The cook parades around behind me with the vacuum sweeper, dust cloth, mops. In the midst of an ardent love scene I might be holding up my feet so the vacuum cleaner can be run around the desk. In a tense, exciting murder scene I look out of the window to see if it is too windy for the baby to be taken out. I stop in the middle of glowing descriptions of spring and pay the laundryman or the grocery boy or answer the telephone.

Planned Routine.

"As for the routine, I have a set time in which I plan the meals, give the cook and the nurse any particular instructions. I always bathe my baby, watch the making of his formula and drop in the lactic acid myself. I often feed him his carrots, spinach, pabulum and whatnot for the sheer joy of watching him eat. And I spend at least two to three hours a day with him because I have a complex. I'm afraid he might become more fond of the nurse than he is of me, which would never do. I'm up each morning at 6 to give him his early bottle and I'm usually with him from then until the nurse comes at 9 o'clock. Two days a week, when the nurse is off, I have him entirely and love it and manage, during this time, to write at least one story.

"That is why I know that the mothers who wrote me those letters were wrong. I have an enormously heavy writing schedule but I meet publication dead-lines. I find ample time for my husband, my friends and my mother. I feel that these women who are blaming their children, the drudgery of housework and managing domestics, for their lack of time are just scouting around for an excuse. They probably wouldn't write even if they had no children and all the time in the world."

Since Jackie was born in October, Mrs. Gallagher has written and sold 79 short stories and is now writing a novel to be published in August. While she has cut down on her club work she still assists in the Daughters of 1812, the National League of American Pen Women and the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is also active socially.

Bessler-Henderson.

Budgeting time and avoiding waste motion are the two principal rules to be followed by mothers who would follow careers says Phyllis Moore Gallagher, writer, who is shown above with her son, Jackie.

TODAY'S HEALTH TALK

By Dr. Logan Clendening.

Warming Up.

As a matter of experience, practically all athletes believe in the warming-up process before the actual game begins. At the ball park the pitchers are endlessly throwing the ball back and forth; the fielders are practicing, and the batters are trying out their arms and eyes. At tennis the practice of volleying a few balls back and forth over the net is accepted as a regular part of the game. The golfer takes a few practice swings and perhaps knocks a few practice balls down the course.

The question that a physiologist naturally asks is whether there is any justification for this. It might be asked, with a muscle which was fresh and untired, which was suddenly called upon to do extra work, would it do better than one which had been moving around? But experimental work in the physiological laboratory makes the physiologist correct his empiric idea.

The warming-up process increases the acuity of the muscle sense and stabilizes the nervous processes. It also augments the frequency and force of the contractions of the heart, thereby enhancing the circulation of the blood in the muscles. The whole body is improved and made more fit for quick action and decisions by the warming-up process. When you are stale from lack of exercise, you cannot do even the most moderate amount of exertion without symptoms of breathlessness.

There is nothing that is easier to improve than the "wind." A regular stint of exercise, increased a little bit every day, will turn a man into about three times as efficient a machine as he was before. As the pitcher, or the tennis player, or golf player warms up, he breathes more rapidly and deeply, and the gases which are needed by the tissues are thrown into the circulation. Increased demands made on the heart find a response, and in a few minutes the circulation is prepared to respond to extraordinary demands.

The process of warming up also improves the reactions of the nervous system, the accuracy of the eye, and the sense of the body in space, and the exact strength that you are using with the tension of your muscles is far better after five or ten minutes of play than it is at first. As a matter of fact, it is the experience of most athletes that the first half hour of playing is their worst; that after that, when they have steadied down and the muscles and the nervous system will do with ease and accuracy anything that is demanded of them, they really begin to play their best game.

Editor's note: Seven pamphlets by Dr. Clendening can now be obtained by sending 10 cents in coin, for each, and a self-addressed envelope stamped with a 3-cent stamp, to Dr. Logan Clendening, in care of this paper. The pamphlets are "Three Weeks' Reducing Diet," "Indigestion and Constipation," "Reducing and Gaining," "Infant Feeding," "Instructions for the Treatment of Diabetes," "Feminine Hygiene" and "The Care of the Hair and Skin."

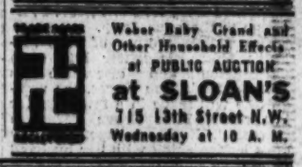
Shrink Yarn in Skein.

Yarn can be thoroughly shrunk when in the skeins, and then will not shrink when the article made from it is washed. Place the wool in a vegetable steamer and steam. Dry and your yarn will be soft, fluffy and unshrinkable.

Worth Features Divided Skirts

Paris (U.P.).—Worth shows many divided skirts in the midseason collection of summer clothes. Full-skirted evening gowns in organdy or mousseline de soie are made with divided skirts which are so flaring that the gown gives the impression of having been fashioned into a single piece.

Beach clothes at Worth also are shown frequently with divided skirts, as are several of the traveling costumes. Many of these day-time clothes are made like shoolgirl jumpers, with overall straps over the shoulder and a full divided skirt. They are worn over smart little blouses or lightweight knit sweaters that are made with high round necks and short, straight sleeves. The beach overalls are naturally built high at the bodice and are sleeveless and backless so that the entire back, arms and shoulders can be exposed to the sun.



She shall have beauty wherever she goes—remain beautiful at every hour of the day or night—be beautiful in every detail and in every line . . . for she has entrusted the care of her beauty to Elizabeth Arden; and at the Elizabeth Arden Salon she enjoys a multiplicity of soothing treatments which help her to laugh at birthdays and defy the calendar.

FACE TREATMENTS—*In the cool quiet of a treatment room in the Elizabeth Arden Salon, she receives a refreshing Velva Mask treatment...or a Visona Youth Mask that eliminates the tell-tale marks of age—freshens and clears the skin—restores sagging contours.*

A SHAD-O-GRAPH *in the Exercise department of the Salon will reveal any figure fault.*

MASSAGE AND RYTHMIC EXERCISES *will invigorate her entire system and give back to muscles the suppleness, freedom and elasticity of early youth. Exercises taught singly and in classes.*

THE ARDENA BATH—*Another matchless Elizabeth Arden Salon treatment—soothing and relaxing—dispels fatigue and promotes free and healthy circulation...always followed by an invigorating massage.*

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Miss McNeil, Mr. Keyes Are Engaged

Boston Girl to Be Wed to Son of Former Senator June 16.

Mother of Bridegroom-to-Be Well Known as Writer.

By Hope Ridings Miller,
The Post Society Editor.

AN approaching wedding of wide interest in Washington is that of Miss Louise Burleigh McNeil, of Boston, and Mr. Francis Keyes, of Ridgefield, Conn., which will take place June 16, in Chestnut Hills, Mass.

The son of the former Senator from New Hampshire and Mrs. Henry Wilder Keyes, of Washington and New Haverhill, N. H., Mr. Keyes has an extensive circle of friends in the Capital. Last June he was graduated from Harvard, where he was treasurer of the Hasty Pudding Club and president of the Delta this Club. Presviously he attended Milton Academy, an old New England school. For the last year he has been teaching in Ridgefield, Conn.

Presented in 1933.

Member of an established family in Boston, Miss McNeil made her debut there in 1933. She attended Miss Mary's School in Boston and the Warrenton School, and was graduated from Le Petit Ecole Florentine in Florence, Italy.

Mrs. Keyes, mother of Miss McNeil's fiance, is better known in Washington and elsewhere as Frances Parkinson Keyes, the writer. She will leave in a few days for her home, Pine Grove Farm, in Haverhill, N. H., to spend a few days before going with her husband to Boston.

The wedding will take place at 4:30 p. m. in the Church of the Redeemer in Chestnut Hills. There will be 16 attendants. A reception at the home of the bride's parents will follow the ceremony.

Rr. and Mrs. Cajigas Give Buffet Supper-Musicale

Five persons who are leaving Washington soon were guests of honor when Dr. and Mrs. Tomas Cajigas entertained at another of their informal buffet suppers and musicales last evening. They are Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Lewis and the latter's sister, Senorita Chari, who are going to Panama; Mrs. Henry Rexach, who is going to Cambridge, Mass., and Senora de Zapatier, sister-in-law of the host, who is sailing tomorrow on the S. S. Barbara for her home in Puerto Rico.

Mrs. Cajigas, with her daughter, Miss Anita Cajigas, greeted guests. She wore a gown of orchid eyelet batiste. Miss Cajigas was costumed in peach dotted swiss with accents of violet.

One of the Capital's most popular hosts, Dr. Cajigas devoted most of his attention early in the evening to seeing that his guests were served. The menu included such famous "Cajigas dishes" as empandillas, a special shrimp concoction, black bean puree and chicken, Virginia ham, fruit salad, cakes and ice cream. After supper, Mme. D'Aulby presented a half-hour recital of her favorite songs, and Mrs. Gerald Flood, mistress of ceremonies, gave a reading on friends and farewells.

Cuban Envoy Present.

The guests included the Ambassador of Cuba, Senor Dr. Pedro Martinez Fraga; Senor and Senora de De Bayle; the Ambassador of Spain and Senora de los Rios and their daughter, Senorita Laura de los Rios; the First Secretary of the Honduran Legation and Senora de Caceres; Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Jacobi, the Commercial Counselor of the Chilean Embassy and Senora de Campbell, the Minister of the Dominican Republic and Mme. Pastoriza, the First Secretary of the Mexican Embassy and Senora de Fuentes, Senor and Senora de Manrique Cordero, Senor and Senora de Fidell Cordero, Mr. and Mrs. Jose Medina, Dr. Fernandez Sacasa, Dr. Federica Sacasa, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Winslow, Dr. and Mrs. Chester Smith and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Bruckhart.

Among others there were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Toombs, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Slattery, Dr. and Mrs. M. I. Bierman, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Freeman, Dr. and Mrs. Russell Fields, Dr. and Mrs. Charles McEnerny, Mme. Valdez Rodriguez, Miss Antoinette Rudolph, Mrs. John Clark and her guest, Mrs. Ira Lee Gregory; Miss Estella Amores, Mme. Amores, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Brewer, Maj. and Mrs. Andre Lopez, Miss Antoinette Lapez, Mrs. Jose Vivas, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Brite, Dr. and Mrs. A. F. Shah, Dr. and Mrs. Louis Blamon, of San Juan, Puerto Rico; Dr. Pinero and Mr. and Mrs. William Perrichelli.

Mrs. Meloy Hostess.

Mrs. Hugh B. Meloy is entertaining at her home, 3600 Rittenhouse street, this afternoon for members of the Woman's Auxiliary of the District of Columbia Dental Society. Mrs. William M. Sweet is assisting in the arrangements.

To Join in Academy June Week Activities

Harris & Ewing.

MISS BARBARA E. GRUBER,

is the daughter of Col. and Mrs. E. L. Gruber, and is a student at Gunston Hall. She is among a group of girls who will go to Annapolis for the round of activities attendant on the Naval Academy's famous "June Week."

Mary Murray Becomes Bride

Wed to John E. Sherman at Nuptial Mass in Holy Trinity.

The marriage of Miss Mary Cecelia Murray to Mr. John Elmore Sherman took place yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at a nuptial mass in Holy Trinity Church in Georgetown. The Rev. Henry J. Nelles, S. J., officiated.

The altar was decorated with spring flowers against a background of palms and ferns. Mr. Glenn W. Ashley, organist, played the wedding march and accompanied Mr. William Hannan, who gave two vocal selections preceding the ceremony.

The bride, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Murray, was given in marriage by her father. She wore a gown of white chantilly lace over satin with a high neckline, long-fitted sleeves and long sweeping train. Her veil of white tulle with a chantilly lace crown was arranged in halo fashion and caught with small calla lilies. She carried a mother-of-pearl prayer book, and a white lace wedding handkerchief that belonged to her great-grandmother.

Mrs. Joseph P. De Marco, sister of the bride, was matron of honor and only attendant. She wore a frock of baby-blue chiffon with shirred neckline, puffed sleeves and circular skirt. Her broad-brimmed hat was of leghorn trimmed with velvet, ribbon the shade of her dress. She carried a bouquet of talisman roses.

Mr. Rudolph Worch was the best man. Ushers were Mr. Joseph P. De Marco and Mr. Lee Kemp. A breakfast for the wedding party and immediate family took place following the wedding at the home of the bride's parents. Later, the bride and bridegroom left for a wedding trip to Atlantic City, N. J. For her traveling costume, Mrs. Sherman had chosen a navy sheer dress trimmed in chartreuse lace with a navy dress coat and matching accessories.

After June 15, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman will be at home at 4404 Seventh street northwest.

Mrs. T. F. Schneider Will Fete Mrs. Kittle

Mrs. T. F. Schneider will entertain at a tea at her home on Broad Branch road tomorrow in honor of Mrs. William Kittle, retiring president of the District of Columbia League of Women Voters.

NOTES OF SOCIETY

Official and Residential

Grover Whalen is staying at the Carlton Hotel during his current visit in Washington. He arrived yesterday from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Keith Merrill will entertain at tea this afternoon in their home on Belmont road.

Mrs. Royal S. Copeland will return to the Shoreham today. She was in Philadelphia yesterday for the third "autographing day" for her new book.

Mrs.James Mitchell, of New York and London, who is spending several weeks at the Shoreham, entertained at dinner at the hotel last night. Her guests were Maj. and Mrs. Franck C. Simpson, Capt. and Mrs. James Regan, jr., Gen. S. M. Uzefovich and Col. James Regan.

Capt. and Mrs. George A. Mackay, of Chevy Chase, entertaned 35 guests at a buffet supper Sunday evening in honor of Mrs. W. L. Turner.

Mrs. Jerry Voorhs, wfe of Representative Voorhis, of California, with Charles, their small son, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Voorhis, parents of the Representative, were among those dining at the Little Tea House Sunday evening.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Northrop will return to her apartment at the Shoreham tomorrow from Norfolk where she has been spending a number of days. Mrs. Northrop recentely returned to the United States from a cruise of South America.

Mr. Stephen A. Reed, of Chevy Chase, announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Estelle Mathilde Reed, to Lieut. Robert Carl Peden, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Peden, of Kansas City, Mo. Lieut. Peden was graduated in the class of 1928 from the United States Military Academy.

Miss Reed attended school in Chevy Chase. The wedding will take place in the rectory of the Blessed Sacrament Church in Chevy Chase, June 19.

Mrs. Russell Almeron Marks announces the engagement of her daughter, Marion, to Mr. Samuel Theron DeJarnette Lancaster, jr., of Spartanburg, S. C., and the Capital. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. H. H. D. Sterrett in All Souls Memorial Church, Thursday evening, June 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Eliasberg, of Baltimore, were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Hahn at their home on Cathedral avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Eiseman, formerly of Washington and now living in Pittsburgh, recently were here for a short visit en route to their home after spending a few days in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Sigmund are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Donald William, on May 13.

Arts Club Plans Garden Party

Irish Minister to Be the Guest of Honor at Affair.

With the Minister of the Irish Free State, Mr. Michael MacWhite, as guest of honor, the dramatic committee of the Arts Club, will sponsor an unusual garden party at club headquarters Thursday evening.

Called "An Evening With Old Ireland," the program will include a series of Irish airs played on an Irish harp by Miss Edith Marmion Brosius; the singing of Irish melodies by Mr. Lawrence Downey; greetings from Glendore, the home of the Irish Minister, given by Mrs. Hugh Matthews; a traditional Irish reel presented by Miss Hannah Sheehan, and two one-act plays written by Lady Gregory, and produced under the direction of Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest. Miss Maude Howell Smith is chairman of entertainment.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Burr Piggott will be host and hostess for the event. Among those who will be present both at the garden party and at the dinner preceding it are Gen. and Mrs. Hugh Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Long, Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Gudger, Miss Alice Paul, Miss Hazen Neilson and Mrs. Samuel A. Kimberly.

Daughter Is Born.

Mr. and Mrs. John Carlisle Ruddy, of Washington, announce the birth of a daughter, June Carlisle, in the Georgetown Hospital, May 17. Mrs. Ruddy is the former Miss Elizabeth Agnes Leonard, daughter of Mrs. Agnes R. Leonard and the late John D. Leonard.

'Cabinet Wives' to Honor Mrs. Roosevelt at Picnic

Annual Party to Be Held Tomorrow on White House Lawn; Secretary and Mrs. Hull in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Roosevelt will be honor guest at luncheon on her own lawn tomorrow. Hostesses will be "Cabinet wives" at their annual picnic party on the south lawn of the White House.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Cordell Hull are spending a few days in Atlantic City. They will return to their apartment at the Carlton the end of the week.

The Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Saito entertained at dinner last evening in honor of the new Japanese Consul General in New York, Mr. K. Wakasugi, who arrived in Washington yesterday on his way from Japan to his new post.

The MERRY WHIRL

By Marylyn

NOW AT just the time when the public mind is being groomed (really, no pun intended) for the June brides we hear with just a bit of sadness that two of Washington's most attractive and popular young ladies have decided to cancel their orders for tulle and white-iced cakes and have adopted as their theme songs—"Let's Call the Whole Thing Off"—they are Hebe Reynolds and her sister debutante of the past season, Martha Talley.

* * * *

AT LAST the powers that be have decided to name the station to which Mary Elizabeth Damon and her Navy family are going, and it is California. Wonder how "Tony" will like the West Coast now, after these past gay years here in town where the younger set does have such a good time?

* * * *

WHEN young ladies receive posies from the dashing young Marquis de Veyrac they actually get personally selected bouquets. This interesting visitor knows his flowers, having spent much time in Hawaii. Instead of calling the florist and placing an order of orchids, gardenias, or what have you, he takes the time to stroll over to the Shoreham shop, look over the crop of blooms and pick out each blossom that is to adorn his companion's costume that evening.

* * * *

SAW a striking couple walking briskly downtown the other afternoon, probably bound for tiffin or cocktails—Gen. and Mrs. John C. Beaumont. She had on one of those dark blue and white costumes that you notice anywhere.

ON THE street the other morning Elizabeth Adams, in a navy silk suit with a vivid Roman striped blouse, looked as though she had stepped from the pages of a fashion magazine. Her sandals were mostly straps and heels of navy suede. Her hat of blue straw was especially attractive with its trimming of gay flowers precariously near the edge of the brim.

WONDER if you've heard this one. Why are those cut-out-on-the-top turbans so many women are wearing called Wally Simpson hats? Because they're *crownless*—of course!

Barrett Chapter to Meet.

The Kate Waller Barrett Chapter, D. A. R., will hold a card party tomorrow afternoon at the home of Mrs. John P. Chadwick, Herbert Springs-on-the-Potomac. Herbert Springs is on the Mount Vernon boulevard, the second turn to the left after going under the stone bridge. Card playing will begin at 2 o'clock and those who do not play will come later to view the gardens and remain for tea. Mrs. James Pierce is in charge of reservations. Mrs. James Duncan is regent of the chapter.

The retiring Chinese Ambassador and Mme. Sze and their daughter, Mlle. Juicheng Sze, left Washington last evening for California. On Saturday they well sail from San Francisco on the President Hoover, bound for their home in Shanghai.

Dr. Chen Ting Wang, the newly appointed envoy, and his two daughters, M. Yoeh Wang and M. Fu Wang, are scheduled to arrive in Washington tomorrow afternoon.

The Speaker of the House and Mrs. William B. Bankhead are at their home in Jasper, Ala., where they will remain for several weeks. When they return, they will move into the residence at 3410 Volta place.

The Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Ernest G. Draper have as their guests at the Shoreham for a few days, Mrs. Draper's son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. D. Trowbridge Elliman, of Charleston, S. C., and New York. Mr. and Mrs. Elliman are motoring to New York and will choose a place in Connecticut for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Draper have a residence in Noroton, Conn., where Mrs. Draper will spend part of the summer.

The Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, has issued invitations to a concert of Latin American music by the United States Army Band. The event will take place on the Esplanade of the Pan American Union, Thursday evening, June 17, at 9 o'clock.

Senator Richard B. Russell, jr., of Georgia, was the guest in whose honor a dinner was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Charles McGehee in their home in Chevy Chase.

Among other guests there were Mr. and Mrs. James Roosevelt, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Charles Edison, Mr. Stewart McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Budge, of Honolulu; Mrs. McKnew Hume and Mr. W. D. Flanders.

Former Senator Christie Benet, of Columbia, S. C., arrived in Washington yesterday to spend a few days at the Carlton Hotel.

Commander Harry D. Johnson U. S. N., with Mrs. Johnson, arrived in Washington over the week-end for a visit of several days. They have taken a suite at the Wardman Park Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack Plan Opera Party

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Mack will take a party of guests to Pierce Hall tomorrow evening to attend Mme. Marie Zalipsky's program of "Scenes from Operas," which will be presented in costume.

Among their guests will be Mr. and Mrs. George N. Belicovitch, Mr. and Mrs. Abner Drury, Judge Walter Tracy and Capt. J. P. Jackson. Among others who are planning to attend the event are Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. I. D. White, Mrs. Archibald Gracie, Countess Elvira Gordeny and Dr. and Mrs. H. Hertzburg.

Sorority Fete Tonight.

The alumnae members of Delta Delta Delta Sorority will be guests of Mrs. J. Butler Walsh, their recently elected president, at a buffet supper tonight in her new home, 4606 North Thirty-second street, Country Club Hills, Va.

Store Hours Effective June 1st
9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

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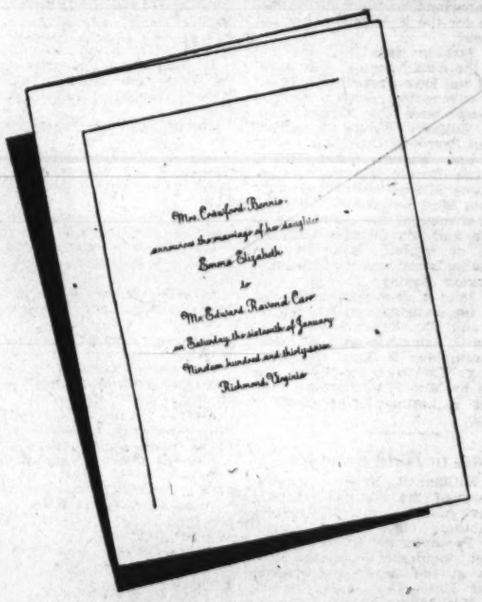

June Brides, Attention!

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- 100 Wedding Invitations—Nine Lines—with Choice of Stock, etc., as above $14.50

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Kann's
New Summer Store Hours, Beginning June 1st.—
9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Crittenton Conference Planned in Alexandria

100 Delegates From 65 Mission Homes to Gather There Sunday; Memorial Service to Be Followed by Reception and Buffet Supper.

By Jessie Ash Arndt,
The Post Club Editor.

Alexandria headquarters of the Florence Crittenton Mission for the first time will be the scene of its annual conference when delegates from all sections of the United States gather there for the opening program Sunday afternoon. Dr. Howard A. Kelly, of Baltimore, will address the memorial service at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in tribute to the founders, the late Charles N. Crittenton and Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, which will be followed by a reception and buffet supper in the home of the late Dr. Barrett, where her daughter, Mrs. Reba Barrett Smith, lives.

Mrs. Smith, general superintendent of the Florence Crittenton Mission, and Mrs. Dora Shaw Heffner, of Los Angeles, referee of the juvenile court there, are the two women on the national board. Receiving with Mrs. Smith Sunday will be Mrs. Thomas E. Robertson, for many years president of the Florence Crittenton Home in Washington, and Mrs. W. E. F. Taylor, president of the home in Baltimore.

Mrs. Heffner, who will be among those on the program, has been president of the board of directors of the Los Angeles home since 1929. She is a member of the Los Angeles Legal Aid Clinic Association, a member of the board of trustees of the National Probation Association and is affiliated with many other social welfare groups. She also served from 1932 to 1934 as international president of Phi Delta Delta, women's legal sorority.

Others on the program include Miss Katherine Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, who, with Judge Edwin F. Curran, will address the banquet Tuesday night at the George Mason Hotel, headquarters for the conference; Miss Elizabeth Rungee, of Wheeling, W. Va., and Miss Clara Marshall, of Norfolk, both active in the Quota Club; Mrs. William Usher Parsons, president of St. Faith's Home, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Mrs. Charles Evans, president of the Century Club, of Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. David Stewart, wife of former Senator Stewart, of Iowa; Miss Ruth Colby, consultant with the Children's Bureau, and Dr. Sophie Rogers and Dr. Ruth Nottingham, both of Columbus, Ohio.

Preparations have been made for 100 delegates, representing the 65 homes throughout the country. The board of the home in Washington is comprised of 30 leading women and in addition there are 20 Florence Crittenton circles with a membership of more than 200. The home, which is a beneficiary of the Community Chest, is located on Conduit road and is regarded as a model home. The conference will be entertained at supper there Monday evening, giving the delegates opportunity to see both the home and the model hospital adjoining, the gift of the late Mr. Chester Snow.

Democrat Club Gives Party

Bethesda, Md., Is Scene of Spring Fashion Show and Tea.

Several hundred women, including many from Washington, attended the card party, fashion show and tea, given yesterday afternoon by the Woman's Democratic Club of Montgomery County at the National Women's Country Club, Bethesda, Md.

Guests of honor were Mrs. Mary H. Duvall, of Baltimore, president of the United Democratic Women's Clubs of Maryland; Mrs. Elizabeth R. Menefee, of Cumberland, national committeewoman for Maryland, and Mrs. Mary L. Wilson, also of Cumberland, national committeewoman for the Young Democrats of Maryland.

The fashion show and tea followed the card playing, with members of the Democratic younger set acting as models. Among those in the show were the Misses Alice Perry, Eugenia Wright, Rosemary Johnson, Barbara Dickinson, Betty Haag, Lou Watson, Helen Roach, Catherine Roach, Eleanor Schneider, Edna Klinge and Patsy Royster, and Mrs. Benjamin F. Wilkinson, chairman of the committee in Gamble, and Mrs. Thomas J. Keefe, charge of models. Mrs. Townley A wedding party was the climax of the fashion display.

Mrs. John B. Diamond had charge of the tea, assisted by Mrs. Walter Perry and Mrs. Roger Shaw. Mrs. Charles C. Ailes was general chairman, with Mrs. F. Eliot Middleton assisting. The ticket committee was headed by Mrs. P. J. Fischer. Mrs. Charles Y. Latimer is president of the club.

Class to Hold Banquet.

Dr. William H. Bristow, general secretary of the National Parent-Teacher Association, will address the mothers class of the Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church at its banquet tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock at the American Association of University Women clubhouse. Mrs. Milton Veldee will preside. Mrs. B. R. Wood is in charge of the class. Mrs. Earl A. Trager is vice president, Mrs. E. A. Harrington, secretary, and Mrs. R. B. Tyler, treasurer. Mrs. Leslie Whitten is in charge of the banquet.

Benefit Tea Held By Music Section

Funds From Chevy Chase Party Will Be Given to Symphony.

MRS. HOLLAND HUNTINGTON opened her home and garden yesterday for a tea given by the music section of the Woman's Club of Chevy Chase for the benefit of the National Symphony Orchestra.

Mrs. Diller Groff, soprano, was the soloist of the afternoon. She presented a group of songs, singing from the window of the music room of Mrs. Huntington's home, where the 100 or more guests were seated.

Later a group of young dancers, with Tatiana Gnoocheff as soloist, appeared in a group of dances, wearing Grecian costumes in pastel shades. In one of her solo numbers, mademoiselle used rainbow scarves in her interpretation.

Mrs. William Graham, hostess for the afternoon, presided at the punch bowl. Daughters of several of the club members assisted in serving. Mrs. William S. Henry had charge of the contribution basket in which the gifts for the National Symphony Orchestra were received.

Among those in the party were Mrs. Joseph T. Maguire, new president of the club; Mrs. Frank A. Linzel, former president; Mrs. Dawson Olmstead, former president of the District of Columbia League of American Pen Women; Mrs. Phillip R. Gott, chairman of the section.

Nina Kinsella Heads D. C. Business and Professional Club

Miss Nina Kinsella last night was elected president of the Business and Professional Women's Club at its annual meeting in the gold room of the Hamilton Hotel. She was not present to learn of her election, as she is in Cincinnati on a short visit. She will succeed Miss Ruth Robinson who is leaving Washington in the fall for the Middle West, to make her home.

Other officers elected were, Mrs. Joseph M. Howorth, vice president; Miss Elizabeth Mann, recording secretary; Miss Mary J. Melling, corresponding secretary; Miss Emily Davis, treasurer; Miss Bertha Neinberg, and Miss Alice Webster directors.

Today in Clubs

Women's City Club—Current events section, 5 p. m.; bridge section garden party, 8 p. m.

American Association of University Women—Government and business study group, Room 401, 3:30 p. m.; Martha MacLear poetry group, evening meeting.

Pi Beta Phi Washington Alumnae Club—May supper with Mrs. Wilson Compton, 2900 Cathedral avenue.

Poetry banquet—Roosevelt Hotel, 7 p. m.

Ladies of Chevy Chase M. E. Church—Visit Maryland Model Dairy Farm. Buses leave church 9:30 a. m.

Chevy Chase Garden Club—Annual tour, 11 to 6 p. m.

Washington Chapter of Hadassah—Election, 2:15, Jewish Community Center.

Cleveland Park, W. C. T. U.—Visits Home for Incurables, 3 p. m.

Lebanon Chapter, O. E. S.—Regular meeting.

Business Women's Council, Covenant First Presbyterian Church—Meets, 6:45 p. m.

Electa Chapter, O. E. S.—Entertains Anacostia Lodge, F. and A. M., and St. John's Lodge.

Catholic Home for Aged Ladies—Benefit card party, Playhouse, 1814 N street, 8:15.

Women's National Press Club—Luncheon, 1 p. m., Cabinet Room, Willard Hotel.

Kappa Beta Pi, legal sorority—Luncheon, Coffee Shop, Willard Hotel, 12:15 p. m.

Party Set for June 3.

The home board committee of Lafayette Lodge, O. E. S., is giving an afternoon dessert bridge party at the home of Past Matron Helen B. Hall, of 525 Oglethorpe street.

St. Gertrude's School Guild Gives Bridge Tea Attended by 300 Guests at Wardman Park Hotel

Harris & Ewing.

Master Murray Callahan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Callahan, selling candy to Mrs. Robert Whitney Imbrie and Mrs. Fred Hamilton at the bridge tea given yesterday afternoon at the Wardman Park Hotel for the benefit of St. Gertrude's Guild.

Madame Chairman . . .

By Suzanne.

MRS. HARVEY W. WILEY, president of the Women's City Club, who has just returned from Mexico City, did a bit of work while she was there for the cause of woman suffrage. In the days of struggle for the passage of the amendment, Mrs. Wiley was one of the 218 women who went to prison as a result of their demonstrations. The story of that episode was among those she told a group of Mexican women.

Miss Doris Stevens, chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women of the Pan-American Union, arranged for the address by Mrs. Wiley in Mexico, who was introduced by Senora Marguerite Robles de Mendoza, Mexican member of the Inter-American Commission. The group of organized Mexican suffragists, "Frente Unico Pro Derechos de la Mujer," is not large but includes alert and progressive women, she says. Among them is Mme. Cuca Garcia, who, with 10,000 votes, won a seat in the lower house at the election last June, but was not allowed to take it because women have no political status.

Mrs. Wiley, in addition to describing the dramatic tactics used to obtain passage of the suffrage amendment, discussed the Buenos Aires conference, where a motion was presented to the plenary session providing that the 21 countries represented should accord women full civil and political rights.

Mrs. Laura Waters, travel chairman of the Women's City Club, arranged the details of the trip for Mrs. Wiley, who was accompanied by three other women of the general federation, Mrs. Leland Miller, president of the Ginter Woman's Club, of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Frank G. Kent, of Melbourne, Fla., and Mrs. Edward Munz, of Milwaukee.

• • • •

AND, speaking of the General Federation, its members all are interested in the forthcoming marriage of the former president, Grace Morrison Poole. Mrs. Poole, now dean of Stoneleigh College, Rye, N. H., will become the bride of Dr. Henry Gilbert Reynolds, of Paducah, Ky., in the early fall, and is "looking forward to returning to a life of domesticity."

"I didn't think I would feel like this at my age," she told a group of friends in Swampscott, Mass., who entertained at a shower a few days ago. She received hundreds of beautifully wrapped gifts, not one of which she opened. As romantic as the traditional bride-to-be, she is keeping them until after the wedding and then with Dr. Reynolds expects to open one each day in their new home in Paducah, recalling, as she does so, memories of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Poole, who won the title, "the perfect club woman No. 1 of the United States," refuses to look upon her life for the past 18 years as a career. It has been a job, she avers.

Before announcing her engagement to Dr. Reynolds, she had arranged to conduct a party of 20 women on a tour of Europe and she will carry out her plan, spending the summer abroad, and being married on her return.

• • • •

MRS. FRANK HOADLEY, president of the Maryland State Federation of Women's Clubs, will have a busy day tomorrow. Not only is she scheduled to broadcast on the federation's closing radio program over Station WCAO, in Baltimore at 3:45 in the afternoon, but also to address the dinner of the Delaware Federation of Women's Clubs in Wilmington in the evening at the Hotel du Pont.

• • • •

DESPITE THE DOWNPOUR Sunday more than 100 members of the Archeological Society attended the garden party which was given by Mr. and Mrs. Wade Ellis at their country home, Rippon Lodge. Thanks to Raymond, their chauffeur for the past 14 years, neither the tea tables nor the guests were caught in the rain. Raymond has an uncanny knowledge of what the weather is going to do. He said it would rain at 5 o'clock. It did, and by that time everything was safely inside the house, including the guests, so nobody minded. Tea was served in the dining room, ice cream in the river room and punch on the porch.

Takoma O.E.S. Chapter Arranges 'Scotch Night'

Takoma Chapter, No. 12, O. E. S., will celebrate Scotch night Friday at the Takoma Masonic Temple, Maple and Carroll avenues. Mrs. Paul Cromelin, grand conductress, and Mrs. Minnie Burdine, associate grand conductress, together with the other conductresses and associate conductresses, will be honored guests.

A Scotch program has been arranged, followed by Scotch refreshments. Mrs. Jean Park is worthy matron and Mr. Louis Sherman is worthy patron of Takoma Chapter.

Neat Sum Is Obtained for the Institution at Benefit Party.

THE LADIES of St. Gertrude's Guild yesterday afternoon sponsored the most successful benefit they have ever given for St. Gertrude's School of Arts and Crafts, a bridge tea, at the Wardman Park Hotel, which was attended by more than 300 members and guests. Mrs. James Edward Duke, chairman of arrangements, and Mrs. Robert Whitney Imbrie, president of the guild, were in general charge of the affair.

Several families took part in the festivities, both as groups of bridge players and presiding at the novelty tables and selling cakes and candy. The Tumulty sisters formed an attractive group at one of the card tables, while their mother, Mrs. Joseph Tumulty, had charge of the sale of an array of candies and cakes.

Six-year-old Murray Callahan, in a white linen suit, helped at the apron table, but found it uninteresting and turned his attention to selling cigarettes at which he was a great success, disposing in a few minutes of all his tray contained. His sister, Nancy, in a bright pink dress, and pink bows on her dark hair, was assisting also and Mrs. Callahan was doing a rushing business in the sale of praelins.

The Garrity sisters—Ann in green, Geraldine in blue and Martha in beige—were with their mother, Mrs. Raymond Francis Garrity, and spent their time visiting from table to table with their friends.

An exhibit of the work of the school students, tooled leather, embroidery, beaten silver, carved wood and paintings, was of much interest to the guests. The students, who range in age from six to ten years, also contributed to the apron table. Sister Mary Inez, Sister Mary Clarice, Mrs. Ellis Searle and Mrs. Mary McCloskey were in charge of the exhibit.

Presiding at the tea table and punch bowl were: Mrs. James Haskell, Mrs. Joseph F. Healey, Mrs. Eugene Tighe, Mrs. Henry G. Murphy, Mrs. Stephen Malon, Mrs. M. Chester Perry, Mrs. Peter John McGovern, Miss Ruth Overton, Miss Catherine Overton, Miss Mary Louise Johnson, Mrs. Ruth Crawley, Mrs. Mary A. C. Sweeney, Miss Barbara Townsend and Mrs. M. Morris Wright.

The door prize, a large box of yellow tulips, pink peonies and white snapdragons, was won by Mrs. George J. May. Those winning other novelties were Miss Jane Bradbury, a sewing kit; Miss Elizabeth Sweeney, a beauty kit, and Mrs. Henry G. Murphy, a manicure set.

A. A. U. W. Ends Season With Supper

Departments' Reports Are Dramatized at Meeting.

Education and Welfare Bodies Discuss Surveys.

MORE THAN 500 members of the Washington Branch of the American Association of University Women were present last night for the final business meeting of the year, which followed the regular club supper at the headquarters, 1634 I street. Mrs. Richard Hogue, who began her second year as president of the local branch, presided at the meeting.

Reports, instead of being read by the chairman of each department were, in several instances dramatized. One of the informal reports was given by the committee on education of which Mrs. Vinnie Barrows, dean of women at George Washington University, is chairman. It was a sample of the discussion methods used by study groups.

Georgetown Survey.

Dr. Elizabeth May, working with a group studying social welfare facilities, and Mrs. William L. Fulton, presented a discussion of findings in Georgetown. Dr. May, who resides there, attended one of the neighborhood councils which are citizens' committees to whose attention neighborhood problems are brought. These councils were one of the interesting things discovered by the survey. The study group this season has confined itself chiefly to reading reports assembled by the Council of Social Agencies, but next year will make personal investigation of facilities, and inquire what has been done by the Child Welfare survey of the Child Welfare League of America.

Dr. May Is Leader.

Dr. May is associate in social studies on the headquarters staff of the A. A. U. W., and as a member of the local branch is leader of the social welfare group.

Mrs. Edwin A. Chapin, chairman of the legislative committee, gave over the period of her report to a floor discussion of the attitude university women should take on Federal and local legislation.

The club supper was served early and the business meeting opened at 7:30 o'clock.

Officers of the club installed for the coming year, in addition to Mrs. Hogue, included Mrs. Robert Olesen, vice president; Miss Amy Veerhoff, corresponding secretary; Dean Barrows, and Mrs. Frank E. Edgington, directors.

Women Democrats Terminate Season

The final Monday luncheon of the Woman's National Democratic Club was held yesterday at the clubhouse, 1526 New Hampshire avenue. Although the regular club activities are suspended, the clubhouse will be open as usual during the summer months and members will have luncheon and tea parties in the garden as they have in former years.

Those present yesterday included Mrs. W. E. Richardson, Mrs. Eugene B. Barrett, Miss Eleanor Smith, Mrs. B. H. Dorsey, Mrs. James G. Field, Miss Ruth Oberly, Mrs. Carl L. Ristine, Mrs. W. A. Tarver, Mrs. Bates Warren, Mrs. Samuel Herrick, Mrs. Edgar B. Kay, Mrs. J. Brent Clarke, Mrs. George Eckels, Miss Dorothy Moncure, Mrs. L. H. Hanna, Mrs. Rufus Weaver, Mrs. George Frisinger, Mrs. T. S. Settle, Mrs. Thomas Seay, Mrs. Thomas E. Sebrell, Mrs. W. T. Joyner, Mrs. Guy Mason, Mrs. Richard R. Martin, Mrs. Henry H. Clement, Mrs. Eugene Tighe, Miss Portia Oberly, Mrs. Charles S. Riordan, Mrs. Riley Moore, Mrs. Monroe Johnson, Mrs. E. C. Seibert, Mrs. Charles Calhoun, Mrs. Laura Williams, Mrs. B. Y. Martin, Mrs. Herbert M. Bratter, Mrs. Bertha Sanford Miller, Mrs. Charles Hamlin, Mrs. Benjamin Hill, Mrs. Adrien Busick, Mrs. Paul Myron Linsbarger, Mrs. Royal H. Brasel, Mrs. Harry Fulton and Mrs. Compton White.

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Unemployment Tax Is Contrary to States' Rights, Court's Minority Holds

Opens Way for 'Annihilation' Of Sovereignty, Dissenters Say

President Franklin Pierce's Veto Message on Land Distribution in 1854 Cited at Length to Support Views.

Text of dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice McReynolds in Supreme Court decision on unemployment insurance phases of social security act:

That portion of the social security legislation here under consideration, I think, exceeds the power granted to Congress. It unduly interferes with the orderly government of the State by her own people and otherwise offends the Federal Constitution.

In Texas v. White, 7 Wall. 700, 725 (1869), a cause of momentous importance, this court, through Chief Justice Chase, declared—

"But the perpetuity and indissolubility of the Union, by no means implies the loss of distinct and individual existence, or of the right of self-government by the States. Under the Articles of Confederation each State retained its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right not expressly delegated to the United States. Under the Constitution, though the powers of the States were much restricted, still, all powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. And we have already had occasion to remark at this term, that 'the people of each State compose a State, having its own government, and endowed with all the functions essential to separate and independent existence,' and that 'without the States in union, there could be no such political body as the United States.' (Lane County v. Oregon, 7 Wall. 71, 76.) Not only, therefore, can there be no loss of separate and independent autonomy to the States, through their union under the Constitution, but it may not be unreasonably said that the preservation of the States, and the maintenance of their governments, are as much within the design and care of the Constitution as the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the National Government. The Constitution, in all its provisions, looks to an indestructible Union, composed of indestructible States."

Sees Fall of States' Rights.

The doctrine thus announced and often repeated, I had supposed was firmly established. Apparently the States remained really free to exercise governmental powers, not delegated or prohibited, without interference by the Federal Government through threats of punitive measures or offers of seductive favors. Unfortunately, the decision just announced opens the way for practical annihilation of this theory; and no cloud of words or ostentatious parade of irrelevant statistics should be permitted to obscure that fact.

The invalidity, also the destructive tendency, of legislation like the act before us, were forcibly pointed out by President Franklin Pierce in a veto message sent to the Senate May 3, 1854. He was a scholarly lawyer of distinction and enjoyed the advice and counsel of a rarely able Attorney General — Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts. This message considers with ususual lucidity points here specifically important. I venture to set out pertient portions of it which must appeal to all who continue to respect the letter and spirit of our great charter.

"To the Senate of the United States:

"The bill entitled 'An act making a grant of public lands to the several States for the benefit of indigent insane persons,' which was presented to me on the 27th ultimo, has been maturely considered, and is returned to the Senate, the house in which it originated, with a statement of the objections which have required me to withhold from it my approval.

"If in presenting my objections to this bill I should say more than strictly belongs to the measure, or is required for the discharge of my judicial obligation, let it be attributed to a sincere desire to justify my act before those whose good opinion I so highly value and to that earnestness which springs from my deliberate conviction that a strict adherence to the terms and purposes of the Federal compact offers the best, if not the only, security for the preservation of our blessed inheritance of representative liberty.

"The bill provides in substance;

"First. That 10,000,000 acres of land be granted to the several States, to be apportioned among them in the compound ratio of the geographical area and representation of said States in the House of Representatives.

"Second. That wherever there are public lands in a State subject to sale at the regular price of private entry, the proportion of said 10,000,000 acres falling to such State shall be selected from such lands within it, and that to the States in which there are no such public lands scrip shall be issued to the amount of their distributive shares, respectively, said scrip not to be entered by said States, but to be sold by them and subject to entry by their assignees: Provided, that none of it shall be sold at less than $1 per acre, under penalty of forfeiture of the same to the United States.

"Third. That the expenses of the management and superintendence of said lands and of the moneys received therefrom shall be paid by the States to which they may belong out of the treasury of said States.

"Fourth. That the gross proceeds of the sales of such lands or land scrip so granted shall be invested by the several States in safe stocks, to constitute a perpetual fund, the principal of which shall remain forever undiminished, and the interest to be appropriated to the maintenance of the indigent insane within the several States.

"Fifth. That annual returns of lands or scrip sold shall be made by the States to the Secretary of the Interior, and the whole grant be subject to certain conditions and limitations prescribed in the bill, to be assented to by legislative acts of said States."

Doubted Act's Validity.

"This bill therefore proposes that the Federal Government shall make provision to the amount of the value of 10,000,000 acres of land for an eleemosynary object within the several States, to be administered by the political authority of the same; and it presents at the threshold the question whether any such act on the part of the Federal Government is warranted and sanctioned by the Constitution, the provisions and principles of which are to be protected and sustained as a first and paramount duty.

"It can not be questioned that if Congress has power to make provision for the indigent insane without the limits of this District it has the same power to provide for the indigent who are not insane, and thus to transfer to the Federal Government the charge of all the poor in all the States. It has the same power to provide hospitals and other local establishments for the care and cure of every species of human infirmity, and thus to assume all that duty of either public philanthropy or public necessity to the dependent, the orphan, the sick, or the needy which is now discharged by the States themselves or by corporate institutions or private endowments existing under the legislation of the States. The whole field of public beneficence is thrown open to the care and culture of the Federal Government. Generous impulses no longer encounter the limitations and control of our imperious fundamental law; for however worthy may be the present object in itself, it is only one of a class. It is not exclusively worthy of benevolent regard. Whatever considerations dictate sympathy for this particular object apply in like manner, if not in the same degree, to idiocy, to physical disease, to extreme destitution. If Congress may and ought to provide for any one of these objects, it may and ought to provide for them all. And if it be done in this case, what answer shall be given when Congress shall be called upon, as it doubtless will be, to pursue a similar course of legislation in the others? It will obviously be vain to reply that the object is worthy, but that the application has taken a wrong direction. The power will have been deliberately assumed, the general obligation will by this act have been acknowledged, and the question of means and expediency will be left for consideration. The decision upon the principle in any one case determines it for the whole class. The question presented, therefore, clearly is upon the constitutionality and propriety of the Federal Government assuming to enter into a novel and vast field of legislation, namely, that of providing for the care and support of all those among the people of the United States who by any form of calamity become fit objects of public philanthropy.

"I readily and, I trust, feelingly acknowledge the duty incumbent on us all as men and citizens, and as among the highest and holiest of our duties, to provide for those who, in the mysterious order of Providence, are subject to want and to disease of body and mind; but I can not find any authority in the Constitution for making the Federal Government the great almoner of public charity throughout the United States. To do so would, in my judgment, be contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution and subversive of the whole theory upon which the Union of these States is founded. And if it were admissible to contemplate the exercise of this power for any object whatever, I can not avoid the belief that it would in the end be prejudicial rather than beneficial in the noble offices of charity to have the charge of them transferred from the States to the Federal Government. Are we not too prone to forget that the Federal Union is the creature of the States, not they of the Federal Union? We were the inhabitants of colonies distinct in local government one from the other before the Revolution. By the Revolution the colonies each became an independent State. They achieved that independence and secured its recognition by the agency of a consulting body, which, from being an assembly of the ministers of distinct sovereignties instructed to agree to no form of government which did not leave the domestic concerns of each State to itself, was appropriately denominated a Congress. When, having tried the experiment of the Confederation, they resolved to change that for the present Federal Union and thus to confer on the Federal Government more ample authority, they scrupulously measured such of the functions of their cherished soverignty as they chose to delegate to the General Government. With this aim and to this end the fathers of the Republic framed the Constitution, in and by which the independent and sovereign States united themselves for certain specified objects and purposes, and for those only, leaving all powers not therein set forth as conferred on one or another of the three great departments—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial—indubitably with the States. And when the people of the several States had in their State conventions, and thus alone, given effect and force to the Constitution, not content that any doubt should in future arise as to the scope and character of this act, they ingrafted thereon the explicit declaration that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.'"

Reviewed States' Duties.

"Can it be controverted that the great mass of the business of Government—that involved in the social relations, the internal arrangements of the body politic, the mental and moral culture of men, the development of local resources of wealth, the punishment of crimes in general, the preservation of order, the relief of the needy or otherwise unfortunate members of society—did in practice remain with the States; that none of these objects of local concern are by the Constitution expressly or implicitly prohibited by the States, and that none of them are by an express language of the Constitution transferred to the United States? Can it be claimed that any of these functions of local administration and legislation are vested in the Federal Government by any implication? I have never found anything in the Constitution which is susceptible of such a construction. No one of the enumerated powers touches the subject or has even a remote analogy to it. The powers conferred upon the United States have reference to Federal relations, or to the means of accomplishing or executing things of Federal relation. So also of the same character are the powers taken away from the States by enumeration. In either case the powers granted and the powers restricted were so granted or so restricted only where it was requisite for the maintenance of peace and harmony between the States or for the purpose of protecting their common interests and defending their common sovereignty against aggression from abroad or insurrection at home.

"I shall not discuss at length the question of power sometimes claimed for the general Government under the clause of the eighth section of the Constitution, which gives Congress the power 'to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States,' because if it has not already been settled upon sound reason and authority it never will be. I take the received and just construction of that article, as if written to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises in order to pay the debts and in order to provide for the common defense and general welfare. It is not a substantive general power to provide for the welfare of the United States, but is a limitation on the grant of power to raise money by taxes, duties, and imposts. If it were otherwise, all the rest of the Constitution, consisting of carefully enumerated and cautiously guarded grants of specific powers, would have been useless, if not delusive. It would be impossible in that view to escape from the conclusion that these were inserted only to mislead for the present, and, instead of enlightening and defining the pathway of the future, to involve its action in the mazes of doubtful construction. Such a conclusion the character of the men who framed that sacred instrument will never permit us to form. Indeed, to suppose it susceptible of any other construction would be to consign all the rights of the States and of the people of the States to the mere discretion of Congress, and thus to clothe the Federal Government with authority to control the sovereign States, by which they would have been dwarfed into provinces or departments and all sovereignty vested in an absolute consolidated central power, against which the spirit of liberty has so often and in so many countries struggled in vain.

"In my judgment you cannot by tributes to humanity make any adequate compensation for the wrong you would inflict by removing the sources of power and political action from those who are to be thereby affected. If the time shall ever arrive when, for an object appealing, however, strongly, to our sympathies the dignity of the States shall bow to the dictation of Congress by conforming their legislation thereto, when the power and majesty and honor of those who created shall become subordinate to the thing of their creation, I but feebly utter my apprehensions when I express my firm conviction that we shall see 'the beginning of the end.'

"Fortunately, we are not left in

Continued on Page 22, Column 6.

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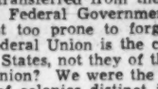

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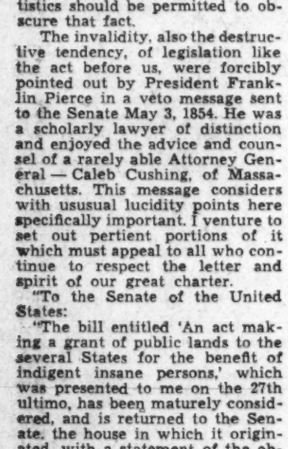

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Bob Burns Says:

By Bob Burns.

Marriage is a whole lot like a business up to a certain point and there it stops. A man will give a lot of thought and attention to his courtship, but after the marriage he'll close the books.

One day, my Uncle Sanky said "Aunt Pueny was gettin' awfully hard to get along with," and I says, "Well, what are you doin' about it? Maybe you don't treat her like you used to." I said, "When you go home tonight, take her home somethin' nice like you used to when you was courtin' her."

About a week later I met him and he says, "Well, I done what you told me to and it sure worked!" He said, "I took her home a bag of gum drops and she was awfully nice to me a couple of days, but now she's her old self agin!"

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THE FEDERAL DIARY

Reg. U. S. Patent Office.

By Scott Hart.

Open Letter.

The National Civil Service Reform League in an open letter urges the Senate Committee on Education and Labor to "rescind the backward step which the House of Representatives has taken in its unfortunate amendment to the Civilian Conservation Corps bill exempting from the civil service laws all civilian employes." The organization called for a restoration of the merit system clause in the original bill.

Holding that the Civilian Conservation Corps is "gradually deteriorating through a growing policy of basing appointment and retention of employes upon political preferment," the league in support of its statement quoted the findings of a nation-wide survey of the workings of the corps as made by the Society of American Foresters.

"In its beginning, the Civilian Conservation Corps was one of the most popular of the many agencies created by the Federal Government to deal with economic distress," the letter stated. "We believe that no small part of this popularity was based on the excellent administration enjoyed by the corps in its early days, when all the supervisory forces were chosen solely on the ground of ability."

The league declared itself in "thorough accord" with the recommendation of the special committee of the Society of American Foresters, based on testimony from State foresters and enrollees, to the effect:

"The original non-political control of all appointments, on which the achievements and the still surviving good reputation of the CCC camps were dependent, must be restored. This should be accomplished by reviving the original authority of the Federal and State officials in the matter of appointments and prohibiting the consideration of political sponsorship in selection of personnel. If this can only be accomplished by civil service, then that method should be used.

Still pursuing the subject, H. Eliot Kaplan, executive secretary of the league, says: "A mistaken impression exists in many quarters that when an emergency agency is placed under the civil service law its status changes to that of a permanent agency. This false idea is unfortunately fostered by some opponents of the merit system. The civil service law in no way precludes or interferes with the abolition of any agency, department or division when it shall have served its purpose. Nor does the law prevent the dismissal or transfer of any employes except when made for political or religious reasons."

Three actors, two technicians and the director at work on "Holiday," the final production of the Pierce Hall Players, are members of Uncle Sam's employe family. Director Ina L. Hawes is employed in the Department of Agriculture. And in the same department is Actress Ruth M. Taylor. Milton Hirschfield, remembered for his stentorial renditions for the Roadside Theater, the Shakespearian Society and the Pen Women of America—who was the recipient of honorable mention for diction in last spring's one-act play tournament—is an attache of the Patent Office. Jack Aracey works for the Social Security Administration. The major technicians—K. Hilding Beij, the set designer, and J. Gordon Dahlem, his assistant—are Government employes, the former with the Bureau of Standards and the latter with the Patent Office.

As pointed out by the F. C. A. Employes Bulletin: Heretofore, official mimeographed copies of reports of conferences, such as those of land bank presidents, general agents, etc., have been filed in any one of three places, namely, General Files Section, Library, or Reference Unit of Instructions Section. All such mimeographed reports of previous conferences have now been removed from General Files Section and the Library and placed in the Reference Unit. Effective at once, the Reference Unit will be regarded as the official repository of all reports of this nature, and all official mimeographed copies of such reports will be sent there in the first instance.

An important meeting growing out of the current agitations within the ranks of the American Federation of Government Employes will be held Thursday night in the Washington Hotel. Then representatives of six lodges which have been outspoken in their protests against what they call the inactivity of the A. F. G. E. national office in the face of the economy bills, will meet to arrange for a general mass meeting in protest of the economy measures. The national office has not approved of the proposed mass meeting—the six lodges indicate they will call the meeting anyway. This will mark the first overt act against the national leadership. And should stir up an already boiling situation.

Streamlining Of Autos Seen As Menace

Design Cuts Visibility, Results in Accidents, Lonergan Says.

Modern methods of streamlining automobiles, said Senator Augustine Lonergan (Democrat), Connecticut, yesterday, have dangerously decreased driving visibility and added to highway hazards. He announced plans to introduce legislation governing this phase of motor-car construction.

In many instances, Senator Lonergan said, traffic mishaps may be traced directly to obscured vision on the part of motorists. It has been found, he added, that certain types of streamline cars reduce visibility as low as 4 per cent.

Under his law, said the Senator, a time limit would be set for all auto manufacturers to comply with municipal regulations. Each community, he said, could establish visibility requirements depending upon highway conditions—widths, lighting, etc.

Substitute Inspection Bill.

Senator Lonergan also introduced a substitute measure for his annual compulsory motor vehicle inspection bill for the District.

The substitute bill proposed amendments, including establishment of a condemnation board to pass upon defective automobiles. This board would be composed of the District fire chief, police chief and director of traffic.

Lonergan also declared he will press for immediate action to have the Census Bureau gather accurate statistical data pertaining to the loss of life in traffic accidents.

The Senator's interest in this was obtained by the National Safety Advisory Committee of the American Automobile Association, when members called at the Capitol following a two-day session here.

Keith L. Bell, 25-year-old Washington fireman, was injured seriously yesterday when a hit-and-run motorist crashed into his car on the Memorial Bridge road near Arlington National Cemetery.

Bell was taken to Emergency Hospital by Park Policeman John W. Sheehy. Doctors said the fireman might have a fractured skull and described his condition as serious.

Sheehy located the automobile about half a mile from the scene where it had been abandoned. The owner was traced through the license numbers and a lookout set for him. He had not been located last night.

Meanwhile, during a rush-hour tour of city streets yesterday, Traffic Director William A. Van Duzer blamed congestion on motorists' wilful defiance of traffic regulations.

Parking Rules Broken.

Along lower Sixteenth street, a row of autos, parked in violation of "no parking" signs, forced homeward-bound motorists to jam on brakes and jockey into single file between the cars and a white line in the center of the street.

Among the most flagrant violators found were those who "stepped on it" in order to "beat" signal lights.

Since the first of this year, records show, 39 pedestrians have been killed in accidents—8 of them by street cars.

To date, 4,974 mishaps have been reported in Washington. These resulted in 1,811 personal injuries.

Beginning January 1, traffic fatalities thus far include the following types:

Auto-pedestrian—31.
Street car-pedestrian—8.
Auto-auto—2.
Auto-fixed object—2.
Auto-bicycle—1.
Railroad train-auto—2.
Street car-auto—1.
Wagon—1.

Citizens Favor Survey.

A drive to get to the "bottom" of the traffic congestion problem in the District was begun last night by the Joint Civic Committee on Traffic when delegates voted to recommend adoption of a city-wide traffic survey to their associations.

Representatives of local civic groups meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, heard M. O. Eldridge, assistant director of traffic, and John Nolen, jr., of the Park and Planning Commission, tell of traffic conditions in Washington in comparison with other cities.

Motion pictures taken by the Capital Transit Co. were shown and explained by H. V. Schreiber, safety engineer, to explain congestion adverse to street car and bus transportation.

She Keeps Up With the Stork

Dr. Lauretta E. Kress, Takoma Park physician, who to date has brought 4,027 babies into the world. She is pictured with Dorothy Kilmer, 7, the 3,000th baby, and Martianne Langston, 2 months, the 4,000th.

Doctor Groans Over Fathers As She Delivers 4,027th Baby

She Is Proud of Picture of 602 of 'Her Children;' Group Photograph of Them All Is Her Great Ambition After 43 Years.

The vigorous hand of Dr. Lauretta E. Kress yesterday wrote 4,027 in a ledger book while her mouth framed the words: "The fathers give all the trouble."

The notation implied the 4,027th delivery of a baby by Dr. Kress. She has spanked life into that number of infants over a 43-year practice; has seen them come into the world squealing or just resigned and silent; has seen some mothers in bad ways—but never has lost one.

Dr. Kress extended her short-sleeved right arm and picked up Dorothy Kilmer, seven years old and the 3,000th baby. Her short-sleeved left arm picked up Marrianne Langston, two months old, the 4,000th baby. Her gray eyes fixed on a four-wing exhibit board that held the pictures of hundreds of babies, all tacked on with brightly-colored thumb tacks. Some of the pictured babies were clothed and some were naked, some were smiling and some looked displeased.

Her eyes moved from the board to the wall behind her desk and fixed on one large picture that contained 602 babies. They assembled on her front lawn when she held her golden wedding anniversary three years ago. They crowded the streets and caused a traffic jam. Dr. Kress thought it would be nice to have a picture of them. She wants, more than anything else, to have a group picture of all the 4,027, but that, she knows, is a big ambition. Her babies, as she calls them, are scattered all over the world. Quite often they write letters to her. One came just the other day from a Los Angeles, Calif., attorney:

"I'm one of your babies," he wrote. "Do you remember me?" It pleased Dr. Kress mightily.

"Now," said Dr. Kress, her arms free of No. 3,000 and No. 4,000, "I won't dwell on the father angle because that's an old one. I will give you some statistics about my babies." And at that moment a woman brought one in for the doctor to inspect and at the same moment the telephone rang and a mother asked what to do with a baby who was crying.

Dr. Kress began talking again: "Baby No. 1,000 was a girl. And baby No. 2,000 was a girl. And baby No. 3,000 was a girl, and the 4,000th baby turned out to be a girl. I don't know why. But, on the other hand, in February of 1936, I delivered 17 boys in a row.

"I've delivered two generations . . . now on the board you will see the father . . . I delivered him, and there are his two children . . . I delivered them . . . The 2,000th baby is in Chicago and the 1,000th is in Michigan . . . I've delivered them in Washington and Masachusetts, in Illinois and California and Australia . . . I practiced in Australia for eight years.

"I relax, of course," said Dr. Kress . . . "I walk in my garden here at home and I crochet from that big ball of thread on the desk . . . And I write and read and sometimes I forget, but not always those faces and never those fathers."

Auditorium Site Near Municipal Center Is Urged

Business, Civic Leaders Agree on Location at Public Hearing.

If an auditorium is built in Washington, it should be built near the proposed Municipal Center site, Third street northwest and Constitution avenue, local business and civic leaders generally agreed yesterday at a hearing before the advisory committee to the National Auditorium Commission.

Although no formal recommendations were made at the two-hour session, John Nolen, jr., planning director of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, said that the representatives of business and civic organizations for the most part favored the Municipal Center site.

Consideration was also given at the informal meeting to the size of the auditorium and the uses to which it should be put. The citizens were asked by Nolen, who presided, to collect data on both questions for future presentations.

Among those attending the meeting were Robert J. Cottrell, executive secretary of the Board of Trade; Gardner Moore, president of the Hotel Association; C. C. Cappel, manager of the National Symphony Orchestra, and Harlean James, of the American Planning and Civic Association.

The views of the various organizations will eventually form part of the advisory committee's report to the Auditorium Commission, the body created by Congress to investigate the community's needs for such a building.

Driver Held in Collision.

Hagerstown, Md., May 24 (AP). Lloyd E. Moser, 26, of Lantz, Frederick County, was held in jail here tonight for a magistrate's hearing in connection with the death of Ralph Funk, 34, of Waynesboro, Pa., in a highway accident.

Widow, 60, Tearfully Awaits Home Razing for U.S. Project

Mrs. Lizzie Brazelol, 60, waited tearfully last night for the sound of wrecking tools that today will begin to demolish her home at 505 Maryland avenue southwest.

For weeks Mrs. Brazelol has watched the wrecking crews march inexorably toward her home, their sledge-hammers and crow-bars methodically leveling her neighbor's houses to make room for a National Parks Service PWA project.

Somberly she watched their advance, an advance that will ultimately destroy the last of her few certainties—her home.

Warned repeatedly by officials that she must move, Mrs. Brazelol has clung desperately to the place that she has called home for the past seven years, wondering where she could go.

Life has been like that for Mrs. Brazelol, according to the story that she told yesterday. Born in Germany she was orphaned when a small girl and taken to Paris. Then she came to the United States, where she worked long hours as a bar-maid and later as an attendant in a Washington oyster-house owned by her husband, now dead.

From savings accumulated in happier days, Mrs. Brazelol bought a house in the 400 block of L street northwest. She cannot move there because to do so would shut off her only income—the $25 a month rent she receives.

Although her scanty possessions were ready for moving, Mrs. Brazelol last night still didn't know where she would move when the wreckers begin tearing down her roof. She could only repeat her other certainties.

"I'm a lady," she said. 'I'm an honest woman."

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Free Counsel Hearing Set By Committee

House Judiciary Group Tomorrow to Hear Plea for Defender.

A public hearing on the Scott bill to provide for appointment of a public defender in the District of Columbia—a $7,500-a-year attorney who would defend persons accused of a crime and too poor to hire counsel—will be held tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock by a sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee.

Agitation for a public defender here has increased in the last few weeks because of revelations in the case of Thomas Jordon, 31-year-old short-order cook, who is scheduled to die in the District's electric chair June 14.

John M. Holzworth, who has been fighting to save Jordon, will appear before the sub-committee to plead for a favorable report on the bill. He will cite the circumstance that evidence favorable to Jordon never was brought to light at the trial and that a number of witnesses, some of them eye-witnesses, were never asked to testify.

To Cite Jordon Case.

It was because of the recent discovery of this, Holzworth will tell the sub-committee, that President Roosevelt ordered a 30-day postponement of Jordon's execution.

The public defender bill was introduced in the House by Representative Byron N. Scott (Democrat), California, whose own Los Angeles County has a public defender.

The public defender would be appointed for four years by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. To be eligible for the post, he would have to show that he has been a resident and actively engaged in the practice of law for at least five years. The public defender would have the power to appoint for a four-year term, without regard to the civil service act, an assistant who would receive $4,000 a year. He also would have the power to appoint two clerks, who would be subject to the provisions of the civil service act.

Free Counsel for Poor.

Under section 2 of the bill, any person charged with, or convicted of, a crime in the District of Columbia who is without means to employ counsel, may petition the court for the assignment of counsel to conduct his defense or to prosecute an appeal.

The bill authorizes an appropriation of $20,000 to carry out its provisions.

A public defender's office actually saves money for the taxpayers, according to Representative Scott.

"The latest report of the public defender of Los Angeles," Representative Scott said, "shows that the office reduced the cost of administering the law there last year by $250,000. Since the inception of the public defender's office in Chicago a few years ago, there has been a net saving of $600,000. This is in the face of the fact that the maximum budget for such an office is $50,000.

"The financial saving come from the fact that the public defender is interested in the defense of the innocent and the protection of the rights of all, and not interested in quibbles, delays and unnecessary trials. If the accused has no case, he is honestly advised to plead guilty. If he has a defense, the machinery of the public defender's office for investigation and preparation of trials is available.

2 of 3 Boys Trying To Steal Building Roof Are Caught

Three colored youths yesterday attempted to steal the roof of the engine room of the Shaw Junior High School, Seventh street and Rhode Island avenue northwest.

They were discovered at their labor by the school janitor, Clarzella Jenkins, who called police. Two of the boys, about 16, were captured, while the third escaped.

Police said the roof was made of sheet copper. The boys were attacking it with pinch bars and hammers when they were caught. They will appear in Juvenile Court.

Victim of Alleged Stabbing

Post Staff Photo.

Joseph Shuck, 6, displays his bandaged leg. He was allegedly stabbed by a neighbor, Charles L. Clark, of 482 H street southeast, when he would not stop walking along a fence. He is pictured with his aunt, Miss Mae Bowie.

Two Citizens' Groups Oppose Daylight Time

Georgetown Unit Cites '17 Trial; Mid-City Also Assails Relief Boost.

Two citizens' associations—Georgetown and Mid-City—last night went on record as opposed to the Sacks daylight saving time bill now up for consideration by the House.

Members of the Georgetown association argued against the fast time on the ground that a trial here in 1917 had shown its "impracticability."

The Mid-City group, holding its last meeting until September, also voted against spending an additional $1,000,000 for relief in the District next year and against a proposal to construct a building for the Recorder of Deeds.

Bills which would prohibit Government employes from running taxicabs as a side-line occupation and which would give the Public Utilities Commission authority to limit the number of cabs in the District were approved by the Mid-City Association. It also indorsed the bill banning so-called "nuisance industries" in Washington.

The Georgetown organization, also holding its last meeting of the season, voted against the transfer of school playgrounds from the jurisdiction of the Playgrounds Department to the Board of Education Community Center Department. The transfer was proposed in the appropriation bill.

The Trinidad Citizens Association, meeting at Wheatley School, asked that a firehouse be constructed near Seventh and K streets northeast. Members asserted that there are now no engine companies in the entire Trinidad area.

Capt. Harry E. Shilling and W. J. Wondrack were named to represent the association at the Constitution sesquicentennial celebration here. The body indorsed a movement to give all grocery store employes a Wednesday half-holiday.

A protest against a recent order making North Capitol street a truck route was made last night by the North Capitol Citizens Association.

The association also voted against the transfer of school playgrounds from supervision of the Playgrounds Department to that of the Board of Education. Sybil Baker, Playgrounds Department director, was present at the meeting and delivered a brief address.

A scheduled meeting of a subcommittee on the House District Committee to act on the Sacks daylight saving bill for Washington was postponed yesterday until this morning. A favorable report on the measure is expected to be made when the full District Committee meets tomorrow.

Man, 61, Guarded At Gallinger for Stabbing Child, 6

A 61-year-old man was under police guard at Gallinger Hospital last night, after being charged with assaulting 6-year-old Joseph Shuck with a dangerous weapon. The man, Charles L. Clark, of 482 H street southeast, has been ill for some time, and was placed in the hospital because of his weakened condition.

According to the boy's mother, Mrs. Russell Shuck, 460 H street southeast, Joseph was walking along a fence in the yard in front of Clark's home. Clark told him to get down, and when the boy refused, stabbed him above the right ankle with his pen-knife. Joseph was treated at Casualty Hospital and sent home.

At the hospital, Clark denied intentionally stabbing the boy.

Search Continues For Drowned Boy

Darkness yesterday halted efforts of Harbor police to recover the body of 13-year-old George Oliver, jr., drowned in the Potomac Sunday.

Three men dragged the river above Chain Bridge for more than eight hours yesterday but were unable to locate the body of the youngster who slipped from a rock while on a Sunday school picnic.

Louis Ivins, 34, Sunday school teacher of the Grace Baptist Church, who had taken his class of six, including Oliver, for a hike, dived into the water in an attempt to save the boy. He, with another young man who was paddling nearby in a canoe, was unable to locate the body.

Copeland Would Grant Court Staff Retirement

All Federal court employes would be given the privilege of taking advantage of the Government retirement act under an amendment to the House legislative retirement bill offered yesterday in the Senate.

The amendment was introduced on the Senate floor by Senator Copeland (Democrat), New York. The bill, itself, however, was passed over.

Navy Orders 11 Planes.

A contract for 11 large Sikorsky amphibian planes has been awarded to the United Aircraft Corporation, Sikorsky division, by the Navy Department, it was announced yesterday. The 11 planes, which will be for fleet service, will cost $1,060,790.

Thomas Quits Study of D.C. Tax Problem

Senator Refers 5-Point Program Back to House Group.

Senator Thomas, chairman of the Senate sub-committee on District appropriations, yesterday abandoned the local taxation field to the House District Committee.

Advised by Auditor Daniel J. Donovan that the District supply bill carried no revenue-raising provisions, Senator Thomas said that the five-point tax program proposed by the Commissioners consequently could not be attached as a rider.

Chairman Kennedy of the House sub-committee on District revenue, pleased at the development, said that he hoped to see the first outline of a final tax program drafted at a meeting between his sub-committee and the Commissioners this morning.

He said he will ask Chairman Mary T. Norton to call a special meeting of the full District Committee as soon as the sub-committee is ready to report so that no time will be lost. He then will ask the House Rules Committee for a special rule so that the bills will not lie idle until the next District day, June 14.

Sales Tax Is Issue.

The major issue before the sub-committee is whether to recommend the 2 per cent general sales tax proposed by the District heads or an income or business privilege levy.

The sub-committee is in general agreement on the other four points of the District tax program, proposing a motor vehicle weight tax, an increase in the insurance levy, an inheritance tax and a gasoline tax rise of 1 cent, providing it is restricted to highway development.

The Senate sub-committee on appropriations at the same time will begin hearing spokesmen for civic and trade organizations. Testimony of department heads was concluded yesterday.

Blanton Is Witness.

Former Representative Thomas L. Blanton, who last year was at loggerheads with Senator Thomas over the Federal payment, will be one of the first witnesses.

He will appear as counsel for the District per diem workers, who are protesting against a House rider depriving them of holidays and sick and vacation leave with pay.

The Commissioners are understood to be willing to have the rider eliminated, although the full payment of the per diem employes will cost the District government $1,000,000 more a year.

Thomas Lodge, president of the Federation of Citizens Associations, also is scheduled to be heard on general civic matters.

What's Going On And Where

Breakfast.

Early Birds, Willard Hotel, 8 a. m.

Luncheons.

Women's National Press Club, Willard Hotel, 1 p. m.
Insurance Managers, Hotel Hamilton, 12:30 p. m.
Civitan Club, Mayflower Hotel, 12:30 p. m.
Optimist Club, Mayflower Hotel, 12:30 p. m.
Kappa Beta Pi Legal Sorority, Willard Hotel, 12:15 p. m.
District of Columbia Standard Time League, Willard Hotel, 1 p. m.

Dinners.

Delta Alpha Sorority, Mayflower Hotel, 8 p. m.

Meetings.

Collectors Club, Branch No. 5, S. P. A., Thomson School, 8 p. m.
Adjutant Generals Office Local, No. 372, N. F. F. E., 710 Fourteenth street northwest, 8 p. m.
Board of Lady Managers, Casualty Hospital, Willard Hotel, 11 a. m.
Board, International Association of Identification, Willard Hotel, 9 a. m.
St. Charles Lay Alumni Association, Willard Hotel, 8:15 p. m.

Citizens Associations.

Logan-Thomas Circle, 1120 Rhode Island avenue, 8 p. m.
Southeast, No. 5 Precinct, 8 p. m.

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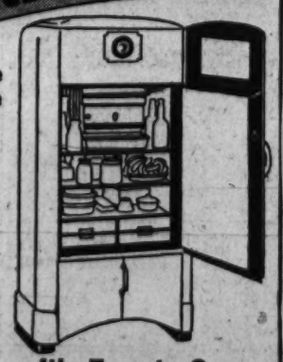

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EUGENE C. GOTT, Pres.

Third Son Born To Lindberghs At Kent Home

Mother Reported 'Doing Nicely;' Secret Kept Since Coronation.

Continued from Page 1.

on June 27 paid a visit to former Crown Prince Wilhelm at his Prussian estate on June 27. They returned to Berlin to be feted once more by Goering.

From Germany they flew to Copenhagen, where they arrived August 3. They tested a new plane in mid-August, and then returned to England.

Their next sally on the continent was a motor tour, but last September they were back at their walled British estate. In a new monoplane they made a successful test flight November 2 in England, then, late in November, flew to Ireland.

Landing at Dublin, they were the guests of Eamonn De Valera, and on November 5 they took the famous Irish patriot on his first flight.

Fog delayed their hop back to London, and there were reports that they were lost. But they landed safely at Reading Airdrome and returned to their estate.

The Lindberghs spent an old-fashioned family Christmas with their son Jon and their friends at Long Barn and remained there until the first day of February this year, when they flew to Egypt.

Seventeen hours of silence as they whirred high above sea and sand and rivers worried civilization. There came no word from the Lindbergh radio. However, they landed in Egypt and visited Cairo and Alexandria and the great Nile Valley.

They then took off for Rome and landed at Littoria Airdrome, where they were greeted by Mussolini and Gen. Italo Balbo, governor of Libya and former air marshal of Italy.

They swapped yarns with Balbo, toured Italy and then went back to England.

Return to Germany.

The Lindberghs returned to Germany in April, and then flew to the Holy Land, where again they were reported lost. From there they flew to India. After this trip they again returned to Long Barn.

Officials said the birth had not been registered, but British law allows this formality to be carried out within six weeks. Registration at the American consulate is not required, but is the customary procedure for Americans living abroad.

There were reports the baby was not born in the Lindberghs' straggling, half-timbered country home. The Vicar of Weald said he "understood there has been a birth, but not here."

Mrs. Lindbergh's Cleveland aunt, Miss Annie S. Cutter, said Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Mrs. Lindbergh's mother, who is with her daughter in England, had sent a letter that "only stated a son had been born." She said "subsequent news" told her both the mother and child "are doing nicely."

Village Is Calm.

The little village was not excited over the birth of another son to the famous flying couple. Villagers know little about the Americans who live a cloistered existence in their rambling old house at the bottom of a long hill just where it forks off toward the Weald, or Valley of Kent.

The house is isolated from the rest of the village and shut off from the road by high brick walls.

News of the birth of a brother to Jon—who was born August 16, 1932—had not even reached the village postoffice.

Only two lights could be seen burning tonight in Long Barn. Two policemen in a touring car were stationed outside the house. They said they had orders to prevent any unauthorized callers from entering the drive. The police patrol, established when the Lindberghs came here, was allowed to lapse and no explanation was given for its resumption.

Crucible Steel Averts Strike

Continued from Page 1.

Steel Corporation with 85,000 workers.

Murray had declared all but Inland were in "an unholy alliance" against signing.

While Regional Director Van A. Bittner, of the steel committee, prepared to meet tomorrow with Inland officials to receive their final answer on a contract, Murray conferred with his lieutenants on a Government - supervised employe election tomorrow at the Sharon, Pa., and Lowellville, Ohio, plants of Sharon Steel Co. An authoritative source said Inland's answer would be "No!"

The Crucible company set forth that the agreement would not "materially" affect wages, hours or working conditions in its plants.

It had joined the majority of steel producers last March in announcing wage increases and the 40-hour week.

The contract was signed for Crucible and its affiliates, the Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Co. and the National Drawn Steel Co. They operate the following companies and plants in four States:

Park Steel Co., Crescent Steel and LaBelle Steel, at Pittsburgh; Sanderson Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; Holcomb Steel, Syracuse; Atha Steel, Harrison, N. J.; ordnance plant, Harrison; Spaulding & Jennings, Jersey City; spring works, McKees Rocks, Pa.; Pittsburgh Crucible Steel plant, at Midland, Pa. and the National Drawn Steel plant at East Liverpool, Ohio.

Cincinnati, May 24 (AP).—An accusation, quickly denied, of Communist party participation in promotion of the Committee for Industrial Organization developed late today before the general conference of leaders of the American Federation of Labor.

John Frey, of Washington, president of the A. F. of L. metal trades department, made the charge. Charles P. Howard, of Indianapolis, president of the International Typographical Union, and secretary of the C. I. O., made the denial.

Chicago Foundry Signs.

Chicago, May 24 (AP).—The Steel Workers Organizing Committee announced the American Steel Foundries signed a contract today as the union's campaign for recognition in the Chicago area moved toward a showdown. The foundries employ 7,000 men.

Nelson B. Bell About The Show Shops

"This Is My Affair" Is a Film Play of the Past That Brings Back Famous Characters of History

Screen Story, Co-starring Robert Taylor and Barbara Stanwyck, Offers Opportunity for Frank Conroy, Sidney Blackmer and Robert McWade to Do Uncommonly Fine Jobs as McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt and Admiral Dewey; Current Theater Notes.

ROBERT TAYLOR and Barbara Stanwyck are the costars of "This Is My Affair," which was screened yesterday for the drama desks in the private projection room of the Twentieth Century-Fox Film Exchange. There are other characters in the story, however, that will enlist the keener interest of those who remember the Washington of 30 years ago and more.

BELL.

This is the remarkable tale of an attempt to break up a gang of bank robbers during the last days of the ill-fated William McKinley, President of the United States. The job is completed under the direction of the other late President, Theodore Roosevelt, blood relative of the present incumbent of the White House. A naval officer who has been disgraced and dishonorably discharged from the service is brought back to the wars to run down the marauders. The manner in which he succeeds in the considerable assignment forms the crux of the play.

But major interest, in the eyes of many, will center in the amazing skill with which Frank Conroy, Sidney Blackmer, Robert McWade and Frank Shannon impersonate the roles of McKinley, Roosevelt, Admiral Dewey and Elihu Root. Blackmer, former husband of Lenore Ulric, presents an astonishingly believable physical recreation of the late Theodore Roosevelt. This is a chore of which I never would have suspected him capable. But there he is, looking for all the world like the former President, who was so familiar a figure in the National Capital three decades ago. Robert McWade contrives to assume a similarly accurate resemblance to the late Admiral Dewey, hero of Manila Bay.

This picture will follow "Romeo and Juliet" on the screen at Loew's Palace Theater and will hold an especial appeal to those who knew Washington in the days of the historic characters woven into the warp and woof of an exciting drama that goes far back beyond the day when the first G-man ever was known.

* * * *

This column was not resident in Washington during the McKinley administration, but retains a vivid recollection of the pomp and fanfare that attended the habitual theatergoing of the first Roosevelt, and the late Presidents William Howard Taft and Woodrow Wilson. All three were inveterate attendants at the theater and the nights of their attendance were in the nature of gala occasions. The curtain always was held, of course, until the arrival of the White House party. Upon their entrance to the Presidential box, the orchestra invariably broke into the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner," the audience came to its feet, the President was cheered and the play went on. These apparently now abandoned practices of the Chief Executive lent theatergoing in the old days a zest and a fillip that it does not possess at present and has not possessed since the days of the late President Coolidge, who was last of the line who seemed to entertain any inclination to attend the playhouses of the living drama. To the best of my knowledge and recollection, President Hoover never attended a theatrical performance during his tenure of the Chief Magistracy. President Roosevelt, I believe, has been present at two performances at the National since his first election. The theater would profit enormously by a resumption of the customs that were pursued by "T. R.," Taft and Wilson. It needs the stimulus of active support from 1600 Pennsylvania avenue, if I may be so intrepid as to make the suggestion.

* * * *

John Boles and Doris Nolan, Universal's widely exploited "discovery" of the year, will come to the screen of the RKO-Keith Theater tomorrow in "As Good as Married." In addition to the costellar players the cast embraces that excellent wheel-horse, Alan Mowbray; Walter Pidgeon, Tala Birell, Katharine Alexander, Ernest Cossart and Mary Phillips. I shall always cherish the memory of Ernest Cossart for his inimitable reading of a single line in which he was cast as a butler. He opened the door to a group of parvenus whom he was more willing to snub than favor and with a grandiloquent gesture remarked, "Must you come in?"

With the close of the run of Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "Shall We Dance?" that film will have completed a three-week engagement which definitely places this duo at the top of the heap of those who are able to attract robust box-office grosses over considerable periods of time. This seems to be true not only in Washington, but throughout the country. I still think Fred doesn't dance enough in this one.

* * * *

Tonight is the night when the Washington Civic Theater celebrates the final "first night" of its first year of operation in the Capital. The season has been a successful one and has brought several fine productions to the boards at Wardman Park under the aegis of this newly formed amalgamation of representative resident acting groups. The play will be "Fly Away Home," in which the dubious "Mr. Dooley," a black Scottish terrier appears, and has been staged by Denis E. Connell and Day Tuttle. "Open house" will be held after each performance during the four-day engagement at Wardman, when the audience may meet the players, directors, technicians and all who have had a part in "putting on the show."

* * * *

The bill at the Belasco Theater will change tonight. "Gods at Play" will be succeeded by a double-feature bill consisting of "Lac Aux Dames," based on the novel by Vicki Baum, which was presented on the American stage under the title of "Martin's Summer," and "Le Bonheur," translated to the screen from Henry Berstein's stage success.

I seem to remember that these titles have been rendered into English as "Ladies' Lake" and "Happiness." They are said to be outstanding among recent foreign film productions. The schedule of performances will be found in another column on this page.

* * * *

In-the-Woodpile Note.

There must be a practical joker somewhere in the neighborhood—that same scraggly hound was on the front porch again last night!

Play Leads in Lively Musical

ALICE FAYE AND JACK HALEY, *the foremost players in "Wake Up and Live," which returns to the screen of the Columbia Theater this week for a repeat engagement. Others in the cast include Ben Bernie and His Band, Ned Sparks, Patsy Kelly and a long list of celebrities.*

In Hollywood

With JIMMY FIDDLER

Hollywood, May 24.—Every time I hear an actor complain about being overworked I think of Lakeside Golf Club. I don't consider any man overworked when for ten weeks out of each year he has time to spend the full of every day at play. And that is the average number of weeks that starmembers at Lakeside last year devoted to chopping golf balls.

FRANCES LANGFORD.

Not that I begrudge them their time off. Why should I when their studio efforts provide us all with so much amusement in the theaters? Besides, lawyers and doctors and business men take time off, and why shouldn't the actors do likewise? But I do irk when those same actors stalk to their guild meetings and protest against long hours.

Lakeside keeps a daily record in which is written the names of members who come to the club either for golf, bridge or swimming. I counted 36 prominent actors whose names on this record prove they had visited the club 100 or more times last year. That is why I cannot work up much sympathy for their hue and cry about being "worked to death."

Too, I have noticed that the loudest wailers are former stage players. How can they complain? Their studio lives are ten times easier than the drudgery of stage acting, particularly with road shows. It strikes me that many of them, having found a good thing, are running it into the ground.

Quotes and comments: "A girl doesn't have to fall in love unless she wants to." Frances Langford in magazine interview. (She has the wrong angle, Hollywood speaking. Here, a girl doesn't want to fall in love unless she has to!)

"Women are more conceited than men." Errol Flynn, in a newspaper statement. (Well, look who's talking!)

"I went to Hollywood to get rich, and look what I found—Joan Crawford." Franchot Tone in magazine story. (For a moment I thought he was going to say Easter eggs.)

Freddie Bartholomew in a press-agent blurb: "A fellow has trouble keeping his hands clean if he plays marbles." (Yes, Freddie, and if he deals in Hollywood gossip.)

"When you marry a man, you begin meddling in his life." Madge Evans in a newspaper interview. (But Madge, some marriages rate medal-ing.)

Anita Louise's mother told me this incident from her daughter's early life. It explains Anita's easy poise of today. Her first public appearance was made at the age of four, when she modeled a child's coat in a New York fashion show. A nail improperly driven by hurried carpenters stuck out of the temporary runway through which the youngsters paraded to the stage. As Anita walked through, the nail caught her cloak and tore it from her shoulders, leaving her clad only in bloomer

The Post's New Yorker

By LEONARD LYONS

New York, May 24.

BILL BAILEY, the sepia hoofer who replaced Bill Robinson at the Cotton Club, was reminiscing to a group of us about his boyhood days in Philadelphia . . . "Now waitaminnit," Herman Stark, the proprietor, interrupted, "when you first came to me years ago, you told me you were born in Virginia" . . . Bailey grinned and confessed to his Virginia nativity. "But we f'um the South ain't as smart as the ones f'um de North," he explained. "So I tell folks I wuz bo'n in Philadelphia." . . . "So you were born in Philadelphia then, eh, Bill?" Stark asked . . . "Yes," Bailey assured, "Philadelphia, NO'TH Philadelphia!"

* * * *

THAT FRUSTRATED SONGWRITER who threw a brick through Lindy's window to attract the attention of song-publishers was sentenced to four months in the workhouse—despite Lindy's plea that leniency be extended . . . Paul Cunningham and Florrie Bennett, who wrote "Tripoli" and "Let the Rest of the World Go By," and who were vaudeville headliners, now are working at the Holland Tavern near Canal St. . . . The Selbys, the Original Texas Tommy Dancers, will be revived at Leon and Eddie's Thursday . . . The Yacht Club was closed last night.

* * * *

SOME ONE ASKED Jerome Weidman, the young author of "I Can Get It for You Wholesale," "How long did it take you to write the book?" . . . "Let's see—there are 38 chapters," Weidman replied . . . "It took me exactly—38 sittings."

* * * *

THE CLUB CALIENTE is reopening soon . . . "Room Service" is the best comedy fare I've ever seen served, with Sam Levene's performance rating among the season's tops . . . Bill Robinson and Cab Calloway will star in the new Cotton Club show, which opens in September . . . Ruth Morris, mathematician-executive of the William Morris office, has signed the Calipse singers from Trinidad—the singers Marc Connelly discovered this year . . . Ann Pennington, making her comeback via the Paradise, now has her name in lights bigger than the billing accorded her in her heyday.

* * * *

ELSA MAXWELL signed a one-year radio contract with N. W. Ayer . . . Ruby Newman will play the swank Tuxedo Ball this year at Tuxedo Park . . . Harry Rosenthal bit into his order of clams at the Tavern Thursday night and found a gold signet ring in the sauce . . . Schrafft's will open its new place at Thirty-first and Fourth avenue Tuesday . . . Lieut. Comdr. Tom Woodrooffe of the British navy—whose London broadcast of the coronation naval review was cut from the air yesterday when he said "Damn"—will have his book published here by Sheridan House next month. The title is "The Yangtze Skipper."

* * * *

THE MOST INTERESTING BROADCASTS in Germany are those between 4 and 6 a. m. there. That's when the Nazi government's radio broadcasts the official retractions. Those hours were selected because the fewest listeners tune in then . . . When John Steinbeck—author of "Of Mice and Men"— sailed for Europe the other day, Dorothy Hall's going-away gift to him was two mice, one white, the other black.

* * * *

THE MAKE-UP MEN at Twentieth Century-Fox expect little trouble from Fred Allen this time. When Allen first appeared in Hollywood last year, he confused the make-up men, who applied their talents to correcting his drawn face. After a number of expert applications Fred made the tests, and when the film was exhibited it revealed that the left side of Allen's face seemed to have collapsed . . . Allen is a tobacco chewer. He had neglected to get rid of the tobacco, the investigators discovered, until after the make-up was applied.

* * * *

THE THEATER COMMITTEE to Aid Spanish Democracy is holding its Midnight Rally at the Belasco on Monday . . . Douglas Fairbanks is having his hair treated at the Hair & Scalp Foundation . . . Helen Tiernan, the little girl whose mother now is being held for her murder, had been entered in a Coney Island baby beauty contest by her mother.

Film Time Table

Palace—"Romeo and Juliet," at 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:20, 7 and 9:35 p. m.

Earle—"The Go Getter," at 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:15 and 9:55 p. m. Stage shows at 12:45, 3:35, 6:30 and 9:05 p. m.

Loew's Capitol—"Good Old Soak," at 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:15 and 10:05 p. m. Stage shows at 12:45, 3:25, 6:25 and 9:15 p. m.

Metropolitan—"A Doctor's Diary," at 11:20 a. m., 1:25, 3:30, 5:30, 7:35 and 9:40 p. m.

Belasco—"Happiness," at 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25 and 9:50 p. m. "Ladies' Lake," at 1:20, 4:45 and 8:15 p. m.

Trans-Lux—Newsreel and Shorts, at 10 and 11:15 a. m., 12:30, 1:45, 3, 4:15, 5:30, 6:45, 8, 9:15 and 10:45 p. m.

Rialto—"The Ghost Goes West," at 11:34 a. m., 2:20, 5:18 and 8:24 p. m. "Barbary Coast," at 12:54, 3:52, 6:58 and 10:04 p. m.

Little Theater—"Crime Without Passion," at 11:55 a. m., 1:54, 3:53, 5:52, 7:52 and 9:52 p. m.

Columbia—"Wake Up and Live," at 11:15 a. m., 1:20, 3:25, 5:35, 7:40 and 9:45 p. m.

RKO-Keith's—"Shall We Dance?" at 11:51 a. m., 2:15, 4:39, 7:03 and 9:27 p. m. "March of Time," at 11:31 a. m., 1:55, 4:10, 6:43 and 9:07 p. m.

Tivoli—"Waikiki Wedding," at 2, 3:50, 5:45, 7:35 and 9:30 p. m.

Ambassador—"The Go-Getter," at 6, 7:45 and 9:40 p. m.

Uptown—"History Is Made at Night," at 2, 3:55, 5:50, 7:45 and 9:45 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

IN ADDITION TO ALL THE MORE THAN 50 FEATURES EVERY DAY 1 TO MIDNITE

FREE ADMISSION GLEN ECHO AMUSEMENT PARK

SWIMMING IN Crystal PURE WATER STARTS HERE NEXT THURS. Adults 40c, Child. 15c

Contract Bridge

By Mrs. Ely Culbertson.

Inviting a Slam.

When a player has opened the bidding with one notrump he states that he will take no aggressive action except at his partner's request. So clear a picture of his hand has been painted by the opening bid that his partner must be the judge of the best final contract.

Thus, a jump by his partner to three of a suit indicates only a desire to get to game. It carries no hint of slam. The responder must carry the bidding past game at some stage if he wants to invite a slam. The bidding given below illustrates this principle.

North, dealer.
Neither side vulnerable.

	♠ K 8 3 ♡ A 5 4 ◇ K 6 2 ♣ A K 8 3	
♠ J 9 2 ♡ K J 10 ◇ J 8 7 3 ♣ Q J 10		♠ 7 6 ♡ 9 8 7 2 ◇ 10 9 ♣ 9 8 7 4 2
	♠ A Q 10 5 4 ♡ Q 6 3 ◇ A Q 5 4 ♣ 6	

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 N T	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
3 N T	Pass	4 ◇	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	5 ♠	Pass
6 ♣	Pass	Pass	Pass

North's opening of one notrump indicated a holding of about four honor tricks in a hand with no short suit. Note that he did not get enthusiastic when his partner bid three spades and later took out three notrump to four diamonds. He contented himself with a simple preference bid of four spades. When his partner showed slam intentions, however, he correctly decided that the two Aces and the fitting Kings were worth a slam bid.

West opened the Queen of clubs, dummy winning with the King. Declarer could have taken a discard at once, but did not know hether it was better to discard a diamond or heart. In order to find out, he immediately led a low heart from the dummy. When the Queen of hearts lost to the King, South's problem was solved.

A heart return was taken by the Ace, and South's losing heart was discarded on the Ace of clubs. The King and Ace of spades were next cashed.

At this point South had to determine how to play his diamonds. If they split 3-3 a slam would be a laydown, but a 4-2 split would give him trouble. Deciding against a rather remote squeeze play, South abandoned the trump suit and ran three rounds of diamonds. East showed out on the third round, but did not have the last trump. South could lead his last diamond and ruff with dummy's carefully preserved trump, after which it was easy for him to return to his hand to draw the last trump.

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Vital Statistics

Births.

Jesse and Rose B. Patton, boy.
Nathaniel and Viola Fairfax, girl.
Julius and Lottie Rush, boy.

Licensed to Marry.

Compton S. Bagwell, 37, and Bertha Elizabeth Herb, 37, both of Baltimore. The Rev. K. W. Roy.

Joseph Jackson, 22, 1717 Sixth street northwest, and Elsie May Adams, 21, same address. The Rev. Frank L. White.

Harry Llewellyn Ward, 24, Moorehead, Minn., and Alice Elsie DuBois, 24, Fargo, N. D. The Rev. William J. Sweeney.

John Frank Brown, 56, 231 Second street northwest, and Edith M. Frank, 43, 1230 L street northwest. The Rev. Samuel T. Nicholas.

Franklin T. Sorulll, 26, 1101 Fifteenth street northwest, and Ruth Catherine Clements, 28, 300 A street southeast. The Rev. P. L. Norris.

George E. Warzo, 25, Takoma Park, Md., and Audrey Purcell Beekman, 21, Glen Echo Heights, Md. The Rev. Warren E. Barr.

Louis L. Hastings, 31, 3024 Wisconsin avenue northwest, and Louise V. Young, 26, 2700 Q street northwest. The Rev. W. D. Keene.

Arthur Shields, 24, 155 Heckman street southeast, and Ruth Wright, 23, Baltimore. The Rev. Nelson L. Miller.

William Alexander King, 41, 2026 Twelfth street northwest, and Jamima Viola Dalton, 23, 4327 Foote street northeast. The Rev. Davis A. Wilson.

Frank H. Clinchy, 62, University Park, Md., and Theresa A. Turmac, 46, Colmar Manor, Md. Judge Robert E. Mattingly.

Charles Donnelly Brill, 33, 1701 Oregon avenue northwest, and Mary Anne Canavan, 36, 1614 Seventeenth street northwest. The Rve. E. J. Fontaine.

Robert Earl Holt, 25, 1820 N street northwest, and Jacqueline Calvert Jordan, 22, 1701 Sixteenth street northwest. The Rev. Howard S. Wilkinson.

Charles Martin Silverman, 24, 2535 Thirteenth street northwest, and Anne Teplitz, 24, 5014 Seventh street northwest. Rabbi S. H. Metz.

Edwin Clark Mobray, 21, 39 V street northwest, and Genevieve Heflin, 22, Culpeper, Va. The Rev. Raymond W. White.

Erwin Petty Beardsley, 27, 3222 Park place northwest, and Carol Myrtle Collis, 27, 715 Oglethorpe street northwest. The Rev. Walter F. Smith.

Harold C. Berry, 26, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Ruth M. Tuttle, 28, 545 Buchanan street northwest. Judge Robert E. Mattingly.

James Edward Schmidt, jr., 27, 808 Twenty-first street northwest, and Eunice Dorothy Steepe, 19, New Orleans, La. The Rev. Henry W. Sank.

Jared Naylor, jr., 48, 812 Twelfth street northwest, and Blanche W. Jackson, 48, 1013 First street northwest. The Rev. James L. Pinn.

James Wellington Craven, 24, New York, and Bessie Reeves, 24, Philadelphia. The Rev. Frank L. White.

Gennaro Jerry Ricucci, 20, 70 New York avenue northeast, and Lillian Agnes Boccabello, 19, 1336 North Capitol street. The Rev. A. I. DeMaria.

George T. Sweetney, 33, 2617 I street northwest, and Virginia B. Mills, 27, 1733 Twelfth street northwest. The Rev. A. J. Olds.

Samuel J. Goldstein, 32, Grassport, Pa., and Myrtle H. Stearn, 30, Cleveland, Ohio. Rabbi Abram Simon.

Plummer Holmes, 37, 1709 Seaton street northwest, and Mabel Tillman, 28, 51 K street northeast. Judge Robert E. Mattingly.

Earl Leroy Euell, 24, 920 Fifth street southeast, and Ernestine Bernice Smith, 19, 1221 First street southeast. The Rev. B. H. Whiting.

Robert Lee Charles, 50, 2316 Ontario road northwest, and Carrie Canty, 38, 1656 Kalorama road northwest. The Rev. Roosevelt McIntyre.

Deaths.

Steven C. Weaver, 78, 912 Mass. ave. nw.
Walter F. Smith, 77, 9 8th st. ne.
Mary F. Hines, 72, Emergency Hospt.
Wallace Sims, 65, U. S. Soldiers' Home Hospt.
Emma E. Bright, 64, 2416 Evart st. ne.
Irine L. Howard, 64, 3720 Upton st. nw.
Fredrick A. Savage, 59, Casualty Hospt.
Charley Ambrose, 55, Walter Reed Hospt.
Harry M. Dewey, 38, Casualty Hospt.
Beatrice Flemming, 24, Georgetown Hospt.
George D. McNelly, infant, Walter Reed Hospt.
Nora Jones, 104 Gallinger Hospt.
Isabelle May, 62, Gallinger Hospt.
Jesse Douglas, 55, Freedmen's Hospt.
Eppie Johnson, 38, Gallinger Hospt.
Ethel Brown, 34, Gallinger Hospt.
Infant to Richard and Margaret Davis, Freedmen's Hospt.
Infant to John and Sallie Spain, Freedmen's Hospt.

Transfers

Army Orders.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

William W. Vaughan, MC., Washington, D. C., to Hawaiian Department.

MAJORS.

Lincoln F. Daniels, Inf., New York, N. Y., to Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

Tobin C. Rote, Inf., Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to Manhattan, Kans.

CAPTAINS.

Frank G. Marchman, QC., Panama Canal Department, to Columbus, Ohio.

Carleton Burgess, Cav., Fort Clark, Tex., to Tucson, Ariz.

Theodore L. Dunn, Inf., Fort Benning, Ga., to Panama Canal Department.

Harold A. Doherty, FA., Fort Bragg, N. C., to Corvallis, Oreg.

Arthur L. Moore, Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Fort Lewis, Wash.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Robert G. Sherrard, jr., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Hawaiian Department.

AMUSEMENTS

EARLE (LAST 3 DAYS)
GED BRENT & ANITA LOUISE
In Warner Bros.—Cosmopolitan's Comedy
"The Go Getter"
—On Stage—
GUY LOMBARDO and his Royal Canadians
Coming Friday
"TURN OFF THE MOON"
A Paramount Picture With
CHAS. RUGGLES . . ELEANORE WHITNEY . . JOHNNY DOWNS . . PHIL HARRIS . . KENNY BAKER
—on stage—
CALIFORNIA COLLEGIANS
LOUISE MASSEY & THE WESTERNERS
2:15 to 1 P. M.

METROPOLITAN
LAST 3 DAYS
"A DOCTOR'S DIARY"
A Paramount Picture with
JOHN TRENT
Coming Friday
"PRINCE & THE PAUPER"
A Warner Bros. Hit With
Errol Flynn & Mauch Twins
MAT 25c EVE 25c & 40c

Loew's CAPITOL F at 14th ME 5001
NOW
IN PERSON
PAUL WHITEMAN
and his ORCHESTRA
30 of the world's greatest entertainers 30
Screen
"The Good Old Soak"
WITH
Wallace BEERY
Una MERKEL • Ted HEALY

Loew's PALACE F at 13th
NOW
First popular-priced engagement
NORMA SHEARER
LESLIE HOWARD
in
Romeo and Juliet
WITH
JOHN BARRYMORE

Loew's COLUMBIA F at 12th
NOW
"Wake Up and Live"
WITH
WALTER WINCHELL
Ben BERNIE • Alice FAYE
25c TO 5:30 NIGHTS 25c-40c

NATIONAL THEATRE
NAtional 8501
2:30—Twice Daily—8:30
All Seats Reserved
Mats. 50c, 75c, and some at $1.00
Eves. 50c, 75c, $1 and some at $1.50
(Plus Tax)
FRANK CAPRA'S RONALD COLMAN
LOST HORIZON
OPENS TONIGHT
WASHINGTON CIVIC THEATER
TUES., MAY 25, Thru FRI., May 28
at WARDMAN PARK THEATER
FLY AWAY HOME
Tickets on sale daily, Hotel Raleigh Lobby. Prices $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c. Eves. at 8:30. Reserve by Phone DI. 1000.

TODAY'S Neighborhood MOVIES

ARLINGTON, VA.
ASHTON ON WILSON BOULEVARD WILSON
Tuesday
Guy Kibbe
in
"Don't Tell the Wife."
Tuesday, Wednesday
Carole Lombard
"Swing High, Swing Low."

CIRCLE Home of "Mirrophonic Sound" Penna. Ave. at 21st St. N.W.
Tuesday, Wednesday
Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy
"MAYTIME"
Tuesday showings 2:00, 4:18, 6:30 & 8:45
Showings Wed., 6:30 and 8:45.
"Maytime" is a grand production. You must see and hear it several times to grasp all its beauty and wonderful songs and especially on our new Mirrophonic Sound. The only installation in the city.

DUMBARTON 1342 Wisconsin Ave.
Tuesday, Wednesday
Deanna Durbin and Ray Milland in
"THREE SMART GIRLS."
Comedy.

FAIRLAWN ANACOSTIA, D. C.
Tuesday,
Victor McLaglen and Peter Lorre,
"NANCY STEELE IS MISSING."
Cartoon.

SECO 8044 Ga. Ave., Silver Spring, Md.
Tuesday, 8 P. M.
"READY, WILLING AND ABLE."
Ruby Keeler, Lee Dixon.

STATE-BETHESDA 6970 Wisc. Ave. Bethesda, Md.
Tuesday and Wednesday
Sylvia Sidney,
"YOU ONLY LIVE ONCE."
James Dunn,
"COME CLOSER, FOLKS."

FALLS CHURCH, VA.
STATE NO PARKING WORRIES LEE
Tues., Wed.,
Will Rogers in
"Ambassador Bill."
Tuesday
Carole Lombard
"No Man of Her Own."

TAKOMA 4th and Butternut Sts. No Parking Troubles
Tuesday,
Will Rogers in
"AMBASSADOR BILL."
Lee Tracy,
"CRIMINAL LAWYER."

HIPPODROME E. Near 9th
Double Feature.
Ray Milland,
"BULLDOG DRUMMOND ESCAPES."
Helen Broderick,
"WE'RE ON THE JURY."

CAMEO MT. RAINIER, MD
Today
Simone Simon, James Stewart
"SEVENTH HEAVEN."

ARCADE Hyattsville, Md
Today—Tomorrow
Jeanette McDonald, Nelson Eddy
"MAYTIME."

RICHMOND ALEXANDRIA, VA
Today
Doris Nolan, George Murphy
"TOP OF TOWN"

REED ALEXANDRIA, VA. Alex. 3443
Today—Tomorrow
Paul Muni, Miriam Hopkins
"WOMAN I LOVE."

JESSE THEATER 18th & Irving Sts. N.E.
"MAYTIME."
Nelson Eddy, Jeanette McDonald.

SYLVAN 1st and E. L. Ave. N.W.
Double Feature.
"THE SOLDIER AND THE LADY."
Anton Walbrook, Elis. Allen.
"GIRL OVERBOARD."
Gloria Stuart, Walter Pidgeon.

PALM THEATER DEL. RAY, VA.
"MARKED WOMAN."
Bette Davis, Humphrey Bogart.

Direction Sidney Lust
BERNHEIMER'S

AMUSEMENTS

RKO KEITH'S 15TH AT G
TOMORROW
Love was a business to him . . . when it came to figures he liked to subtract his wife . . . and then add a few others . . . !
JOHN BOLES
in one of the brightest comedies of the year
AS GOOD AS MARRIED
A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE WITH
ALLAN NOLAN MOBRAY WALTER PIDGEON
KATHARINE ALEXANDER • TALA BIRELL
this Special ADDED Attraction . . .
The DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
NOW THEY TALK!
in a special featurette graphically and interestingly disclosing the development of these world-famous babies!
LAST DAY • FRED ASTAIRE • GINGER ROGERS in "SHALL WE DANCE"

EXCITING NEW FILM
"JUNGLE DEPTHS OF BORNEO"
MRS. MARTIN JOHNSON IN PERSON
MGT. CLARK H. GETTS
Friday, May 28, 3:30 & 8:15 P. M.
CONSTITUTION HALL
Matinee prices: 25c, 55c, 85c. Box seats, $1.10. Evening prices, 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65. Box seats, $2.20. All Seats Reserved. Tickets on sale at T. Arthur Smith Ticket Bureau, 910 G St. N.W.

2 BIG FEATURES—4 DAYS ONLY
NOW PLAYING
A DELIGHTFUL FRENCH PROGRAM WITH COMEDY, DRAMA, MELODY, AND BEAUTY
Simone Simon in "LADIES LAKE" (LAC AUX DAMES)
Charles Boyer in "HAPPINESS" (LE BONHEUR)
Complete English Dialogue Titles
"Why Don't They Do Things Like This in Hollywood"—N.Y. Post
"Superb," N. Y. Times "Excellent," N. Y. World-Telegram
BELASCO Opposite White House Until 1 P. M. All Seats 75c Eve. Rsv. 40c

TRAVIS' ERROR COSTLY, NEWSOM LOSES TO TIGERS, 3-1

Wild Throw Gives Detroit Two Runs; Walker Is Hitless

Newsom Checks Streak of Tiger Star, But Fails to Win; Lawson Holds Nats to 7 Hits; First-Inning Scoring Chances Muffed.

By Shirley Povich.

Detroit's' Tigers inflicted a 3-1 defeat on the Nats yesterday. Cecil Travis was the losing pitcher.

One pitch across the diamond that Shortstop Travis attempted in the second inning, undid a lot of swell pitching by Buck Newsom and presented the Tigers with two unearned unexpected but by no means unimportant runs.

The Tigers got only one legitimate run off Newsom. Those other two were the offspring of Travis' recklessness when he heaved a ground ball into the gutter that rims the rightfield boxes slightly beyond first base.

But the Nats generally were pretty guilty yesterday. They could make only seven hits off Roxie Lawson, the Tiger righthander who was busy recording his seventh victory of the season. Lawson shut 'em out after the first inning.

Newsom can take solace, though, in a feat which no other American League pitcher had been able to accomplish this season. He stopped the hitting streak of the Tigers' Gerald Walker who had made at least one safe blow in all of the Tigers' 27 previous games.

Walker went for the collar, as the saying goes, in three official times at bat. He walked on his first appearance, popped out, and hit two flies to the outfield. But he was cruelly deprived of his hit on one occasion. That was in the fifth inning, when he whaled a ball far over Al Simmons' head and was rounding second base only to look up and see with dismay that Simmons was making a sensational catch of it a split second before the outfielder crashed into the leftfield fence with a thud that could be heard downtown.

Newsom was pretty good yesterday. With Tigers on third and first with none out in the opening inning after Fox had doubled and Cochrane had beaten out a bunt, Newsom struck out Goose Goslin and Hank Greenberg. And the latter strikeout was turned into a double play when Fox attempted to score on a double steal and was wiped out by Travis, who returned Millies' throw.

The Tigers, who couldn't make a run on two hits in the first inning, made two runs on one hit in the second, when Travis started acting up. Newsom passed the first hitter, Walker, and, with one out, English beat out a hit to Travis. But Newsom fanned Owen for the second out and appeared to be safely out of the inning when Lawson grounded weakly to Travis. And then—horrors!

With plenty of time to make the throw, Travis rifled it into the dirt in front of first base, it skipped past Joe Kuhel and before the latter could recover it, both Walker and English skipped home.

They came up with their bona fide run in the seventh, when Manager Mickey Cochrane, who made

Continued on Page 19, Column 4.

Losing Pitcher—Travis

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Fox, rf	5	0	1	7	0	0
Cochrane, c	5	1	4	4	0	0
Goslin, lf	4	0	0	4	1	0
Greenberg, 1b	5	0	2	5	1	0
Walker, cf	3	1	0	2	0	1
Rogell, ss	3	0	0	3	2	0
English, 2b	3	1	1	1	1	0
Owen, 3b	3	0	1	1	1	0
Lawson, p	4	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	35	3	10	27	6	1
WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Hill, cf	5	0	1	3	0	0
Lewis, 3b	5	1	1	2	1	0
Myer, 2b	4	0	2	5	4	0
Stone, rf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Simmons, lf	2	0	0	2	0	0
Travis, ss	4	0	1	2	6	1
Kuhel, 1b	3	0	0	7	1	0
Millies, c	3	0	0	5	1	0
Newsom, p	3	0	1	0	1	0
*Chapman	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Sington	1	0	0	0	0	0
‡Bluege	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	1	7	27	14	1

*Batted for Millies in ninth.
†Batted for Newsom in ninth.
‡Ran for Chapman in ninth.

Detroit	020 000 100—3
WASHINGTON	100 000 000—1

Errors—Travis, Walker. Runs batted in—Stone, Greenberg. Two-base hits—Fox, Greenberg, Myer, Cochrane. Sacrifice—Goslin. Double plays—Millies to Travis to Millies; Myer to Travis to Kuhel; Goslin to Greenberg; Myer to Kuhel. Left on bases—Detroit, 10; Washington, 10. First base on balls—Off Lawson, 5; off Newsom, 3. Struck out—By Lawson, 4; by Newsom, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Newsom (English). Wild pitch—Lawson. Winning pitcher—Lawson. Losing pitcher—Newsom. Umpires—Kolls and Ormsby. Time of game—2 hours 5 minutes.

Yanks Slam Ball to Beat Indians, 14-0

Chandler Holds Tribe to 6 Hits; Gehrig Leads N. Y. Barrage.

By the Associated Press.

New York, May 24.—While Righthander Spurgeon Chandler held the Indians to six hits today, the Yankees let loose with all their old-time power, collected 16 hits off four Cleveland pitchers and won the final game of the series, 14 to 0.

Lou Gehrig paced the winning attack with three singles and a double, getting two of his singles in the big fourth, when 14 men went to bat and eight runs came over the plate.

Cleveland	AB	H	O	A	New York.	AB	H	O	A
Lary, ss	4	1	2	3	Crosetti, ss	5	3	4	1
Heath, rf	3	0	4	0	Rolfe, 3b	4	2	1	2
Averill, cf	3	0	4	0	DiM'gio, cf	4	2	2	1
Trosky, 1b	3	1	9	1	Gehrig, 1b	5	4	11	1
Solters, lf	4	2	1	0	Dickey, c	5	1	4	1
Hale, 2b	3	1	3	2	Glenn, c	0	0	2	0
Pytlak, c	1	0	0	1	Selkirk, rf	3	1	0	0
Sullivan, c	2	1	1	0	Henrich, lf	5	1	2	0
Hughes, 3b	4	0	1	0	Lazzeri, 2b	2	1	0	3
Andrews, p	1	0	0	1	Chandler, p	3	1	1	3
Hudlin, p	1	0	0	0					
Heving, p	0	0	0	1	Totals	36	16	27	12
*Campbell	1	0	0	0					
Brown, p	0	0	0	0					
Totals	31	6	24	9					

*Batted for Heving in seventh.

Cleveland	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
New York	0 0 0 8 4 0 2 0 x—14

Runs—Crosetti (2), Rolfe (3), DiMaggio (3), Gehrig, Selkirk, Henrich, Lazzeri (2), Chandler. Error—Gehrig. Runs batted in—Henrich, Chandler (2), Crosetti (3), Rolfe, DiMaggio (2), Dickey (2), Gehrig (3). Two-base hits—Henrich, Crosetti (2), Gehrig. Stolen base—Crosetti. Sacrifice hits—Hale, Chandler (2). Double plays—Crosetti to Gehrig, Hale to Lary to Trosky. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cleveland, 8. First base on balls—Off Andrews 1; off Hudlin, 3; off Heving, 2; off Chandler, 2. Struck out—By Chandler, 5; by Brown, 1. Hits—Off Andrews, 10 in 3 2-3 innings; off Hudlin, 3 in 2-3 inning; off Heving, 1 in 1 2-3 innings; off Brown, 2 in 2 innings. Hit by pitched ball—By Chandler (Pytlak); by Brown (DiMaggio). Losing pitcher—Andrews. Umpires—Quinn, Basil and summers. Time of game—Two hours and 2 minutes. Attendance—11,186.

Chattanooga Gets Lanahan, D.C. Boy

Pitcher Dick Lanahan and Catcher Herbert Crompton yesterday were released to the Chattanooga club by the Nats.

Lanahan, who had two previous trials with the Nats, is being returned to the Washington club's Chattanooga farm for the third time. A product of the local sandlots, Lanahan has been handicapped by wildness and the lack of pitching assignments.

Both Lanahan and Crompton were released on option of recall on 24-hour notice. Crompton, who was acquired from Chattanooga during the spring, has appeared in only three games with the Nats.

Armstrong High's Nine Defeats Cardozo, 12-0

Armstrong High struck an important blow in defense of its colored interhigh baseball championship yesterday when it routed Cardozo, 12 to 0, in Walker Stadium. It was the winners' second interhigh victory in two starts.

Clarence Evans pitched one-hit ball and fanned 14 men. Lee Shore hit two home runs for Armstrong. The latter is also leading the South Atlantic Colored High School League.

P. G. A. Tourney Scores

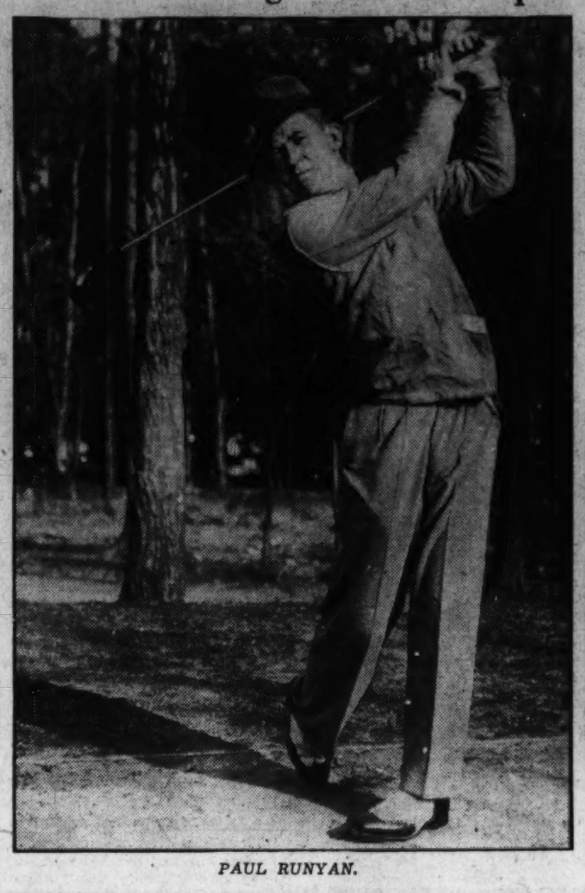
By the Associated Press.

Pittsburgh, May 24.—Scores in today's 18-hole round, the first half of the 36-hole qualifying round of the Professional Golfers Association championship, follow:

John Watson, South Bend, Ind.	40	42—82
Alex Ternyei, New Jersey	43	44—87
Sam Bernardi, Chicago	41	41—82
C. Owens, Greenville, S. C.	36	38—74
Jack Sabol, White Plains, N. Y.	39	39—78
Ben Richter, St. Louis	42	38—80
Charles Hall, Birmingham, Ala.	43	40—83
Leo Diegel, Philadelphia	35	41—76
Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa.	38	35—73
Willie Gogging, San Francisco	38	35—73
Tommy Armour, Chicago	38	40—78
Lloyd Gullickson, Elyria, Ohio	38	33—71
Harry Cooper, Chicago	37	45—72
Henry Kaiser, Racine, Wis.	40	38—78
Neil Christian, Yakima, Wash.	36	36—71
Craig Wood, Rumson, N.J.	38	37—75
Joe Belfore, Detroit	38	38—76
H. Barron, White Plains, N. Y.	36	37—73
Floyd Farley, Oklahoma City	46	40—86
Howard Jones, Norwich, N. Y.	41	44—85
G. Kerrigan, N. Rochelle, N. Y.	42	40—82
Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J.	36	37—73
B. Coltart, Haddonfield, N. J.	37	38—75
Geo. Schneiter, Ogden, Utah	38	37—75
Frank Stevensen, Savannah, Ga.	43	40—83
J. Young, S. Hadley Cen., Mass.	44	40—84
Denny Shute, Boston	37	42—79
C. Clark, Bloomfield, N. J.	42	37—79
Ralph Guldhal, Chicago	37	38—75
Al Sargent, Toledo, Ohio	39	38—75
Clarence Doeser, Philadelphia	39	39—78
August Nordone, Syracuse, N.Y.	43	42—85
Dick May, Providence, R. I.	38	41—79
Ky Laffoon, Chicago	35	40—75
Al Espinosa, Akron	37	37—74
Eddie Burke, Naugatuck, Conn.	43	38—81
Pat Wilcox, Norfolk, Nebr.	40	39—79
John Farrell, Clarksburg, W. Va.	37	43—80
P. del Vecchio, Greensburg, Pa.	38	40—78
Bill Barbour, Bedford, Ohio	41	46—77
Bud Oakley, Hollywood, Calif.	39	34—73
John Shimkonis, Andover, Mass.	39	36—75
George Fazio, Norristown, Pa.	42	41—83
Phil Greenwald, Madison, Wis.	43	40—83
George Diffenbaugh, Washington	39	42—81
W. Hunter, Willimantic, Conn.	41	42—83
Herton Smith, Chicago	38	37—75
W. Klein, East Willistin, N. Y.	41	41—82
W. Hunter, Pacific Palisades	38	40—78
Tony Manero, Peabody, Mass.	36	42—78
John Kinder, Plainfield, N. J.	36	40—76
Frank Walah, Chicago	40	40—80
J. Malutic, Youngstown, Ohio	41	42—83
Levi Lynch, Dallas, Tex.	38	35—73
Gene Cook, Anniston, Ala.	40	42—82
Bunny Torpey, Dodson, Mo.	38	37—75
Charles Bemish, Buffalo	44	—
Alvin Kreuger, Beloit, Wis.	37	39—76
Gene Sarazen, B'kfield C., Conn.	39	36—75
Jim Foulis, Chicago	39	35—74
Paul Runyan, W. Plains, N. Y.	35	33—68
Farley Clark, Savannah, Ga.	43	43—86
Frank Kringle, Linden, N. J.	40	38—78
B. Champagne, G. Rapids, Mich.	41	39—80
Earl Rowley, Lancaster, N. Y.	43	43—86
Jimmy Demaret, Houston, Tex.	36	37—73
C. Yorkey, Kansas City, Mo.	36	40—76
Jimmy Hines, Garden City, L. I.	38	32—70
S. Schneider, Corpus Christi	38	37—75
G. Paulsen, Long Meadow, Mass.	43	38—81
J. Thomson, Shawnee-on-Del.	41	37—78
R. Stonehouse, Dayton, Ohio	39	39—78
Al Watrous, Birmingham, Mich.	40	37—77
Joe Stein, Wayland, Mass.	38	40—78
Al Treder, Rockville, Md.	43	37—80
Paul Jopes, La Habre, Calif.	41	40—81
Sam Parks, jr., Pittsburgh	40	42—82
Mike Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y.	40	33—73
C. Burkart, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	41	38—79
H. McSpaden, Winchester, Mass.	39	32—71
Eddie Williams, Chicago	39	41—80
Henry Ciuci, Flushing, L. I.	44	41—85
Joe Creavy, Albany, N. Y.	40	39—79
Henry Nettelblatt, Auburn	43	38—81
Bill Melhorn, Louisville	35	41—76
Charlie Schneider, Concordville	37	39—76
Alex Garlak, Catskill, N. Y.	42	39—81
Ed Dudley, Philadelphia	37	36—73
Eddie Schultha, Troy, N. Y.	39	35—74
Billy Burke, Cleveland, Ohio	38	37—75
John Ravolia, Evanston, Ill.	40	38—78
Ted Longworth, Portland, Oreg.	36	38—74
Marvin Stahl, Lansing, Mich.	40	40—80
Dan Galgano, Wh. Plains, N. Y.	42	40—82
Byron Nelson, Reading, Pa.	35	33—68
Emerick Kocis, Walled Lake	39	43—82
Jim Fogarty, S. Hamilton, Mass.	42	43—85
Ollie Dutra, Los Angeles	36	39—75
Joe Turnesa, Tuckahoe, N. Y.	38	37—75
Clarke Morse, St. Louis	41	38—79
Willie MacFarlane, Purchase	40	39—79
Steve Zappe, Springfield, Ohio	40	37—77
Edmund Burke, Newport, R. I.	38	40—78
Sal Di Buono, Larchemont, N.Y.	41	34—75
Sam Snead, White Sulphur Spr.	39	36—75

Runyan, Nelson Lead P. G. A. With Record 68s

Setting Pace as Pros Open Play for Title in Pittsburgh



PAUL RUNYAN.

BRYON NELSON.

Browns Oust A's From Lead By 8-6 Victory

Clift Leads Attack With Home Run, Single; Nelson Pounded.

By the Associated Press.

Philadelphia, May 24.—The St. Louis Browns divided a two-game series with the Athletics by taking the concluding contest today, 8 runs to 6.

The defeat halted the Athletics' winning streak of three in a row and dropped the Mackmen into second place as New York took over the top rung.

Harland Clift's batting played the leading role in the Browns' triumph, ending their losing streak of seven in a row.

Hitting a home run with one on base, Clift wound up a three-run rally in the seventh that wiped out the Mack lead of 6 to 4. In the ninth he singled another tally across the rubber.

St. Louis.	AB	H	O	A	Phila.	AB	H	O	A
Kn'cker, ss	5	2	3	1	Finney, cf	5	2	6	0
West, cf	5	1	1	0	Werber, 3b	4	0	1	1
Vosmik, lf	4	1	2	0	Moses, rf	5	1	3	0
Bell, rf	4	1	3	1	Johnson, lf	4	1	0	0
H'nsby, 2b	5	2	1	6	Dean, 1b	4	2	12	0
Clift, 3b	4	3	3	4	Hayes, c	4	1	3	0
B'mley, 1b	4	1	10	0	Brucker, c	0	0	0	0
Hemsley, c	4	1	3	1	Ne'some, ss	4	2	0	3
A.T'mas, p	2	0	0	1	Cissell, 2b	4	2	1	3
*Davis	1	1	0	0	Nelson, p	3	1	0	1
Knott, p	1	1	0	0	Caster, p	1	0	1	2
Totals	39	14	27	14	Totals	38	12	27	10

*Batted for A. Thomas in sixth.

St. Louis	0 1 1 0 0 2 3 0 1—8
Philadelphia	2 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0—6

Runs—Knickerbocker, Vosmik, Bell, Hornsby, Cliff (3), Bottomley, Finney (2), Johnson, Dean (2), Newsome. Errors—Knickerbocker, Hornsby, Finney. Runs batted in—Hemsley, Hornsby (2), Davis, Knickerbocker, Clift (3), Moses (2), Nelson, Hayes, Cissell. Two-base hits—Hemsley, Johnson. Three-base hits—Finney, Dean, Bell. Home run—Clift. Sacrifice—Bell. Double plays—Clift to Bottomley, Caster to Dean. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 8. First base on balls—Off Thomas, 3; off Nelson, 2; off Caster, 1. Struck out—By A. Thomas, 1; by Nelson, 2. Hits—Off A. Thomas, 10 in 5 innings; off Nelson, 12 in 7 innings; off Knott, 4 in 4 innings; off Caster, 2 in 2 innings. Wild pitch—A. Thomas. Winning pitcher—Knott. Losing pitcher—Nelson. Umpires—Moriarty and McGowan. Time of game—Two hours 2 minutes.

The Majors

May 25.

American League.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	G.B.
New York	17	10	.630	...
Detroit	17	11	.607	½
Philadelphia	15	10	.600	1
Cleveland	12	11	.522	3
WASHINGTON	13	16	.448	5
Chicago	11	15	.423	5½
Boston	10	14	.417	5½
St. Louis	9	14	.391	6

RESULTS YESTERDAY.

Detroit, 3; WASHINGTON, 1.
New York, 14; Cleveland, 0.
Boston, 9; Chicago, 5.
St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 6.

GAMES TODAY.

Chicago at WASHINGTON.
St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

GAMES TOMORROW.

Chicago at WASHINGTON.
St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

National League.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	G.B.
Pittsburgh	19	9	.679	...
St. Louis	16	12	.571	3
New York	17	13	.567	3
Chicago	15	14	.517	4½
Brooklyn	13	15	.464	6
Boston	11	15	.423	7
Cincinnati	10	16	.385	8
Philadelphia	11	18	.379	8½

RESULTS YESTERDAY.

New York, 4; Pittsburgh, 3.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 1.
Brooklyn, 11; Cincinnati, 0.
Philadelphia-St. Louis, played later date.

GAMES TODAY.

Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

GAMES TOMORROW.

Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

BASEBALL TODAY 3:15 P. M.
Washington vs. Chicago
AMERICAN LEAGUE PARK

Hubbell, Aided in 9th, Annexes 23d Straight

By the Associated Press.

Pittsburgh, May 24.—A forgotten man came out of a bullpen today to write another brilliant chapter in the baseball legend that is Carl Owen Hubbell.

As the great master trudged to the showers, his team one run ahead but the bases loaded, with two out in the ninth inning, Dick Coffman, an insignificant Giant bench warmer, rushed to the mound, struck out John Dickshot and gave Hubbell his twenty-third straight National League victory, a 4-to-3 triumph over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

The large Monday crowd of 16,111 spectators sat tense and drawn in that final inning. As the master cracked to allow singles by Pep Young and Woody Jensen to give the Pirates runners on first and third, Hubbell was taken out. Cliff Melton rushed in to stem the tide, walked the dangerous Paul Waner and he, too, was sent to the showers in favor of Coffman.

Dickshot, who had tripled to drive in one run and score later the inning before, came up as Coffman came in. He got two balls, but Coffman reared back with that disadvantage to pitch three lightning-fast balls that Dickshot couldn't touch.

It was Hubbell's narrowest escape over his long victory string that began on Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, July 17, 1936, with a 3-2 conquest of the Pirates. Today's victory was his seventh of the season.

For a change, luck rode with the master all the way today. He was nicked for ten hits in the eight and two-thirds innings he worked and faded fast in the final two innings, when the Pirates got five of those blows, but Coffman and two Pirate errors saved him and stretched the string to one more.

Two of the four Giant runs were the direct result of errors. In the fourth inning, when they reached

Mungo to Hurl Today As Suspension Expires

Cincinnati, May 24 (AP).—Van Lingle Mungo, Brooklyn fireball pitcher, will make his first appearance on the mound at Pittsburgh tomorrow since his suspension by Manager Burleigh Grimes on a charge of breaking training rules.

Grimes fined Mungo $1,000 at St. Louis Saturday. His suspension expired today.

Ed Brandt for their first two tallies, Burgess Whitehead's single drove in Mel Ott easily from third and Johnny McCarthy from second when Lee Handley threw wild to first trying to nail Whitehead. In the seventh, after Ott had hit his sixth homer of the season, Arky Vaughan messed up Lou Chiozza's roller for what would have been the third out and Gus Mancuso scored.

The Pirates who now have lost three of their last four games to see their once long National League lead dwindle, were almost completely charmed by Hubbell until the eighth and ninth. They picked up a run in the third when Chiozza muffed Brubaker's hopper and Vaughan scored from third.

Hub blanked them with hitless pitching over the next two innings, got them with a double play in the sixth when P. Waner and Vaughan

Continued on Page 18, Column 3.

Lunn, District Boy, Defeated In British Golf

Bows, 3 and 2, to Leglise; Levinson Lone U. S. Man to Survive.

By the Associated Press.

Sandwich, England, May 24.—Four of the five Americans who teed off in the first round of the British Amateur golf championship today met sudden death in the face of a concerted English, French and South African onslaught.

Only John O. Levinson, of Chicago, former Yale player and 1936 New England champion, survived the opening day's play, but he quickly stamped himself as a real contender for the crown relinquished by Hector Thomson, of

Continued on Page 19, Column 1.

Diffenbaugh And Treder Shoot 81, 80

Jimmy Hines, With 70, Third; Snead Turns in Card of 75.

By Merrell W. Whittlesey.
A Staff Correspondent.

Pittsburgh Field Club, Aspinwall, Pa., May 24.—The field club's competitive course record and old man par took a terrific lacing here today as Paul Runyan, dapper white Plains professional and former champion, and tousle-haired Byron Nelson, from Reading, Pa., shot 68's and set the pace for the Alex Smith Memorial Trophy in the qualifying rounds of the twentieth professional golfers championship of America.

Seventy-seven golfers shot 80 or better, and it looked as though a score of 154 would be needed for one of the 63 qualifying berths to join Denny Shute, defending champion, in the match play rounds tomorrow.

Washington, D. C., professionals were on the verge of nonqualification, Al Treder, Manor, posting 80 and George Diffenbaugh, Indian Spring, soaring to 42 on the back nine for an 81. Six three-putt greens and a seven on the par 5 fifteenth hole cost George a score in the middle 70's. He only missed three fairways the entire round, but the erring putter boosted his score.

Treder Is Shakey.

Treder, off to a shaky start, was six over par for as many holes, taking six on the long par first and parring the third. He found his game, however, and played the next three holes in one over, and shot the back nine in 37, including two birdies, for one of the best comebacks of the day.

Both Runyan and Nelson played near-perfect golf in recording their 4 under par scores. Runyan, an early starter, turned the first nine in 35 strokes, one below par, and after playing the first six holes of the second nine in one under, finished with three consecutive 3's for a 33. He holed one long putt over the route and chipped in one shot.

Nelson missed only one fairway and a lone green. His drives were splitting the middle throughout the round and his second shots hanging to the pins. Birdies on the sixteenth and seventeenth holes, that enabled him to tie Runyan, were the result of 12 and 15-foot putts. The Master's Open winner said it was one of the best rounds he ever played.

Sam Snead, the West Virginian and sudden gallery and betting favorite, and Craig Wood, the blonde New Jerseyite, were the cause of a meeting of the rules committee, but both were cleared. The question that concerned Wood on the eighth hole,

Continued on Page 19, Column 1.

This Morning

WITH SHIRLEY POVICH

Bill Lanier, George Washington University pitcher who worked his way through college doing odd jobs, one of which was singing in a local church choir, got himself a professional pitching job yesterday—very oddly.

The odd thing about it was that Trenton, the Washington club's farm signed him on the strength of a try-out the youth was given by the Cleveland Indians.

When the Indians were at Griffith Stadium late last week, they invited Lanier to pitch in batting practice. Seems that the Indians had heard about the fellow and the six straight games he won for G. W. U. this spring.

POVICH.

It seems also that Joe Cambria, chief of the Nats' Trenton team, was sitting in the stands when Lanier was serving 'em up to the Cleveland hitters in the pregame practice and took due note of the boy's excellent pitching action.

So, the upshot of it all was that after Lanier peeled his Cleveland uniform and took his shower, word came to him that Mr. Cambria would like words with him.

• • • •

Cleveland, it seems, had made Lanier an offer. Cambria topped that price, offered Lanier a contract with the Washington club's farm at Trenton, and Lanier agreed to sign following his graduation from college next month.

• • • •

He's no giant as pitcher's go—this Lanier, who is 22, hails from Chicago and weighs only 165 pounds, a shade under 6 feet. But Cambria noted a definite hop on his fast one and has the word of Coach Ed Morris, of G. W. U., that the fellow has a future in organized ball.

He's the third George Washington lad to find his way into professional baseball in recent years. Illness cut short the career of Archie Scrvener, a diminutive left-hander who was signed by the Nats, but Bill Price, last year's first baseman, is now the property of the New York Giants.

• • • •

And to hear Coach Morris tell it, the best big league prospect of the college group, is still lingering with the George Washington squad, unsigned by any club. He's Lefty Morris, the first baseman, who hits, fields and—and this is important—thinks like a big leaguer.

• • • •

Comparatively few are the fellows who came out of college to make good in the big leagues at the first asking. Frankie Frisch and Eddie Collins (Fordham), the Sewell boys and Riggs Stephenson (Alabama), and George Sisler (Michigan), are the notable exceptions. But Clark

Continued on Page 19, Column

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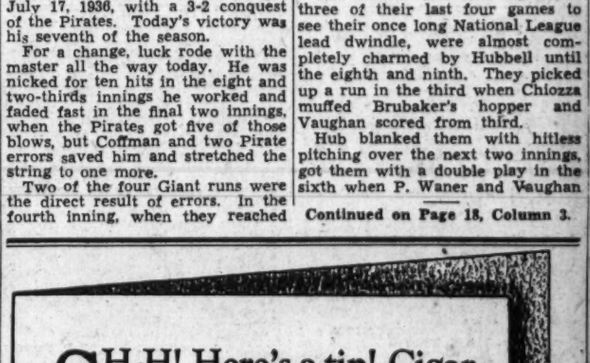

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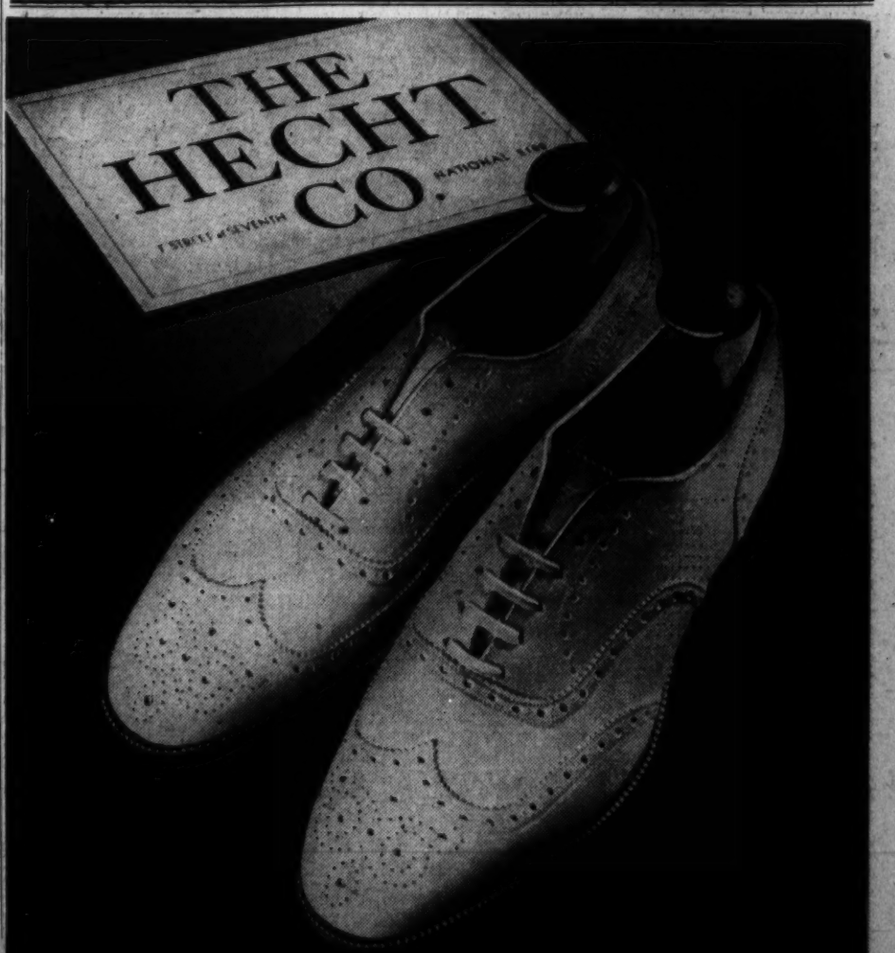

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Men's Shoes
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Jimmy Foxx Leads Batting Attack as Red Sox Defeat Chicago, 9 to 5

Hits Homer, 2 Doubles; Cronin Star

Walberg in 1st Victory; DeSautels Has Perfect Day at Bat.

By the Associated Press.

Boston, May 24.—Lusty Red Sox batting, led by Jimmy Foxx with a homer and two doubles, today enabled left-handed "Rube" Walberg to defeat the Chicago White Sox, 9 to 5, for his first victory of the season.

Boston rattled ten hits off John Rigney and did all its scoring in the first five innings.

Walberg, given brilliant support by his teammates, was in trouble but once, in the third inning. In that frame singles by Kreevich, Walker and Bonura and a double by Hayes pushed across 3 runs.

Manager Joe Cronin handled seven chances in master fashion.

All the Red Sox, except Eric McNair, hit safely, and young Gene Desautels, former Holy Cross luminary, had a perfect day at bat, getting three for three.

The visitors made nine hits, Mike Kreevich leading the attack with a single, double and triple.

Chicago.	AB	H	O	A	Boston.	AB	H	O	A
Radcliff,lf	5	1	2	0	Mills,lf	5	2	2	0
Kr'vich,cf	4	3	3	0	Gaffke,rf	5	2	1	0
Walker,rf	4	3	1	0	Almada,cf	4	0	0	0
Bonura,1b	4	1	8	0	Cramer,cf	5	2	3	0
Appling,ss	3	0	3	2	Cronin,ss	5	1	1	6
Hayes,2b	4	1	3	1	Foxx,1b	5	3	12	0
Piet,3b	4	1	0	1	McNair,2b	4	0	3	3
Sewell,c	2	0	3	2	Higgins,3b	4	1	2	2
Rensa,c	0	0	2	0	Desautels,c	3	3	2	0
Rigney,p	2	0	0	2	Walberg,p	3	1	0	1
Dietrich,p	1	0	0	1					
*Berger	1	0	0	0	Totals	37	14	27	13
Totals	35	9	24	9					

*Batted for Dietrich in ninth.

Chicago	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—5
Boston	2	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	x	—9

Runs—Radcliffe, Kreevich (2), Walker, Bonura, Mills (2), Gaffke, Cronin, Foxx, Higgins, DeSautels (2), Walberg. Errors—Bonura, Appling, Piet. Runs batted in—Hayes (2), Kreevich, Walker, Bonura, Cramer (2), Fox (2), Walberg (2), Mills, Gaffke, Cronin. Two-base hits—Radcliff, Kreevich, Hayes, Piet, Foxx (2), Mills, Walberg. Three-base hit—Kreevich. Home run—Foxx. Stolen bases—DeSautels, Cronin. Sacrifices—Gaffke, Walberg. Double plays—Cronin to McNair to Foxx. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Boston, 10. First base on balls—Off Rigney, 4; off Walberg, 2. Struck out—By Rigney, 2; by Dietrich, 2; by Walberg, 1. Hits—Off Rigney, 10 in 4 3-3 innings; off Dietrich, 4 in 1 3-3 innings. Wild pitch—Rigney. Losing pitcher—Rigney. Umpires—Hubbard, Dineen and Owens. Time of game—Two hours.

Mucho Gusto Wins Suffolk's Handicap

Boston, May 24 (AP).—The Araho stable's 5-year-old Mucho Gusto gained his fourth victory in five starts today by nosing out Miss A. Doris' Lady Higloss in the $2,500 added Pilgrim Handicap, feature event of the Suffolk Downs opening program.

Despite the heavy burden of 122 pounds, Mucho Gusto was stoutly supported by the first-day crowd of 22,000. He turned the 6 furlongs in the impressive time of 1:11 3-5 under excellent handling by Jockey Eddie Smith. Lady Higloss had a half-length on A. C. Compton's Weston at the wire and Mrs. C. E. Allen's Bacon finished fourth in the six-horse field.

Mucho Gusto paid $6.20, 3.40 and $2.60.

Hagerstown Entries.

FIRST RACE—About 5 furlongs; purse, $400; for maiden 2-year-olds.

*Schley Goree (Lauch)	113	8-5
†Schley Nurse (Sherry)	110	8-5
†Lucre Lude (Machado)	113	5-2
Una (Garrett)	110	6-1
Meridian Time (Root)	110	6-1
Goodwins (Leonard)	110	20-1
Two Aces (Folk)	113	20-1
Anneka (Fowler)	110	12-1
Scout Allow (McKinsey)	110	4-1
Miss Bones (Johnson)	110	12-1
Stealing Home (no boy)	110	10-1
Scout Ross ((no boy)	110	5-2

†G. G. Waugh, jr., and Mrs. A. S. Bowman entry.
‡Miss R. Faulconer.
||L. Segari entry.

SECOND RACE—About 6½ furlongs; purse, $400; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

High Sonata (Lauch)	112	20-1
Manzniata (Machado)	107	7-2
Sakuntala (Snyder)	107	20-1
Aella (no boy)	107	6-1
Chief Hollis (Garrett)	112	8-5
Vinny Boy (Vinny)	112	20-1
Sunsarete (Sawyer)	102	20-1
Radial (Garrett)	107	6-1
Rock Spray (Lauch)	107	10-1
Dunpris (Obert)	104	20-1
Topsie H. (Coffman)	107	20-1
Be Surprise (no boy)	107	8-1
Pukka Heaven (Tryon)	107	15-1
Elsie J. (no boy)	101	20-1

THIRD RACE—About 6½ furlongs; purse, $400; claiming; for 3-year-olds.

Val J. (Sawyer)	106	20-1
Beauty B (Garrett)	110	5-2
White Sweets (Machado)	106	9-5
Heart Play (Leonard)	107	6-1
Canter Belle (Lauch)	106	20-1
Dunrita (Folk)	111	20-1
Little Whisk (Tryon)	103	8-1
Maifreda (no boy)	106	20-1
Sea Dove (Holland)	111	10-1
Trostar (no boy)	111	6-1
Hope (Kelley)	111	20-1
Playing Dan (no boy)	111	20-1
Miss Adeline (no boy)	103	4-1
Isle o' Joy (Root)	103	8-1

FOURTH RACE—About 5 furlongs; purse, $400; claiming; the Coffman Purse; for 3-year-olds and upward.

Cora Kay (Garrett)	108	3-1
Nay Nay (Root)	103	4-1
Sun Sweep (Bond)	108	6-1
Tall Cedar (Fowler)	106	20-1
Polly Dora (Tryon)	103	20-1
Rocky Mount (no boy)	104	6-1
Crushed Ice (Machado)	99	5-2
Grier Lad (Holland)	108	20-1
Bromide (Wismer)	111	4-1
†Sun Belle (no boy)	104	5-2
*Exaggeration (Leonard)	108	10-1
Diplomacy (Kelley)	99	20-1
Deskin (Lauch)	106	12-1
†Fonlida (Fonlida)	111	5-2

†Mrs. S. H. Horst entry.

FIFTH RACE—About 6½ furlongs; purse, $400; claiming; the Lions Club; for 4-year-olds and upward.

Dolled Up (Coffman)	108	11-5
Lady Nymph (Garrett)	108	6-1
Canynge (McKinsey)	113	15-1
Whiskers (Machado)	113	3-1
Prince Pettie (Tryon)	113	20-1
Toms Boy (Holland)	113	20-1
Lady Dunlin (Cusimano)	108	20-1
Sunny Home (Garrett)	108	3-1
Mint Bud (Wismer)	108	4-1
Miss Symphony (no boy)	108	6-1
Gold Token (no boy)	108	10-1
Heather Lassie (Lauch)	108	20-1
Bungalow (Snyder)	108	20-1
Hard Chase (Fowler)	108	3-1

SIXTH RACE—About 1 1-16 miles; purse, $400; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

Holland (Machado)	112	5-1
Lucky Turn (Tryon)	107	6-1
Jim Brown (Snyder)	112	10-1
Fife (Garrett)	107	11-5
Sonny Jack (Holland)	112	20-1
Gentleman (Cusimano)	112	10-1
Benray (Lauch)	115	4-1
Prince Khayam (no boy)	112	5-1
Minna (Machado)	110	10-1
Suspect (Wismer)	112	20-1
Three Grand (Garrett)	107	10-1
†Anise (R. Booker)	112	5-1
†Sumac (no boy)	110	5-1

††J. Booker and Miss A. Booker entry.

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $400; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

Fiscecist (Machado)	107	4-1
Channing (Tryon)	112	20-1
Bombo Jones (McKinney)	112	20-1
King Frederick (Holland)	112	20-1
Miss Catalan (Kinser)	107	5-1
Ardor (Machado)	115	5-2
Barbison (Johnson)	112	8-1
Jim Mims (Leonard)	115	11-5
Bay Wreck (Holland)	112	4-1
Green Nadi (Tryon)	107	20-1
Sesame (no boy)	107	8-1
Porphry (Fowler)	112	3-1
The Swaggman (Kelley)	107	5-1

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather, clear; track, fast.

At The Post

WITH BILL BENNINGS

Selections at Hagerstown.

Dear Al:

It is remarkable that few jockeys are seriously injured in comparison with the large number of spills in races. The riders have faith in the contention that a horse will not step on a human being if he sees him. That is why, in the case of falls, the boys generally lie as still as dead until the horses have passed. This often leads the spectators to believe that the boy is seriously hurt. Last Friday at this track, Johnny Shanks, a Washington veteran, was thrown in the path of six horses. His mount, Pass, fell and Johnny went flying to the track, seemingly amid the pounding hoofs. When Johnny did not move after the horses had gone over him, those in the stands groaned. However, the jockey was not hit by a single horse! True, he fractured a small bone in his wrist but Johnny said that he received that injury when he fell on his hand as he hit the track. He told me that he made up his mind in the brief moment that he was in the air that he would not move once he was on the ground. "If I had tried to crawl, or had waved my arms or legs I would have been in a position other than that the horses had seen and I might have been hit. I admit I was scared. I heard hoofs all around me. Of course, I was lucky but I have the horses to thank," said Shanks. He will be ready to ride in about ten days, the doctor says. BILL.

First race—Meridian Time gave a good account of himself in his first appearance in competition here last week. This one is bred for speed and only slight improvement will find him in the winner's circle. The entry of **Schley Goree** and **Schley Nurse** comes from a barn of fit ones. **Scoutallow** would be dangerous if in action.

Second race—Chief Hollis earns his way on the smaller courses and is at top shape now. Needs only the right ride from Leon Garrett. **Manzniata** and **Radial** have speed now and are due respect. The latter would be particularly formidable in the mud.

Third race—Beauty B. moves up a bit after that smashing win for us. She knows the way around this track and a repeater would not surprise me. **White Sweets** has worked well and downed good ones at Charles Town last fall. **Heart Play** for the show. **Trostar** would be dangerous if in action.

Fourth race—Bromide, first on the also eligible list, should take care of this group. I can't believe this one left all his good racing on the big courses. **Sun Sweep** and **Cora Kay** should provide the contention.

Fifth race—Mint Bud is another needing one scratch to get into this race. Came back after a long rest to turn in a good race last week and may take the measure of the highly-fancied **Dolled Up. Whiskofa** showed a flash of old form last out and could surprise.

Sixth race—Fife was poorly ridden last out and just missed. Any improvement in handling would assure this one the purse. **Minna** would be a threat if sent to the barrier. **Jim Brown** for the show end.

Seventh race—Jim Moss, a recent winner, likes this route and may make it two in a row. **Ardor** and **Flageolet** to take care of the place and show awards.

Best bet—Chief Hollis.

CLOCKER MIKE'S SELECTIONS.
1—Una, Schley Nurse, Scoutallow.
2—Chief Hollis, Aella, Radial.
3—White Sweets, Heart Play, Dunrita.
4—Crushed Ice, Sun Belle, Sun Sweep.
5—Dolled Up, Lady Dunlin, Lady Nymph.
6—Fife, Benray, Gentleman.
7—Flageolet, Ardor, Sambo Jones.
Best Bet—Fife.

Pacho Kayoes Greb.

New York, May 24 (AP).—Bobby Pacho, Los Angeles welterweight, gained a technical knockout over Joey Greb, of Herkimer, N. Y., in the sixth round of an eight-round bout at St. Nicholas Palace tonight. Pacho weighed 148 and Greb, 145¼.

Racing Selections

Belmont.
(Fast track.)
1—Melodiana, Kindle, Sun Tea.
2—No selections.
3—No Ending, Daggers Drawn, Trolight.
4—Quel Jeu, Thursday, Jesting.
5—Count Stone, Chancer, Kievex.
6—Ilchester, Van Nuys, Time to Go.
Best bet—Count Stone.
—Louisville Times (A).

(Fast track.)
1—Ebony Boy, Stella Mac, Bertillon.
2—War Minstrel, Bomber, Catnap.
3—Valdina entry, Co-sport, Stormy Sea.
4—Advancing, Judge Lee, Jens Son.
5—Gold Flag, Prairie Dog, Valted.
6—Sparta, Bootless, Hernandez entry.
7—First Pigeon, The Rew, Whichaway.
8—Dandy Jay, Pan Toy, Crimson.
Best bet—Gold Flag.
—Louisville Times (A).

Washington Park Results.

By the Associated Press.

FIRST—Five furlongs; purse, $1,000; maiden 2-year-olds.

Mount. Ridge, 118 (R'son) 3.80 2.60 2.20
†Taxes, 118 (Anderson) 3.20 2.40
Commission, 118 (James) 2.40

Razzle Dazzle, Little Tramp, Sure Lad, Mamas Boy, Beneficiary, Lawrin also ran. Time, 0:59 4-5.

†Calumet Farm entry.

SECOND—Seven furlongs; purse, $1,000; claiming; 3-year-olds and upward.

Sun Mica, 110 (Parke) ... 21.00 6.60 3.60
Boiling Point, 115 (Ryan) 3.60 2.60
Transport, 114 (Knight) 3.20
Bullicioso, Exonerate, Risibility, Straitjacket, Deepwick, Six Bells, Black Peter, Upholder, Blind Sage also ran. Time, 1:26 1-5.

THIRD—Seven furlongs; purse, $1,000; claiming; 3-year-olds and upward.

Sleepy Joe, 112 (Dobson) 15.00 5.60 4.60
Star Bess, 97 (Ryan) 4.20 3.40
Peter Pumpkin, 115 (Kurtsinger) 4.20

Festoon, Flight of Gold, Erech, Flying Cherokee, Our David, Sand Baby, Two Tricks, Pull Up, Archduke also ran. Time, 1:25 4-5.

FOURTH—Mile and 70 yards; purse, $1,000; claiming; 3-year-olds.

Conrad Mann, 105 (Roberts) 6.40 4.00 2.60
Night Bandit, 112 (James) 4.80 2.60
Tedsim, 115 (Parke) 2.40

Legsure, Duchess Reigh, Modest Manners also ran. Time, 1:44 4-5.

FIFTH—One mile; Lakeside Handicap; purse, $1,500; 3-year-olds and upward.

War Emblem, 107 (K'inger) 14.40 7.80 4.20
Woodlander, 98 (Ryan) 9.00 4.60
Wild Turkey, 108 (James) 2.80

Spanish Babe, Giant Killer, Salaam also ran. Time, 1:37 2-5.

SIXTH—Mile and 70 yards; the Woodlawn; purse, $1,200; 3-year-olds.

Burning Star, 114 (Parke) ... 4.80 3.20 2.40
Muscatine, 117 (Kurtsinger) 4.00 3.00
Alkit, 106 (Landolt) 3.20

Come to Taw, Bakerstown, Me O My also ran. Time, 1:42 3-5.

SEVENTH—Six furlongs; purse, $1,000; claiming; 3-year-olds.

Grey Streak, 113 (Corbett) 7.60 3.80 3.40
Grand Duke, 111 (Kurtsinger) .. 3.80 2.80
Silverette, 103 (Dotter) 4.80

Faust, Hose, Emigrante, Candescent, Bootmaker, Tedall, Zuni also ran. Time, 1:11 4-5.

EIGHTH—One and one-eighth miles; purse, $1,000; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

Parity, 113 (James) 7.80 3.40 3.00
Euxine, 107 (S. Roberts) 3.80 3.00
Western Run, 113 (M. Knight) 6.00

Bombastic, Wild Transit, Hi-Well, Sherron and Hour Lady also ran. Time, 1:55.

Hubbell Wins 23d Straight, Bucs Bow, 4-3

Continued from Page 17.

threatened with singles and let Handley die on third after tripling with one out by striking out Brubaker and Fred Schulte, who batted for Brandt.

One was out in the eighth when the Pirates almost made King Carl walk their plank. Waner singled and scored on Dickshot's triple, a blow that hit the fence in centerfield 457 feet away. Handley trotted home on Vaughan's third single, but Suhr flied to Ripple and Todd fouled to McCarthy to end the threat.

The Giants, who left for the West within a stone's throw of second division, now have won 5 and lost 2 on their trip.

New York	AB	H	O	A	Pittsb'gh.	AB	H	O	A
Bartell,ss	3	1	3	2	Jensen,cf	5	2	4	0
Chiozza,3b	4	1	0	1	P.Waner,cf	4	2	3	0
Moore,lf	4	1	1	0	‡Dickshot,lf	1	1	0	0
Ripple,cf	4	1	2	0	Vaughan,ss	4	3	7	3
Ott,rf	3	1	1	0	Suhr,1b	3	0	8	1
Mancuso,c	4	1	12	1	Todd,c	4	0	4	3
McC'thy,1b	2	0	6	0	Handley,2b	3	1	2	0
Whead,2b	4	1	2	3	B'baker,3b	3	1	1	2
Hubbell,p	4	0	0	1	*Young	1	0	0	0
Melton,p	0	0	0	0	Brandt,p	2	0	0	4
Coffman,p	0	0	0	0	†Schulte	1	0	0	0
					Bowman,p	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	7	27	8	‡Padden	0	0	0	0
					Totals	35	10	27	11

*Batted for Brubaker in the ninth.
†Batted for Brandt in the seventh.
‡Batted for Bowman in the ninth.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0—4
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—3

Runs—Ott (2). Mancuso, McCarthy, P. Waner, Dickshot, Vaughan. Errors—Vaughan, Handley, P. Waner, Chiozza. Runs batted in—Whitehead, Ott, Dickshot, Vaughan. Three-base hits—Ripple, Handley. Dickshot. Home run—Ott. Double plays—Whitehead to McCarthy, Brandt to Suhr to Brubaker, Mancuso to Bartell. Left on base—New York, 5; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on balls—Off Hubbell, 3; off Melton, 3; off Brandt, 3. Struck out—By Hubbell, 9; by Coffman, 1; by Brandt, 1. Hits—Off Hubbell, 10 in 8 2-3 innings; off Melton, 0 in 1-3 inning (1 batter faced him); off Coffman, 0 in 1-3 inning; off Brandt, 7 in 7 innings; off Bowman, 0 in 2 innings. Hit by pitched batsy—By Brandt (McCarthy). Winning pitcher—Hubbell. Losing pitcher—Brandt. Umpires—Moran, Magerkurth and Parker. Time of game—Two hours 43 minutes.

Georgetown Prep Bows to Briarly

A great running catch by Bobby Winston for the last out of the game gave Briarly Military Academy an 8-7 victory over Georgetown Prep yesterday at Garrett Park where the schools renewed their 22-year-old baseball rivalry.

Briarly.	AB	H	O	A	Geo. Prep.	AB	H	O	A
Stevens,2b	5	3	0	2	Byrd,ss	5	1	5	2
Ch'ester,c	4	2	13	1	O'Sh'ssy,cf	4	1	1	0
T.Lodge,1b	4	0	6	0	Becker,c	3	1	3	0
L.Lodge,p	5	1	3	0	Doggett,rf	4	2	2	0
M.Lodge,ss	4	0	0	2	Nurre,lf	4	0	1	0
Swartz,3b	5	1	1	0	Ferry,1b	3	3	10	0
Reed,lf	3	1	0	0	Morris,2b	3	0	0	0
Winston,cf	5	2	1	0	Powell,3b	3	0	2	2
Wight,rf	3	0	0	0	Kelly,p	4	0	0	0
					C'minez,p	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	10	24	8	Totals	33	6	24	10

Briarly	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	—8
Georgetown	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	—7

Runs—Stevens (2), T. Lodge (2), L. Lodge (2), Schwartz, Whitey, Byrd, Becker, Doggett, Nurre, Ferry (2), Morris. Two-base hits—Schwartz, Ferry. Three-base hit—Ferry. Struck out—By L. Lodge, 13; by Kelly, 2. Umpire—Morrissey.

Woodbine Park Entries.

By the Associated Press.

FIRST RACE—Four furlongs; purse, $800; claiming; for 3-year-olds.

1 Star Flower	108	4 Toneyone	112
2 El Rosa	108	8 Pearl Tipped	103
3 Dark Flyer	108		

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $700; claiming; for 3-year-olds.

1 Jub Jub	113	5 Queens Color	110
2 Toike Oike	101	6 Winon	109
3 Satin Rock	98	7 Lady Jubal	103
4 Lingster	106	8 Erdis	108

THIRD RACE—Two miles; purse, $1,000; Thick Thorn Claiming Steeplechase; for 4-year-olds and upward.

1 Wilfrid G	144	4 †Big March	145
2 *Lead Gold	140	5 Quick Verdict	147
3 †Creatorex	149	6 *Dumlin's Lad	137

†H. R. Bain entry.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $700; claiming; for 3-year-olds.

1 Dark Robina	102	6 Icanwin	106
2 Rebecca Lee	119	7 Noisette	108
3 †Goanwin	103	8 Doris Ramsden	108
4 Copo	107	9 Sweep Fast	106
5 *Geologist	113		

†Cosgrave Stable entry.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $800; handicap; the Windsor Plate; for 3-year-olds, Canadian foaled.

1 †Worth Trying	108	4 Cotter	101
2 †Slim Salome	100	5 †Donoairis	116
3 Goster	113	6 †Paran King	118

†H. R. Bain entry.
‡Parkwood Stable entry.

SIXTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $800; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

1 Black Flash	113	6 Trickling	113
2 Molasses Bob	108	7 Light Blue	113
3 Zangwill	115	8 Glistening	113
4 *Pov'ty Struck	93	9 Blast	115
5 Air King	115		

SEVENTH RACE—One mile and 70 yards; purse, $800; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

1 Mindreader	114	6 Torcheen	114
2 Tricky Son	109	7 Dark Sun	107
3 *Rattling Girl	112	8 Nights End	114
4 Fair Countess	112	9 Trauwina	102
5 †Idle Along	112		

†Cosgrave Stable entry.

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $800; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

1 Behind Me	113	6 Lozano	113
2 Miss Gormley	108	7 Dark Mission	113
3 Sun Scout	115	8 Bazzataway	115
4 Chat Eagle	113	9 Baffles P'blem	113
5 Fort Dearborn	115		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather, clear; track, fast.

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†H. R. Bain entry.
‡Parkwood Stable entry.

SIXTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $800; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

1 Black Flash	113	6 Trickling	113
2 Molasses Bob	108	7 Light Blue	113
3 Zangwill	115	8 Glistening	113
4 *Pov'ty Struck	93	9 Blast	115
5 Air King	115		

SEVENTH RACE—One mile and 70 yards; purse, $800; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

1 Mindreader	114	6 Torcheen	114
2 Tricky Son	109	7 Dark Sun	107
3 *Rattling Girl	112	8 Nights End	114
4 Fair Countess	112	9 Trauwina	102
5 †Idle Along	112		

†Cosgrave Stable entry.

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $800; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

1 Behind Me	113	6 Lozano	113
2 Miss Gormley	108	7 Dark Mission	113
3 Sun Scout	115	8 Bazzataway	115
4 Chat Eagle	113	9 Baffles P'blem	113
5 Fort Dearborn	115		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather, clear; track, fast.

Suffolk Downs Results.

By the Associated Press.

FIRST—Six furlongs; purse, $1,000; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

Charmed Eyes, 108 (Knott) 38.80 15.60 9.00
Starozan, 108 (Lynch) 4.40 3.00
Browneyed Pat, 103 (Cimpanelli) ... 4.00
Mr. Harvel, Eddis Ababa, Regula, Baddun, Jirasol II, Cumberland, Sun Drops, James River, Golden Spur and Divertine also ran. Time, 1:13 3-5.

SECOND—Six furlongs; purse, $1,000; claiming; for 3-year-olds.

Touche, 97 (Cimpanelli) ..45.80 19.80 10.80
Company, 110 (Coulo) 8.00 5.40
Khay, 108 (Bierman) 6.40

Beautiful, Busie Call, All Agog, Jinx, Potiphar, High Martini and Conservative also ran. Time, 1:13 4-5.

THIRD—Five furlongs; purse, $1,000; handicap; for 2-year-olds.

Miss Apprehend, 111 (Knott) 17.40 7.00 4.40
Last Lay, 115 (L. Fallon) 4.20 3.00
†Lady Infinite, 115 (Catrone) 4.80

Cape Race, Blue Grotto, Chicfore, Notoriety, Hour by Hour and Maori Chief also ran. Time 1:00.

†Lady Infinite is correct. Carried incorrectly Saturday as Infinite.

FOURTH—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $1,000; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

Minstreletie, 108 (Scheih) 19.20 8.80 5.00
Tragedian, 113 (G. Napier) 8.80 3.80
More Pep, 110 (C. Bierman) 5.80
Droll Story, Catchall, Onus, Flagstone and Sir Thomas also ran. Time, 1:46 4-5.

FIFTH—Six furlongs; purse, 12,500 added; Pilgrim Handicap; for 3-year-olds and upward.

Mucho Gusto, 122 (E. Smith) 6.20 3.40 2.60
Lady Higloss, 116 (L. Fallon) ... 3.60 3.00
Weston, 111 (Shelhamer) 3.20

Reaping, Sun Capture and Bacon also ran. Time, 1:11 3-5.

SIXTH—One mile; purse, $1,200; Mystic Purse; for 3-year-olds.

Ocean Roll, 106 (Napier) ... 7.80 3.60 3.20
Pharloch, 112 (C. Bierman) 3.00 2.60
High Velocity, 109 (E. Smith) 4.60

Palan, Minstrel Show, Abaddon and Best Peau also ran. Time, 1:38 3-5.

SEVENTH—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $1,100; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

Peerless Pal, 113 (C. Bierman) 6.20 3.40 2.80
Chance King, 113 (J. Richard) 4.80 3.40
Satrapal, 113 (J. Barba) 4.40

Braving Danger, Perfect Devil, Thumbs Down, Deserter and Doctor C. N. also ran. Time, 1:46 1-5.

EIGHTH—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $1,000; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

King Bonny, 113 (Bierman) 6.00 3.60 3.00
Blessed Event (Barba) 7.80 5.80
Grey Shot, 97 (Schelh) 6.00

Fair Billy, Flowery Lady, Tap On, W Demon, Lady Carrots and Credulous also ran. Time, 1:47 1-5.

Woodbine Park Results.

By the Associated Press.

FIRST—Six furlongs; (chute); purse, $700; Don Plate; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

Sock Doloser, 109 (Remillard) 11.85 5.50 4.45
Dixie Princess, 110 (R. Watson) ..3.90 3.50
Hannah Ann, 107 (Madley) 14.30
*Field Mouse, Mueller, Calico Miss, Kibitzer, *Arbranch, *Blue Wren, Top Shot, Vee Eight, Our Hobby also ran. Time, 1:13.

*Field.

SECOND—Six furlongs; (chute); purse, $700; claiming; Don Plate; for 4-year-olds and upward.

Jake Bleeden, 109 (Young) 10.75 5.55 4.25
Gene D., 115 (McTague) 15.05 9.55
The Miner, 115 (Critchfield) 7.20
Melor, *Sky Warrior, *Omarene, El Bandido, Lorraine S., Neil Kuhlman, Governor Bill, Eileen Oe, *Langstaff also ran. Time, 1:14 1-5.

*Field.

THIRD—One and five-eighths miles; purse, $800; claiming; Nova Scotia Hurdle; for 3-year-olds and upward.

Bryanston, 132 (J. MacIver) 57.80 19.05 9.05
Our Trouble, 156 (E. Mitchell) 4.90 4.00
Vance, 140 (S. Walters) 9.55
Rossella, Pekisko, †All Square, Super Power, Galabang, Mr. Peck, †Pilana and Flavox also ran. Time, 3:36 3-5.

†Gilburn Stable entry.

FOURTH—Half mile; (chute); purse, $800; maidens; Rutland Plate; for 2-year-olds.

Pattertoe, 115 (R. Watson)..4.90 3.95 3.30
Jacquella, 115 (N. Foden) 9.05 5.30
Sing Or Swim, 115 (T. Almers) 3.50

Fair Wave, Sir Bevidere, Oncave also ran. Time, 0:47 3-5.

FIFTH—Six furlongs; (chute); purse, $1,000; Victoria Day Handicap; Canadian foaled; for 4-year-olds and upward.

Sam Worthy, 108 (Courtney) 21.65 9.40 5.95
Sweepden, 103 (Lindberg) 10.75 5.90
Worthy Duke, 109 (Foden) 5.35
Spring Moon, †Rosepath, †Spearman, Royal Vintage, Stingy, Queensway, Epicurus also ran. Time, 1:13 1-5.

†Four L's Stable entry.

SIXTH—Six furlongs; (chute); purse, $700; third division; Don Plate; for 4-year-olds and upward.

Nandi, 107 (Rem

Roosevelt in Final Bid Today to Halt Eastern's Inter-High Title Drive

Sam Mallos And Carver On Mound

Win for Guyon's Players Virtually Certain in Series Wind-up.

A weak Roosevelt High ball team can become very much of a nuisance to Eastern High's high-riding leaders of the inter-high series today when they collide on Eastern's Field at 3:30 p. m. The Rough Riders are the sole obstacle between Chief Charlie Guyon's young men and the championship now held by Western.

Roosevelt has won one game in four starts and Eastern hasn't lost any. Most encouraging for the Rough Riders, however, is recollection of the three-hit victory Sammy Mallos pitched over Central last week.

Sammy will again be Coach Herman Littman's mound choice today, but the opposition will be considerably different than Central. On the other hand, some airtight support such as Sammy received from his teammates against Central could afford the title-bound Lincoln Parkers some uncomfortable moments.

Chief Charlie Guyon, who has predicted the inter-high championship all season, is counting on Rip Carver to trip the Rough Riders with his right-hand speedball. A defeat for Eastern will drop it into a tie for second place with Tech and make a play-off necessary.

With everything to gain and nothing to lose, Roosevelt makes the cross-town trip today armed with everything but the stadium goal posts. With such hitters in the line-up as Johnny Thrift, Sherrard Robertson and Billy Richards, the Rough Riders no longer appear the weak sister they so clearly were in the early part of the series.

Lunn, D. C. Boy, Beaten in England

Continued from Page 17.

Scotland, because of ill health.

Richard Lunn, former Princeton player from Washington, D. C.; John H. Forsman, of Mamaroneck, N. Y.; A. V. Rogers, of Winchester, Mass., and C C Trautner, of Silver Spring, Md., all were shuttled to the sidelines as the spotlight centered on the spectacular exploits of Arthur D'Arcy (Bobby) Locke, 19-year-old South Africa phenomenon.

Young Lunn lost, 3 and 2, to Jacques Leglise, the French amateur champion, in the opening round.

Lunn out .....4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5—39
Lunn in 5 5 5 4 6 4 4
Leglise out....5 5 4 5 5 3 4 3 4—38
Leglise in 4 5 4 4 5 4 4

Runyan, Nelson Lead P.G.A. Field

Continued from Page 17.

Snead on the fifth, was lifting the ball on the green, but the playing companions of the two Ryder Cup possibilities declared that the balls were marked to allow their companions to putt and no attempt was made to clean it and the rumored penalties for disqualifications were overruled by the governing body.

Trailing the 68's was Jimmy Hines, Metropolitan Open winner last week, with a 70, 2 under par, and Harold "Jug" McSpaden, Neil Christian and Lloyd Gullickson at 71. Harry Cooper was the only par shooter, pairing a 37 and 35.

Pickard, Goggin, Baron, Oakley, Lynch, Gheizzi, Dudley, Demaret and Mike Turnesa were next at 73. McSpaden reported the best first nine of the day, a 33, that included a trio of 3's and the rest 4's. He returned in 38, however, losing a chance to beat or tie the leaders.

Denny Shute, an automatic qualifier, playing for a crack at the qualifying medal, was off his game and recorded a 79, the same score posted by Clarence Clark, with whom he was paired.

Sam Parks, local professional and former Open champion, was followed by a gallery of well-wishers, but could do no better than an 82. Johnny Farrell and Willie Klein, with like scores, and Henry Cuici, with 85, are the "name" golfers, who need a low 70 score tomorrow to gain a match-play berth and the accompanying $100.

The 11 Ryder Cup eligibles, 4 to be awarded places in the international match with Great Britain, were paced by Runyan and Nelson. Medal scores in this week's play and next month's National Open in Detroit will decide the members of the team to join six already named.

Hines' 70 was next, while McSpaden's 71, Ghezzi's 73 trailed in order. Snead, Olin Dutra, who made twelfth hole; Ralph Guldahl, Craig Wood and Ky Laffoon were 75 shooters.

A perfect day greeted an unusually large opening-day gallery of some 2,500 people. Snead, who won the driving contest yetserday, drew the largest number of spectators, but could do no better than 75.

Diffenbaugh's orgy of three-putt greens, six in all, and Treder's shaky start six over par in as many holes, are directly responsible for the Washington pair not being among the leaders. Their scores, 81 and 80, respectively, will need bettering by some six strokes if they hope to land in the match play rounds after the final day of qualifying tomorrow.

George drew "a-a-hs" from the gallery as the Indian Spring professional smacked one some 265 yards down the first hole and made one of the few pars of the day on the 472 par 4 test. He went one over par on the next two holes, however, three putting, but made up for one stroke by holing a 20-footer for a birdie on the fifth.

Diffenbaugh turned in 39, four over perfect figures, and parred two of the next three holes, but went one over on each of the thirteenth and fourteenth and missed two shots in the rough on the fifteenth for a disastrous 7. Par followed on the sixteenth hole, but he three-putted from 15 feet on the seventeenth hole, called "the most beautiful golf hole in Pennsylvania" and finished with a par 4, a 20-foot putt for a birdie stopping a fraction of an inch from the cup.

George missed but three fairways all day, the tricky greens causing his downfall.

Mickey Lands With Stop-Over Privileges

Associated Press Photo.

Cochrane, Detroit catcher, slides into third on Goslin's bunt to Newsom, after doubling to the rightfield wall. Newsom's toss to Lewis was just too late. It was just a stop-over for Cochrane, who later scored, in the seventh inning, and the Tigers eventually beat Washington, 3 to 1, at Griffith Stadium.

Bass and Meyers Win Pro-Amateur Crown

Baltimore, Md., May 24.—Johnny Bass, Clifton Park pro, and Eddie Meyers, Municipal Course amateur, teamed up to win the amateur-professional best ball tournament conducted today by the Middle Atlantic Professional Golfers Association at Mount Pleasant. They turned in a card of 65, one stroke under the combined efforts of Wiffy Cox, Kenwood pro., and Maury Fitzgerald, his amateur partner.

Pro Sweepstakes.

Wiffy Cox, 70; Ralph Beach, 72; Bob Barrett, 74; Jimmy Roche, 75; Leo Colliflower, 76; Frank Invernizzi, 77; Mel Shorey, 77; Glen Spencer, 71; Levi Yoder, 76; Tommy Kendricks, 78; Bill Schreiber, 78; Alex Milne, 78; Cliff Spencer, 79, and Johnny Bass, 79.

Pro-Amateur.

Johnny Bass and Eddie Meyers, 65; Bass and Spencer Overton, 72; Jimmy Lowry, 71. Wiffy Cox and Maury Fitzgerald, 66; Cox and Gillien Young, 69. Levi Yoder and Leo Walper, 71; Yoder and Bud Pew, 72; Yoder and Phil Pew, 72. Ralph Beach and Nathan Kaufman, jr., 70; Beach and Mark Anzman, 71. Frank Invernizzi and Arthur Todd, 74; Invernizzi and Charles Beeler, 67; Invernizzi and William Johnson, 73; Mel Shorey and Volney Barnett, 71; Shorey and Ed Burns, 70; Shorey and Henry Defries, 70. Leo Colliflower and Carl Snook, 70; Colliflower and R. S. Tyson, 69.

School Track Meet Captured By Burroughs

Point Scores.

Burroughs	98
Langdon	53½
Woodridge	45
Emery	42½
Brookland	42
Eckington	21
Gage	21
Keene	14

Showing a well-balanced team, John Burroughs romped home an easy winner yesterday of the McMillan division of the annual elementary school track competition sponsored by the Department of Playgrounds, staged before a large attendance on McMillan Playground, Second and Bryant streets northwest.

40-meter dash—Won by Norman Brown (Brookland); second, James Morton (Eckington); third, Billy Kerper (Burroughs).

Running high jump—Won by John Nunton (Langdon); second, Glen Lewis (Eckington); third, Wesley Robinson (Burroughs).

Running broad jump—Won by Scheller Dobbins (Burroughs); second, Roy Huock (Burroughs); third, tie between Charles McConnel (Woodridge) and George Glolius (Langdon).

Standing broad jump—Won by Joe Tryon (Brookland); second, Donald Isaken (Burroughs); third, Paul Thompson (Brookland).

Throw for accuracy—Won by Calvin Broyer (Gaze); second, Eugene Burgess (Burroughs); third, Woodrow Farr (Brookland).

160-meter relay—Won by Brookland (Billy Grennon, John Stely, Bucky Souder, Leroy Marks); second, Burroughs (Jimmy Huggins, John Hare, Gerald Ford, Sinclair Dell); third, Langdon (Eugene Marceron, Ray McKay, Elmer Watts, Leon Otterback).

85-Pound Class.

40-meter dash—Won by James Gilmour (Bourroughs); second, Ernest Klentz (Woodridge); third, Eugene Ladurantaye (Burroughs).

Running high jump—Won by Bill Hasty (Brookland); second, Jack Potts (Eckington); third, Herbert Porter (Woodridge).

Running broad jump—Won by Ernest Merchant (Emery); second, Vann Helms (Woodridge); third, tie between Robert Davidson (Woodrige), and James Saunders (Emery).

Standing broad jump—Won by Robert Trammell (Langdon); second, Robert Hardy (Langdon); third, Donald Grimm (Gaze).

Throw for accuracy—Won by Junior Darling (Burroughs); second, Laurence McLean (Emery); third, Charles Conway (Woodridge).

160-meter relay—won by Burroughs (Albert Chapman, Billy Calderon, Wharton Bruce, Bernard Irons); second, Gage (Charles Logan Jack Stevens, Joe Buell, Bob Kendall); third, Emery (Wilbur Tinzle, Ernest Bertolini, William Daxis, Robert Farrell).

100-Pound Class.

45-meter dash—Won by Robert Godfrey (Keene); second, William Plummer (Langdon); third, Charles Guyer (Gage).

Running high jump—Won by John Hunt (Brookland).

Running broad jump—Won by Raymond Ball (Eckington); second, Edward La Covey (Emery); third, Maxwell Karmel (Emery).

Standing broad jump—Won by Joe Sullivan (Emery); second, Eugene Tingle (Emery).

Throw for accuracy—Won by Carey Brincefield (Langdon); second, Billy Stickel (Burroughs); third, Sydney Mattingly (Langdon).

180-meter relay—Won by Woodbridge (Sam Wols, Joe Connelly, Buddy Flynn, Warren Thompson); second, Burroughs (Jack Watkins, Neil Darling, Edward Dobbins, Pat Kelly); third, Keene (Gordon Brown, Donald Pin, David Nitowitz, Roy Duncan).

Open Class.

50-meter dash—Won by Harold Saperstein (Burroughs); second, Raymond Powell (Burroughs); third, John Chapman (Langdon).

Running broad jump—Won by Joseph Proudfooot (Burroughs); second, Arthur Brommer (Emery); third, Charles McKay (Langdon).

Standing broad jump—Won by Paul Thompson (Burroughs); second, Bernard Parwick (Langdon); third, Dean Foote (Burroughs).

Throw for accuracy—Won by Raymond Laughton (Woodridge); second, Dan Williams (Eckington); third, Sidney Alpert (Gage).

200-mete relay—Won by Woodridge (Francis Wood, Earl Donnelly, Donald Wilson, Irving Levine); second, Burroughs (John Parker, Paul Bryan, Bradley Collette, Lloyd Van Kirk); third,

Minor Leagues

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark, 10; Jersey City, 4.
Toronto, 9-2; Rochester, 5-0.
Buffalo, 1-1; Montreal, 0-3.
(Only games scheduled.)

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

Nashville, 8; Chattanooga, 7.
Atlanta, 4; Knoxville, 3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Columbus, 8-7; Milwaukee, 1-3.
St. Paul, 7; Indianapolis, 4.

Sandlot Results

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Procurement Division, 6; Bureau of Engraving, 4.

DEPARTMENT LEAGUE.

Govt. Printing Office, 11; PWA, 5.

NATIONAL CAPITAL LEAGUE.

Pepcos, 5; Thompson's Dairy, 5.

INDEPENDENT GAMES.

Little Tavern, 4; Cherokees, 0.
Boiling Field, 13; Dickerson, 6.

National Capital League.

Pepco.	AB	H	O	A	Th'pson.	AB	H	O	A
Ch'nas,2b	4	1	2	1	Hager,3b...	4	1	2	1
Miller,lf..	3	0	3	0	Riley,rf...	3	0	2	0
Ballgr,3b	4	2	0	1	James,1b..	3	0	3	0
Deck,1b...	4	0	6	0	E.R'son,ss	4	0	2	2
Roach,rf..	3	3	1	0	Pumbo,cf..	3	1	1	0
W'gate,cf.	3	0	1	0	Myers,lf...	4	1	1	0
D'urger,ss.	3	1	1	1	Bost,2b....	4	0	5	1
Smith,c...	3	2	5	0	B.R'son,c..	4	2	7	1
Morgan,p..	4	0	0	2	Gar'ner,p..	3	0	0	0
Lee,rf....	0	0	0	0	Kimble,p..	3	0	0	0
Ault,c....	0	0	1	0	Gorman...	1	1	0	0
					Daily,rf...	2	1	1	0
Totals..31	9	24	8		Totals..	39	7	24	6

Pepco	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	—5
Thompson's	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	—5

Runs—Chaconas, Miller, Bailey, Roach, Smith, Dailey, Plumb, Myers, B. Robertson, Gorman. Errors—Roach, Smith, Morgan, Hager, E. Robertson, Bost, B. Robertson. Two-base hits—Dansburger, Hager. Umpire—Watts.

Old Mil.	AB	H	O	A	O'D'nell's	AB	H	O	A
Porney,ss.	4	0	2	2	Nolan,cf...	5	2	2	0
Rogis,1b..	3	0	8	0	Cinotti,ss.	5	2	5	1
P.F'kins,cf	4	1	3	0	Frieschi,lf.	5	3	0	0
Snyder,3b.	1	0	0	0	Booker,rf..	4	2	0	0
M'dock,3b	2	0	0	0	P'saterl,3b.	4	1	2	2
Brown,p..	3	1	0	3	Clark,1b..	5	1	10	0
Hen'son,lf	3	0	2	0	Nau,2b....	3	1	2	5
Harris,2b..	3	1	0	1	Gichner,c.	3	0	5	2
W.J'kins,c.	2	1	4	1	Stevens,p..	4	1	0	4
Usilton,rf.	3	0	3	0					
Totals..28	4	24	7		Totals..	38	13	27	14

Old Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
O'Donnell's	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	x	x	—9

Runs—Nolan (2), Cinotti (2), Frischel (3), Nau, Stevens, Brown. Errors—Porney, Snyder, Harris, Usilton, Cinotti, Nau. Two-base hit—Nolan. Three-base hits—Stevens, Booker. Home run—Freschi.

Departmental League.

G. P. O.	AB	H	O	A	PWA.	AB	H	O	A
Willner,2b	2	2	0	3	Green,3b...	4	0	1	1
Sole,c....	3	0	4	0	Hudson,2b.	3	0	2	2
D'ford,3b.	4	2	1	0	Jewett,cf..	4	2	1	0
H'ding,1b.	3	1	11	0	Harvey,rf..	4	1	1	0
Lassise,cf.	3	1	3	0	Ch'lain,1b.	4	0	6	3
Lyons,rf,p	3	1	0	0	Coe,ss....	3	1	4	2
B'koff,lf..	3	0	2	0	Gauzza,lf..	3	0	1	0
An'son,ss.	3	1	0	5	Corrado,c..	2	1	4	2
L'ess,p,rf.	4	2	0	3	Gillan,p...	2	1	1	1
					Murphy,p..	1	1	0	0
Totals..28	10	21	11		Totals..	30	7	21	11

Gov. Printing Office..	2	3	0	0	0	6	0	—11		
Public Works A.....	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	— 5		

Runs—Sole (2), Dumford (2), Bookoff (2), Anderson (2), Loveless (2), Lyons, Green, Hudson, Jewett (2), Gauzza. Errors—Lassise, Anderson, Coe, Gillan, Corrado. Two-base hit—Harding. Three-base hit—Lyons. Stolen bases—Harding, Lassise. Sacrifice—Willner. First base on balls—Off Loveless, 3; off Gillan, 4; off Murphy, 1. Hits—Off Gillan, 9 in 5 2-3 innings; off Murphy, 1 in 3 1-3 innings; off Loveless, 5 in 5 innings; off Lyons, 2 in 2 innings. Hit by pitched ball—By Gillan (Bookoff). Struck out—By Loveless, 1; by Gallan, 1; by Murphy, 2; by Lyons, 2.

Proc.Div.	AB	H	O	A	Bu. Eng.	AB	H	O	A
Hance,lf..	3	0	0	0	Jam'son,cf	4	1	1	0
Hirst,2b..	2	1	3	0	B'inston,3b	3	0	1	3
Jones,3b..	3	0	3	3	Regel'n,1b.	4	1	10	0
C'lower,ss	3	1	1	1	M'chell,p,lf	3	0	3	1
Kramer,cf	4	0	0	0	Burdette,c.	2	0	3	0
Wilson,1b.	2	0	8	0	Harper,2b..	2	1	1	1
Hallett,rf.	3	1	2	0	Sgrol,lf,rf.	2	1	0	0
Tortorice,c	2	1	3	0	Amon,ss...	3	1	1	2
Pearce,p..	3	0	1	4	Altieri,rf..	0	0	1	0
					N'croft,p..	3	0	0	2
Totals..25	4	21	10		Totals..	26	5	21	9

Bur. of Engraving.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4		
Proc. Division	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	—6		

Runs—Jameson (3), Mitchell, Burdette, Hance, Hirst (2), Jones, Colliflower, Wilson. Errors—Northcroft, Hirst, Colliflower, Pearce, Kramer, Harper. Two-base hit — Harper. Sacrifice — Babbington. Double play—Pearce to Jones, Mitchell to Babbington. First base on balls—Off Pearce, 4; off Mitchell, 4; off Northcroft, 3. Hits—Off Mitchell 0 in 0 innings; off Northcroft, 4 in 7 innings. Struck out—By Pearce, 3; by Northcroft, 3. Losing pitcher—Northcroft. Umpire—Bunlus.

Travis' Wild Toss Costly, Nats Beaten

Poor Throw Lets in Two Runs as Tigers Win by 3-1 Score.

Continued from Page 17.

only four hits yesterday, doubled against the rightfield wall, was sacrificed to second and scored on a double play.

But with Lawson out there making chumps out of the Nats, they didn't need that last run.

Washington muffed its chance to get away with the ball game when they could score only once on three hits. With one out, Lewis, Myer and Stone ripped off singles and Lewis scored, but, with the bases full after Simmons walked, Travis qualified as the goat by popping up to Owen. Kuhel brought the sad inning to a close with a line drive to Fox.

Only two Nats got as far as third base after that. Newsom himself made a valiant bid to tie the score in the sixth when he whaled a ball out to the right-centerfield fence with Millies on base, only to see Fox scamper after it and make a running catch. It was all kind of useless.

Star Tourney Arrangements Are Complete

Pairings, Starting Times Announced; Indian Spring Club Host.

Pairings and starting times of the Indian Spring women's golf tournament for the Evening Star trophy tomorrow were announced yesterday. It has been decided that players may bring their own caddies, if they wish.

The pairings:

8:30, Mrs. K. S. Giles (I. S.), Mrs. Walter R. Stokes (I. S.); Mrs Alma Von Steinner (I. S.); 8:35, Mrs. J. H. Carter (A. N.), Mrs. E. R. Henning (A. N.), Mrs. P. L. Lowe (A. N.); 8:40, Mrs. R. F. Thompson (A. N.), Mrs. W. R. Woodward (A. N.), Mrs. P. L. Ransome (A. N.); 8:45, Mrs R. P. Huff (Ken.), Mrs. J. C. Dale (Ken.), Mrs. S. T. De La Mater (Ken.); 8:50, Mrs. F. Dickinson Letts (C. C.), Mrs. J. O. Rhyn (Cong.), Mrs. Ora Emge (B. D.); 8:55, Mrs. Allen Minnix (Col.), Mrs. W. E. Hall (Col.), Mrs. George Hussey (A. N.).

9:00, Mrs. J. Franklyn Gross (Col.), Mrs. J. P. Harper (Col.), Mrs. Muriel Lord (Col.); 9:05, Mrs. Perry B. Hoover (I. S.), Mrs. George Diffenbaugh (I. S.), Miss Florence Scott (Man.); 9:10, Mrs. J. H. Bullock (I. S.), Mrs. Jack Dailly (Man.), Mrs. J. W. Cramer (I. S.); 9:15, Mrs. B. C Hartig (Col.), Mrs. L. G. Pray (Man), Miss Gloria Rogers (Ken); 9:20, Mrs. Frank Royer Keefer (C. C.), Mrs. Harold Tittmann (unattached), Mrs. Parker West (C. C.); 9:25, Mrs. Howard Simons (Man.), Mrs. Gale E. Pugh (Man.), Mrs. D. S. Platte (Man.); 9:30, Mrs. R. W. Payne (Cong.), Mrs. R. E. Burks (Cong.), Mrs. Frank Helan (Man.); 9:35, Mrs. J. W. Beller (Col.), Mrs. H. M. Brundage (Col.), Mrs. H. R. Quinter (Col.); 9:40, Mrs. J. F. Dowdall (Cong.), Mrs. C. A. Stewart (Cong.), Mrs. Leslie Rose (Cong.); 9:45, Mrs. L. B. Schloss (Wood.), Mrs. W. S. Masten (Wash.), Mrs. R. C. Jones (A. N.); 9:50, Mrs. Theodore Feyser (Wood.), Mrs. Ralph Goldsmith (Wood.), Mrs. Gilbert Hahn (Wood.); 9:55, Mrs. H. A. Knox (Cong.), Mrs. W. R. Bush (Cong.), Mrs. Arnold McNiti (Cong.); 10:00, Miss Betty Meckley (I. S.), Mrs. T. J. Johnson (A. N.), Mrs. Charlotte Stern (I. S.); 10:05, Mrs. A. A. McEntee (Ken.), Mrs. R. C. Miller (Ken.), Mrs. F. C. Meier (Ken.); 10:10, Miss Ellen Kincaid (Cong.), Mrs. Florence Godfrey (B. D.), Mrs. W. J. Waldron (B. D.); 10:15, Mrs. C. P. Medley (Man.), Mrs. J. E. Nell (Man.), Miss Bertha Israel (Wood.); 10:20, Mrs. R. C. Mitchell (B. D.), Mrs. A. W. Tucker (B. D.), Mrs. C. E. Purdy (B.D.)

Tenth Tee.

8:30, Mrs. H. L. Simcoe (Man.) Mrs. R. N. Trexise (Man.) Miss Barbara Simons (Man.); :35, Mrs. W. F. Beasley (Man.) Mrs. H. L. Lacey (Man.) Mrs. W. W. England (Man.);8: :40, Mrs. J. T. Powell (Man.) Mrs. J. R. DeParros (Col.) Mrs. A. S. Gardner (Col.); 8:45, Mrs. Martin Baum (Wood.) Mrs. Henry Goodman (Wood.) Mrs. I. Goldenberg (Wood.); 8:50, Mrs. Arthur Hyler (Cong.) Mrs. Houston Harper (Cong.) Mrs. Dan Mooman (Cong.); 8:55, Mrs. W. B. Jarvis (Col.) Mrs. G. I. James (Col) Mrs. Briggs Simpich (Col.).

9, Mrs. Marcia Conklin (Ken.) Mrs. Betty Johnston (Ken.) Mrs. Mary Hood (Ken.); 9:05, Mrs. Hope Wilkinson (I. S.) Mrs. Walter Romer (I. S.) Miss Beatrice Baker (I. S.); 9:10, Mrs. W. T. Henderson (B. D.) Mrs. H. L. Brink (B. D.) Mrs. H. A. Tuke (A.-N); 9:15, Mrs. D. R. Hutchison (Man.) Mrs. F. F. Conway (Man.) Mrs. A. F. McDougall (Man.); 9:20, Mrs. A. L. Paul (Cong.) Mrs. Charles Slawson (Cong.) Mrs. Harold Powell (Cong.); 9:25, Mrs. C. E. Kurt (A-N.) Mrs. A. B. Jenks (A-N.) Mrs. C. C. Brown (A-N.); Mrs. Folsom Johnes (Cong.) Mrs. E. Wells (Cong.) Mrs. Charles Penn (Cong.); 9:35, Mrs. Otto Eible (Cong.) Mrs. Walter Rice (Cong.) Mrs. S. W. Towle (Cong.); Mrs. C. E. McGowan (B. D.) Mrs. Charles Buck (B. D.) Mrs. Albert Haas (B. D.); 9:45, Mrs. F. H. Kramer (B. D.) Mrs. W. F. Kerr (B. D.) Mrs. Charles Range (B. D.); 9:50, Mrs. Frank Steinner (I. S.) Mrs. Dixie T. Wright (I. S.); 9:55, Mrs. H. A. Mihills (Man.) Mrs. James Hill, jr. (Man.) Mrs. George Goetzman (Cong.).

10, Mrs. R. M. Brown (B. D.) Mrs. Charles Griffin (B. D.) Mrs. C. F. Brownfelter (B. D.); 10:05, Mrs. W. E Sullivan (A-N.) Mrs. C. Miller (A-N.) Mrs. E. L. oodside (A.-N.); 10:10, Mrs. L. E. Harris (Wood.) Mrs. A. E. Steinem (Wood); 10:15 Mrs. W. W. Staidler (A.-N.) Mrs. J. C. Raaen (A-N.); Mrs. R. E. Joyce (Ken.); 10:20, Mrs. Marion Johnson (Cong.) Miss M. J. Lightbown (Cong.) Mrs. Davis Weier (Cong.)

This Morning:

Continued from Page 17.

Griffith, who has never trifled much with the collegians, has now apparently altered his viewpoint.

The other day he signed Maryland's "Knocky" Thomas, a catcher, to a Trenton contract and he has the assurance of Joe Judge, Georgetown's coach, that Harry Bassin will look affectionately at a Washington contract when he graduates next summer.

* * *

This Bassin, Griffith was very much relieved to learn, is under no obligations to the Detroit club which had been reported as holding title to him. Griffith likes Bassin and he bears Judge's unqualified stamp of approval.

* * *

"But he's an outfielder, not a first baseman," said Judge. "He may not do around that bag, but as an outfielder I don't see how he can miss. He's fast enough for the outfield, but not quite polished enough for first base. But a natural hitter if I ever saw one. A big left-hander who can ride that ball. Got six for six at Quantico the other day—all sweet hits."

It is a fact, too, that Griffith has invited that fellow, Bucky Jacobs, of Richmond University, to try out with the Nats. Jacobs is due at Griffith Stadium at the conclusion of the school year. If you haven't heard about him, well, he's the skinny right-hander who has pitched three no-hit games for Richmond this spring.

"Three no-hitters, think of that," said Griffith, fingering the clippings that some Richmond fan sent him. "Why, that kid has gotta have something. I want a look at him anyway.

* * *

"Say, I wouldn't bet that Walter Johnson at his best could go down there in that college league and pitch a no-hit game. It would be a sucker bet. One of those kids would be apt to clip him for a hit somehow. But this fellow Jacobs pitches three no-hitters, all within a month or so. I don't know what the game's coming to. But I want a look at him."

Budge Trounces Parker in 3 Sets

New York, May 24 (AP).—Don Budge, the red-headed Californian, who will lead the United States Davis Cup team into action against Australia Saturday, gave ample proof today he is ready for the American zone finals by whipping Frank Parker, of New York, 2—6, 6—1, 6—1.

Budge warmed up for his afternoon match with Parker by playing Karel Kozeluh, of Czechoslovakia, in the morning.

Navy Yard in Victory.

Navy Yard took four out of five matches from General Accounting Office yesterday in a Departmental Tennis League match on the Monument courts.

Sara Moore, Mrs. Robinson To Meet in Tennis Tourney

A torrid quarter-final stage in the City of Washington women's tennis championships was set for today when the field whittled itself down yesterday to the eight surviving players.

Chief incident of note on the program today is the 2 p. m. match between the defending champion, Mrs. Margaret Carspecken Robinson, and Sara Moore, fourth-ranking player of the District. At the same hour, also on the Rock Creek courts, Mary Cootes, seeded No. 2, matches her hard-hitting strokes with Anne Ellis, dark-horse girl of the tournament.

Miss Cootes made a belated start yesterday, sweeping through her first and second round matches with loss of only five games. Shortly after making the trip from her Alexandria home, Miss Cootes eliminated Helen Davis, a newcomer to tourney ranks, 6—1, 6—2. Then she eliminated Mary Bouve, of the Chevy Chase Club, 6—2, 6—0, to catch the rest of the field.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Singles.

First round—Mary Cootes defeated Helen Davis, 6—1, 6—2.

Second round—Mary Cootes defeated Mary Bouve, 6—2, 6—0; Mary Ryan defeated Johanna Zetlemeier, 6—2, 6—1; Edith McCulloch defeated Elinor Pinckel, 6—3, 10—8; Mary Greason defeated Lillian Rixey, 6—0, 6—1.

Doubles.

Preliminary round—Eleanor Craven and Eleanor Finckel defeated Christine Gawne and Frances Carter, 6—2, 6—4; Mrs. Kay Baker and Willie O'Steen defeated Johanna Zetlemeier and Marywade Moses, 6—1, 6—2.

TODAY'S MATCHES.

Singles.

2 p. m.—Quarter-finals, Sara Moore vs. Mrs. Margaret Robinson; Mary Cootes vs. Anne Ellis.

6 p. m.—Quarter-finals, Mary Greason vs. Edith McCulloch; Edith Clarke vs. Mary Ryan.

Doubles.

4 p. m.—First round, Mrs. Dorette Miller and Sara Moore vs. Anne Ellis and Marian Pritchard; Edith Clarke and Mrs. Margaret Robinson vs. Mary Graham and Edith McCulloch.

6 p. m.—First round, Mary Cootes and Mary Greason vs. Eleanor Craven and Eleanor Finckel; Lillian Rixey and Corinne Frazier vs. Mrs. Kay Baker and Willie O'Steen.

Cup Yacht's Plight Infuriates Captain

Newport, R. I., May 24 (U.P.).—A pair of pudgy British sea dogs—skippers of Endeavour I and her motor convoy Viva II—were at war tonight because the potential English challenger for the America's Cup was forced to make 1,100 miles of her tranatlantic journey on her own.

Those aboard Endeavour felt that the night after the two crafts separated, the Viva continued to Newport after acknowledging receipt of the sloop's radioed position instead of returning to pick up Endeavour.

Meanwhile, officials aboard the Viva, including Capt. Wallace Grint, insisted the convoy did not proceed to Newport until after she searched "40 hours" without success for Endeavour.

Gray-haired Capt. Ned Heard of the Endeavour was "most infuriated by it all," the United Press was told. Capt. Heard refused the Viva's tow line this morning 34 miles southeast of Newport. The U. S. Coast Guard patrol Argo towed the yacht to the 3-mile limit where the Viva finally took it in charge.

On the Air Today

Tin Pan Alley and the proponents of "swing music" took a beating in the country-wide poll conducted under the direction of Charles Pritzker to learn the Nation's song favorites. Pritzker is in charge of the Sunday night "Community Sing," heard from WJSV. He claims that more than 1,000,000 listeners sent in lists of "10 favorites."

He states further that 16,350 songs were nominated, accounting for the efforts of 3,450 composers.

Maybe I'm wrong, but there is a genuine surprise to me in the selection of "Home, Sweet Home" as the favorite of all time. "Silver Threads Among the Gold" was second and Stephen Foster's "My Old Kentucky Home" was third.

If the poll is to take a turn to the standard favorites of this type I cannot understand, either, why only three of Stephen Foster's works were nominated.

Fourth place went to the barbershop epic in harmony, "Sweet Adeline;" fifth, "Swanee River;" sixth, "When You and I Were Young Maggie;" seventh, "Old Black Joe;" eighth, "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny;" ninth, "Love's Old Sweet Song," and tenth, "Alexander's Ragtime Band."

The early Berlin classic saved the face of Tin Pan Alley, squeezing into tenth place.

* * * *

Features today:

Childhood Fears—Is subject of Parents Club of the Air, WOL, at 11 a. m. An explanation of how how science deals with phobias.

Spelling Bee—National finals of country-wide competition for children, WJSV, at 12:30. From National Museum.

From Indianapolis—Auto racing's great drivers give prevue of thrills of 500-mile race, WJSV, at 5:45. With Ralph DePalma, Pop Myers and Louis Meyer.

Radio Joe—Does a drammer. "Casper Milquetoast Night," a la Jack Benny, WMAL, at 6:30.

Eddie Foy, jr.—Guests in "Hammerstein Music Hall," WJSV, at 7.

Also Alfred Drake, of "Babes in Arms" company, and Marilyn Miller, songstress.

Ben Bernie—Presents the Jesse Crawfords, WMAL, at 8. A novelty organ duet.

Olsen and Johnson—Stage and screen zanies visit "Jack Oakie's College," WJSV, at 8:30.

Fred Astaire—Introduces Ray Noble's new song, "Miracles Sometimes Happen," WRC, at 8:30. At special request of the English maestro.

Here and there: Here's one for the short wave fans. Tonight at 8, W2XE, the Columbia net's new short wave station, transmits a salute to Southern neighbors on 11,830 kilocycles. The program opens with the Argentine national anthem and includes other music by Xavier Cugat, the "tango king," and Bidu Sayao, Brazilian soprano of the Metropolitan Opera. Carlo Morelli, Chilean baritone of the Met, also will sing. Envoys from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru and Colombia also will be heard. Dr. L. S. Rowe, director of the Pan-American Union, and Alberto Zalamea, Columbia's South American news commentator, also have parts to play.

* * * *

More here and there: No less than Harry Baker, president of the Washington Assembly of the Society of American Magicians, confirms the rumor that Arch McDonald and Arthur Godfrey have taken up the art of fooling people—that is, by sleight-of-hand. They've both been fooling a lot of people for two or three years now! It seems that McDonald went to a meeting of the society's Washington chapter and had fun. He worked some of his tricks on Godfrey. And when the next meeting was held Arthur was there, too. However, there's a practical side to it. Magic helps when serving as a master of ceremonies.

J. H. H.

The Post Radio Time-Table

Tuesday, May 25, 1937 — Washington. — Eastern Standard Time.

| | WRC 316M—950KC | WMAL 476M—630KC | WOL 229M—1,310KC | WJSV 206M—1,460KC | |

Banking Group Works Out New Trust Rulings

District Court Passes Regulations for Wills.

New rules passed by the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia dealing with investment of trust funds and pertaining to assets held by executors, administrators, guardians, trustees and banking institutions handling trust funds, which are expected to have a far-reaching effect on investments in general, were announced yesterday by Theodore Cogswell, register of wills for the District of Columbia.

The rules were formulated by Mr. Cogswell in conjunction with committees of the District of Columbia Bankers Association, headed by David Bornet, a vice president of National Savings & Trust Co.; the District of Columbia Bar Association, headed by Col. Walter C. Clephane, and the fiduciary section of the bankers group headed by Frank M. Perley, trust investment officer, American Security & Trust Co. Thomas J. Green, acting president of the bankers association, also participated in the conferences.

Important Change.

One of the major changes in the rules, of interest to real estate holders in Washington and surrounding territory, is one whereby investments may be made in first mortgages not only upon real estate within the District but within ten miles of the boundary of the District. This would include first mortgages on real estate as far south as Marshall Hall and Mount Vernon, Va., to Falls Church, Va., on the west, north to Rockville and Norbeck, Md., and east to Bowie and Upper Marlboro, Md.

Real estate mortgage rules have also been changed so as to allow first mortgage loans on parking properties in the District to the extent of 60 per cent of their fair value if producing a fair revenue. Amortized loans also may be made on parking properties as well as improved properties to the extent of 70 per cent of their fair value if producing a fair revenue.

A rule regarding railroad securities has been changed considerably. The proviso in the former rule to the effect that railroads must have been paying 4 per cent dividends on their capital stock for the past five years, has been eliminated and in lieu thereof, provision is made that the net income for railroads available for fixed charges shall have been at least equal to their fixed charges in each year for at least four out of five of its fiscal years next preceding the date of investment and shall have been not less than 1½ times its fixed charges for the fiscal year preceding the date of investment. This will enlarge the field for investment in railroad securities.

The former rule allowed investment only in public utility obligations of the District of Columbia, whereas the new rule authorizes investment in water, gas, electric and telephone corporations over the entire country.

The Day's Movements In Leading Markets

Stocks.

	Mon.	Sat.
Advances	320	435
Declines	271	86
Unchanged	175	135
Total issues	766	656

Rally at close in slow trading; volume, 684,014.

Bonds.

Government issues higher; transfers, $9,015,000.

Curb.

Higher in narrow range; turnover, 209,000.

Commodities.

Wheat and cotton lower; sugar higher; coffee steady.

Exchange.

Franc higher; France, 4.48¼ cents; Great Britain, $4.94 7-16.

Dupont Circle And Arlington Hotels Are Sold

Thomas Somerville Co. Makes Only Bids for Two Buildings.

The Dupont Circle Hotel, 12-story structure at Connecticut avenue and Dupont circle, and the former Arlington Hotel Building, 10-story structure at 1019-1025 Vermont avenue northwest, were sold at public auction yesterday, in front of the District Court House, for $1,335,700 and $425,000, respectively.

The actual bids, in the amounts of $20,000 and $25,000, respectively, were made by William E. Furey, of Rogers, Furey & Wise, attorneys, representing the Thomas Somerville Co., plumbing supply firm, which held judgment liens in the amount of approximately $147,000 against the properties involved. The foregoing totals indicated the existing trusts. Furey was the sole bidder.

The sales are subject to court ratification and inchoate dower rights in the properties of Bertha J. Moebs, former wife of Joseph J. Moebs, Jamestown, R. I., the owner. The sale was advertised by Paul V. Rogers and Bernard L. Nordlinger, trustees. Vernon G. Owen was the auctioneer.

The properties sold represent a current assessed vauation of $1,891,128, that of the Dupont Circle Hotel being $1,396,008, and the Arlington Hotel Building, $495,120. The former structure was begun in 1926 and an 11-story addition was made to it in 1931 at a cost of $900,000. The Arlington Building, now housing three divisions of the Resettlement Administration, was erected in 1916 at an estimated cost of $170,000.

Steel Quotations.

New York, May 24 (AP).—Steel prices per 100 lbs. f. o. b. Pittsburgh: Blue annealed sheets, hot rolled, 2.40. Galvanized sheets, 3.80. Black sheets, hot rolled, 3.15. Steel bars, 2.45.

Prices of Corn At New High; Wheat Lower

Heavy Rains in Canada Carry Wheat Down 2¾c a Bushel.

By the Associated Press.

Chicago, May 24.—Drenching rains in Canada did much to carry Chicago wheat values down 2¾ cents a bushel maximum today, despite new record high prices on corn.

With no corn whatever of contract grade left in Chicago public elevators, and with only two days remaining to settle uncompleted contracts in May corn, approximately 2,292,000 bushels, that delivery rose to $1.36 a bushel from an earlier low point today of $1.34. The gain was just ¾ of a cent over Saturday's close, but was the topmost peak touched since 1925.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were 1⅛ to 1⅞ cents under Saturday's finish; May, 1.26¼@1.26¾; July, 1.19¾@1.19⅞; September, 1.18⅝@1.18¾. Corn 1¼ off to 1 cent up; May, 1.35⅞@1.36; July, 1.23⅛@1.23¾; September, 1.12¾@1.12⅞. Oats at ⅛ decline to an equal advance; May, 51¾@51⅞. Rye varying from 1⅝ setback to a bulge of 2¾. Provisions closed unchanged to a gain of 2 cents.

Futures Price Range.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	1.27½	1.27½	1.25½	1.26¾
July	1.21⅛	1.21⅝	1.19¼	1.19⅞
September	1.19⅛	1.19½	1.18¼	1.18⅝
December	1.21	1.21	1.20	1.20⅝
Corn—				
May, new	1.35½	1.36	1.34	1.36
May, old	1.35⅝	1.35¾	1.35	1.35
July, new	1.22⅝	1.23⅝	1.21⅝	1.23⅛
July, old	1.21½	1.21½	1.20½	1.20½
September	1.12⅛	1.12⅞	1.11¼	1.12⅞
December	83⅜	83⅝	82	82⅝
Oats—				
May	51¾	51⅞	51⅜	51⅞
July	44⅜	44⅝	44¼	44⅝
September	39⅝	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝
December	40⅛	340⅛	40	40⅛
Soy Beans—				
May	1.73½	....	....	1.73½
July	....	....	....	1.72
Rye—				
May	1.17	1.20	1.15¾	1.20
July	1.06⅛	1.06¼	1.04½	1.05⅜
September	93¼	93¼	92	92⅝
December	92¾	93½	92¾	93½
Barley—				
May	....	....	....	74
Lard—				
May	12.35	12.37	12.30	12.32
July	12.52	12.57	12.47	12.52
September	12.90	12.90	12.77	12.82
December	12.95	12.95	12.80	12.90

Cash Grain Prices.

WHEAT—No. 1, red, 1.32½; No. 1, hard, 1.33; No. 2, hard, 1.32; No. 2, mixed, 1.31½.

CORN—No. 1, yellow, 1.36¾@1.37; No. 2, yellow, 1.36@1.37; No. 3, yellow, 1.34½@1.36; No. 3, white, 1.36½.

OATS—No. 1, white, 55; No. 2, white, 52¾@53; No. 3, white, 51@51¾.

RYE—None.

SOY BEANS—No. 2, yellow, 1.37½.

BARLEY—Feed, 65@70, nominal; malting, 1.00@1.20, nominal.

TIMOTHY SEED—4.25@4.50 per cwt.

CLOVER SEED—23.00@30.00 per cwt.

Short Term Securities.

(Reported by Robert C. Jones & Co., Inc.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Amer Tel & Tel 5½s, 1943	113	113¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s, 1939	100½	100⅞
Calif Pack 5s, 1940	105	105⅝
Caro Clinch & O 5s, 1939	103¾	104¼
Ches & Ohio Ry 5s, 1939	107½	107½
Edison Elec Illum 4s, 1939	104½	106⅛
Houston Oil 5½, 1940	102	102⅝
Intl Tel & Tel 4½s, 1939	81	82
Lehigh Val Coal 6s, 1938	96	97½
Lehigh Val T Ry 5s, 1941	108	108¼
Long Isl Gen 4s, 1938	102½	103⅜
Louis & Nash 4s, 1940	106¼	106½
Michigan Central 4s, 1940	104½	105½
N Y C & St L 6% notes '38	100	100⅛
N Y Tel Co 4½s, 1939	107½	107⅞
Penn R R Co 4s, 1943	107⅝	112
So Bell T & T 5s, 1941	106¾	105½
Wabash Ry Co 5s, 1939	93¾	94⅞
Warner Bros 6s, 1939	95	95¼
Western Union Tel 5s, 1938	102	102⅛

The Market

By Carlton A. Shively, *A Special Correspondent.*

Government Bonds Helped by Security Act Approval; Stocks Irregular.

New York, May 24.—Government bonds improved on the Supreme Court's decision on the social security act, but stocks were listless and irregular. Stock turnover was around 700,000 shares. Commodities also were hesitant. July wheat closed 1¾ cents lower at 119⅞ cents a bushel. A little excitement took place in French francs as shorts, nudged by the support fund, sought covering purchases.

After a firm opening the securities markets took a step back and waited. In addition to those influences making for dullness and caution for the past few weeks, this morning increased the tension because of the expected decision by the Supreme Court on the case involving workmen's compensation in the Federal Social Security Act. Stocks in the active session withdrew a fraction to a point from their best prices at the opening, and Government bonds turned easier. As was the case Saturday, dealings in Governments were exceptionally small.

Bonds Harden.

After the Court decision was announced, shortly after 1 o'clock, the Government bond market strengthened, and stocks were inclined to feel some relief also, probably on the idea that an adverse decision, while on the surface helpful to industry, might bring on a fall in Government bond prices and a general unsettlement that temporarily would hurt share prices. The relief felt by the bond market over the decision rested on two suppositions: (1) That if the act were overthrown and contributions from industry and workers were to cease, the payments on that score to the Treasury now would have to be made up by fresh borrowing, as the money is being spent for general purposes, and (2) that a large fund now being built up which can be used if necessary by the Treasury for the support of bond prices would not become available.

It is a curious commentary on the Government bond market that holders of bonds, largely banks, feel relieved when they learn that pegging support will be available. In most markets the belief that any support might become necessary is in itself sufficient to depress prices. Paradoxically the banks have bought Government bonds on the expectation of price declines which would be arrested by Government purchases, rather than by stanchness of Government credit and easy money.

Pension Feature.

It was taken for granted that the old age pension feature of the act also would be upheld, as it was. That takes the markets past the probability of an immediate crisis, but unfortunately it does not give great reassurance. The social security act has defects which must be cured outside the courts, and until that is done the operation of the act will tend to create uneasiness. The court's decision apparently leaves the matter entirely in the hands of the designers of the act.

On the news side the situation continues to look favorable for this time of year, notwithstanding the strike threats at some of the steel mills and preparation of stiffer Federal regulation of wages, work hours and production. The steel industry this week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute, will move up to 91 per cent of capacity, which is within about a point of the peak rate of a month ago and compares with 90 per cent last week. Neither strike nor floods so far have held down steel activity this spring, and the industry is confident of continued good business during the next several months.

Steel Leads Market.

Steel shares were firm, but some of the independents yielded a little. Youngstown and National dropped a point or so. Steel common sold above 101 at times. Now that the operating rate of the industry is holding so persistently around 90 per cent of capacity, estimates of second-quarter profits are undergoing upward revisions in most cases. Profits are bound to be the best for any quarter in years, except for those companies which might have an early strike tie-up.

Most of the rails were firm in the early deals but the tendency of sellers to accept lower prices for want of bidders brought down prices later. A small rise in the foreign price of copper hardened the copper share market. Advances were mostly fractional. Utilities, motors and chemicals were mixed. Du Pont set a good example by moving up 2 points on slack trading. Oils were neglected. B. M. T. was heavy on reports of dividend cutting.

Helping Poor Debtors.

One of the most popular Washington legislative pastimes promises to be the introduction of bills to prevent Government agencies collecting what is due them. There is already strong political support for action to prevent the Home Owners Loan Corporation from foreclosing and obtaining its money from home owners who failed to live up to the liberal and easy terms of contracts under which the HOLC took over their burdensome mortgages. Now a bill has been introduced to prevent the FDIC from collecting, where it can, on the double liability of stockholders of banks which fail. This will increase the FDIC's cost of winding up banks by narrowing the scope of possible recovery of assets. After July 1 there will be virtually no double liability for bank stockholders, except for State non-member banks, so the present measure obviously applies only to the relieving from liability of stockholders in banks already closed. In time, no doubt, there will be bills to prevent the RFC collecting on some of its loans. The Government counts heavily on loan recoveries to balance the budget in future.

Rockefeller's Prophecy.

John D. Rockefeller was the oldest member of the New York Stock Exchange, but he joined the exchange a year later than Henry G. S. Noble. Mr. Rockefeller's death leaves the exchange with four members who joined more than 50 years ago. Harry Content is now second oldest member. John D. Rockefeller, incidentally, many years ago set a model for stock market prophecy which has been religiously followed ever since by the majority of Stock Exchange market letter writers. The story goes that a reporter for the Wall Street Journal was inadvertently admitted into Mr. Rockefeller's presence. It was supposed the reporter had been sent to repair a ticker. Once there he asked Rockefeller what he thought of the stock market and received the reply: "Stocks will fluctuate."

Long Pull.

While John D. Rockefeller's passing was without influence on markets, as it had long been known that the estate would require no sales of securities or changes in control of any companies, the event called to Wall street's mind many an interesting reminiscence. One was the famous public statement, during the market crash of 1929, that "My son and I are buying stocks," and the story that an order for 1,000,000 shares of Standard Oil at 50 was placed. Had that advice been followed at that time it would have now shown a profit, but it would have caused some discomfort in the meantime. Standard was stopped at 48 in 1929, went as low as 26 in 1930-31, and touched 19⅞ in 1932. It was not until 1934 that the stock topped 50, selling ⅜ higher in that year. The best price reached in 1935 was 52⅜ and the close that year was 51¾.

Steel Operations Advance to 91%

New York, May 24 (AP).—Operations in the steel industry for the current week advanced 1 point to 91.0 per cent of capacity, compared with 90.0 per cent last week, the American Iron and Steel Institute estimated today. A month ago operations advanced 92.3 per cent of capacity while a year ago the rate was 67.9 per cent.

Dinner Honors Ex-Presidents Of Local A.I.B.

Initial Event of the Kind Is Held at Columbia Country Club.

By Thomas M. Cahill.

A dinner honoring past presidents of Washington Chapter, American Institute of Banking, the first of its kind in the history of the chapter, organized in 1901, was held at Columbia Country Club last night. Addresses were made by Paul J. Seltzer, present chief executive of the chapter, who presided; W. F. D. Herron, first president of the chapter who served from 1901 to 1903; Thomas J. Groom, acting president of the District of Columbia Bankers Association; H. H. McKee, chairman of the District of Columbia Clearing House Association, and Dr. Harold Stonier, New York, educational director of the institute. T. Hunton Leith, a chapter past president, arranged the banquet and there were vocal solos by Edwin C. Steffe, accompanied at the piano by George Wilson.

Past Presidents.

Chapter past presidents in attendance were Mr. Herron, John Poole, W. McK. Stowell, E. Percival Wilson, Joshua Evans, jr., Ernest E. Herrell, Charles H. Doing, jr., Victor B. Deyber, Harold W. Burnside, Wilmer J. Waller, James C. Dulin, jr., R. Jesse Chaney, Mr. Leith, I. J. Roberts, James A. Soper, A. E. Henze, Frank M. Perley, Aubrey O. Dooley, Richard A. Norris, Robert H. Lacey, Walton L. Sanderson, J. Earle McGeary.

The guest list included Corcoran Thom, president, American Security & Trust Co.; J. F. Campbell, president, Anacostia Bank; M. D. Rosenberg, president, Bank of Commerce & Savings; C. F. Burton, president, The City Bank; Frank J. Stryker, president, Columbia National Bank; M. F. Calnan, president, Liberty National Bank; L. P. McLachlen, president, McLachlen Banking Corporation; Willard G. Barker, president, Morris Plan Bank; H. H. McKee, president, National Capital Bank; H. P. Gatley, president, National Savings & Trust Co.; George O. Vass, vice president, Riggs National Bank; John A. Reilly, president, Second National Bank; Francis G. Addison, jr., president, Security Savings & Commercial Bank; Ord Preston, president, Union Trust Co.; George M. Fisher, vice president, Washington Loan & Trust Co.

President-elect William H. Laughlin of Washington Chapter, for the new administrative year; First Vice President-elect Joseph R. Fitz-

Continued on Page 15.

Retiring President

Brooks Studio.

PAUL J. SELTZER.

Security Sales Decline in April

The dollar value of sales on all registered securities exchanges in April, 1937, amounted to -2,373,658,233, a decrease of 30.5 per cent from the value of sales in March, and an increase of 8.5 per cent over the value of sales in April, 1936. Stock sales had a value of $2,052,318,361, a decrease of 31.1 per cent from March. Bond sales were valued at $321,274,396, a decrease of 26.8 per cent from March.

Total sales of stock in April were 72,140,405 shares, or 38.6 per cent under March's total. Total principal amount of bonds was $363,730,025, a decrease of 26.5 per cent from March.

The two leading New York exchanges accounted for 96.1 per cent of the value of all sales on all registered exchanges, 95.5 per cent of stock sales and 99.9 per cent of bond sales. The dollar value of sales on all exempt exchanges was $1,153,693, a decrease of 23.3 per cent from March.

On the Washington Stock Exchange stock sales in April were $155,793 and bond sales $65,011, a total of $220,804. This compares with $131,498 on stocks and $61,560 in bonds, a total of $193,058 in March.

23 Join I. B. A.

Chicago, May 24.—Approval of 23 applications for membership in the Investment Bankers Association of America was announced today by Edward B. Hall, of Harris, Hall & Co., Chicago, president of the association.

Bank Deposits Dip From Peak OfDecember31

But U. S. Total Is 6.6 Per Cent Above Year Ago.

Comptroller of the Currency J. F. T. O'Connor announced yesterday that the total deposits of the 5,311 active national banks in the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands of the United States, on March 31, the date of the last call made for statements of condition, aggregated $26,515,110,000, a decrease of $1,093,287,000, or 3.96 per cent, from the deposits of $27,608,397,000 reported by the 5,331 active banks on December 31, 1936, but represents an increase of $1,655,655,000, or 6.66 per cent, over the deposits of $24,859,455,000 reported by the 5,381 banks as of March 4, 1936, the date of the corresponding call a year ago.

Statistics compiled from 1918 to 1933 show almost consistently that for various reasons deposits declined at the time of spring calls. The recent decrease, however, is the first reported for any call since June 30, 1933. The deposits on March 31 of this year were exceeded on only one other call date in the history of the national banking system, namely, December 31, 1936.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE at 5%
Monthly Payments If Preferred
Our Real Estate Officers Invite You to Confer
The Washington Loan & Trust Company
9th & F 17th & G
Member FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP'N.

Transactions on N. Y. Bond Market

By the Associated Press.

Bond sales—Yesterday, $9,015,000; previous day, $3,985,000; week ago, $5,204,000; year ago, $9,137,000; two years ago, $9,985,000; January 1 to date, $1,494,196,000; year ago, $1,528,736,000; two years ago, $1,392,955,000.

Range of United States Government Issues

(Sales in $1,000. Dollars and 32ds.)
By the Associated Press.

1937 High.	1937 Low.	May 24. Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net ch'ge.	Bid.	Offer.	Yield.
121.14	113.18	79	Treasury 4¼s, 1947-52	118.19	118.11	118.19	+ .8	115.17	115.22	2.82
109.26	106.4	20	Treasury 3½s, 1943-45	106.3	106	106.3	+ .2	106.5	106.11	2.18
115.20	109.12	28	Treasury 4s, 1944-54	111.11	111	111.11	+ .8	111.7	111.15	2.34
114.9	107.12	117	Treasury 3¾s, 1946-56	109.20	99.13	109.20	+ .4	109.16	109.24	2.81
107.27	104.20	51	Treasury 3⅜s, 1946-43 June	105.23	105.23	105.23	+ .8	105.20	105.24	1.44
110.18	104.28	13	Treasury 3⅜s, 1943-47	106.24	106.16	106.24	+ .14	106.20	106.25	2.17
108.24	104.24	5	Treasury 3⅜s, 1941-43 Mch	106.17	106.17	106.17	+ .4	106.17	106.22	1.56
108.24	104.24	21	Treasury 3¼s, 1941	106.13	106.11	106.13	+ .4	106.11	106.18	1.62
109.25	104	420	Treasury 3¼s, 1944-46	106.6	105.31	106.2	+ .4	106.8	106.11	2.25
108.24	102.20	34	Treasury 3¼s, 1946-49	104.20	104.13	104.20	+ .9	104.20	104.30	2.51
108.18	102.24	43	Treasury 3¼s, 1949-52	104.10	104.2	104.10	+ .6	104.10	104.12	2.71
106.28	101	87	Treasury 3s, 1951-55	102.28	102.17	102.28	+ .5	102.24	102.30	2.75
104.30	99	183	Treasury 2¾s, 1955-60	100.27	100.16	100.27	+ .7	100.25	100.28	2.81
106.16	100.18	5	Treasury 2¾s, 1945-47	102.14	102.10	102.14	+ .7	102.16	102.20	2.40
104.16	99.2	348	Treasury 2¾s, 1948-51	100.22	100.13	100.21	+ .9	100.20	100.22	2.66
103.17	98.4	294	Treasury 2¾s, 1951-54	99.30	99.23	99.29	+ .5	99.28	99.31	2.75
103.18	98	689	Treasury 2¾s, 1956-59	99.26	99.16	99.24	+ .6	99.24	99.27	2.78
101.22	98.6	430	Treasury 2½s, 1949-53	97.28	97.17	97.28	+ .10	97.27	97.28	2.66
105.23	101.8	104	Federal Farm Mtg 3s, 1947	102.28	102.21	102.28	+ .2	102.22	103	2.34
108.17	100.11	102	Federal Farm Mtg 3s, 1949	102.11	102.4	102.11	+ .9	102.6	102.11	2.63
106.10	101.7	1	Federal Farm Mtg 2½s, 1964	102.24	102.24	102.24	+ .4	102.22	103	2.80
108.3	99.23	42	Home Own Ln 3s, A 1952	101.28	101.21	101.27	+ .3	101.27	101.29	2.71
103.2	98.28	328	Home Own Ln 2¾s, 1949	100.7	100.1	100.6	+ .3	100.6	100.7	2.66
102.31	98.16	6	Home Own Ln 2½s, 1942-44	99.26	99.20	99.26	+ .7	99.25	99.28	2.28

XIN—Ex Interest. CT—Certificates.

Sales in thousands.	High	Low	Close
CORPORATION BONDS.			
A			
9 Alleghany 5 '44	100	99¾	99¾
4 Alleghany 5 '49	92½	92¼	92½
18 Alleghany 5 '50 st	63¾	63	63
21 Am & For Ps 2030	78¼	77½	77½
6 AmIGChem 5½ '49	107	106½	106½
6 Am T&T 3½ '43	113	112¾	113
27 Am T&T 3¼ '66	98½	98¼	98¾
10 Anaconda C 4½ '50	105⅞	105½	105⅞
3 Ang C Nitra deb 67	35	35	35
21 Arm Del 4 '55	97¾	97½	97½
23 AT&SF 4 '95	110½	110½	110½
1 ACL cit 4 '52	93½	93½	93½
B			
23 B&O rfg 6 '95	98¼	97½	98¼
19 B & O 5 '96 F	85½	85	85¼
18 B&O cv 4½ '60	76¾	76	76¼
9 B&O 4 '48	106¾	106½	106¾
3 Bell TPa 5 '48 B	118¾	118¾	118¾
7 Beth Stl 3¾ '66	95½	95⅛	95⅛
6 Buf R&P 4½ '57	86¼	86	86
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	102½	102¼	102¼
26 Can Pac 4s perp	94	93¾	94
3 Can Pac 5 '60	99¼	99½	99¼
25 Can Pac 1st 4 '49	107⅝	107½	107½
9 Certain-td 5½ '48	85¼	85	85
1 C&O 4½ '92	120	120	120
74 Chi & E Ill 5 '51	40¼	39¾	40
18 Chic Gt West 4 '59	45	44¾	44¾
46 CMSP&Pac 5 '75	30¾	30	30
31 CMSP&P ad 5 2000	10	9⅝	9⅝
14 Chi & NW cv4½ '49	18½	18¼	18¼
4 CRI & P 4½ '52A	19¾	19¾	19¾
21 Ch & W Ind 4 '52	103½	103¼	103¼
3 COCO&StL 4½ '77	93¾	93¾	93¾
17 Clev U T 4½ '77C	101½	101	101¼
3 Col & So 4½ '80	63½	63½	63½
2 ColmbiaG 5 '52May	102	102	102
3 Columbia G 5 1961	100¼	100	100¼
24 Com'l Cred 3¼ '51	98½	98½	98⅛
8 Com'l Inv Tr 3½ '51	102	101¾	101⅞
4 Con Edis 3¼ '65	105½	105⅛	105⅛
13 Con Oil 3½ '51	101¾	101	101
3 Consum Pow 3½ '66	102⅝	102½	102½
18 Del & H rfg 4 '43	91	90½	91
4 D & R G 4 '36	27½	27½	27½
11 Duq Lt 3½ '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
E			
34 Erie rfg 5 '75	79¾	79¼	79½
F			
7 Fla E Cst 5 '74	14	13¾	14
G			
38 Gen Mot Ac 3 '46	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
11 Gen Stl C 5½ '49	82½	82	82
6 Goodrich 6 '45	105	104¾	105
4 Goody T & R 5 '57	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Gt Nor 4½ '77 E	103½	103½	103½
83 Gt Nor 4 '46 G	140⅝	137½	138⅛
8 Gt Nor 4 '46 H	110	109¾	110
H			
18 Hlr Walk 4½ '46	105	104⅝	104⅞
32 Hous Oil T 5½ '40	102¾	102	102
3 Hud Coal 5 '62 A	47½	47	47
2 Hud & M rfg 5 '57	74¾	74½	74½
30 Hud & M Inc 5 '57	29¾	29¾	29¾
4 Ill Bell T 3½ '70 B	105	105	105
I			
38 Ill Cen 4% '66	75¼	74¾	75
6 Interb R Tr 7 '32	75¾	75½	75½
87 Int R Tr rfg 5 '66	73⅝	73½	73⅝
3 Int Gt N 1st 5 '52	36½	36½	36½
39 Int Hydro El 6 '44	74¾	73½	73½
2 Int Paper 5 '47	100⅝	100⅝	100¾
84 Int Tel & Tel 4½s	70	68	70¼
11 Int T&T 5 '55	75	72¾	73
K			
39 K C South 5 '50	89	89	89
11 KC Term 4 '60	100	100	100

Dow-Jones Bonds.

By the United Press.

New York, May 24.

40 bonds	101.59	+0.04
10 first rails	108.85	+0.06
10 second rails	88.06	+0.01
10 utilities	102.92	+0.07
10 industrials	106.82	+0.01

Sales in thousands.	High	Low	Close
L			
18 Lac Gas 5½ '53	60	59¼	59⅝
6 Leh Val 4 2003	61⅝	61	61
19 Loews 3½ '46	99	98⅝	98¾
5 Long Isl rfg 4 '49	102½	102⅛	102⅛
2 Louisia & Ark5 '69	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞
5 Louis & N 4 '40	106¾	106¼	106¼
M			
8 McKes&Rob 4½ '50	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
6 Mil El Ry&L 5 '71	101¾	101¼	101½
2 MSP&SSM con 4 '38	24¼	24¼	24¼
11 M-K-Tex 5 '62 A	77½	77¼	77¼
11 M-K-Tex 1st 4 '90	88	88	88
8 Mo Pac 5½ '49	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
29 Mo Pac 5 '77 F	42½	41¾	41½
18 Mo Pac gen 4 '75	19⅛	18¾	19¼
32 Mo Pac 5 '81 I	42¼	41½	41½
10 Mont Pow 3¾ '66	94¾	94¾	94¾
N			
6 Nat Dairy 3¾ '51	103¾	103⅛	103⅜
1 Natl Steel 4 '65	106	106	106
3 N O P S 5 '55 B	96⅝	96⅛	96⅜
7 NO T&M 5½ '54	54¼	53⅞	54¼
2 NYC cv 6 '44	105	104½	104½
13 NYC rfg 5 2013	97⅜	97	97
16 NYC cn 5 '98	97⅞	97½	97½
7 NYC&HR 4½ 2013	89¼	89	89¼
20 NY Ch&StL 4½'78	87¼	86⅞	86⅞
4 NY Edis 3¼ '65	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
18 NYNH&H cv 6 '48	45¾	45	45½
31 NYNH&H 4½ '67	43⅝	43⅛	43⅜
2 NY Tel 4½ '39	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
29 NY W&Bsc 4½ '46	18½	15⅝	18⅛
1 Norf & W 4 '96	116	116	116
9 Nor Am Co 5 '61	104	103¾	103¾
4 N Am Ed 5 '69 C	102½	102½	102½
10 N Pac 6 2047	111⅝	111	111⅛
13 Nor Pac 4 '97	106	106	106
5 Nor Pac 3 2047	73⅜	73⅛	73⅜
O			
9 Or-Wash RR&N4'61	106	106⅝	106
P			
1 Pac G & E 3½ '66	97¾	97⅜	97⅜
16 Pac G & E 3¾ '61	102⅝	102½	102½
2 Pac T&T 3¾ '66 B	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
7 Para Pict 6 '55	100⅛	100	100
12 Penn Dix 6 '41 A	106	99¾	100
6 Pen P&L 4½ '81	101⅛	100⅝	101
3 Penn RR gen 5 '68	117	117	117
7 Pen RR gen 4½ '65	110¼	110	110¼
17 Pen RR 4½ deb '70	102⅜	102⅛	102¼
22 Pen RR 3¾ '76	98½	98½	98½
64 Pen RR 3½ '52	109⅞	109½	109¾
3 Peo GL&C Chi 5 '47	113¼	113⅛	113¼
29 Phila Co 5 '67	100¾	100	100¼
7 Phil E C & I 6 '49	12¾	12⅝	12¾
9 Phil R C & I 5 '73	28	28	28⅝
8 Portl Gen E 4½ '60	60	60	60
41 Postal T&C 5 '53	28⅝	27½	27½
31 Pressed Stl C 5 '51	95	94½	95
83 Pure Oil 4¼ '50ww	115	114⅝	115
R			
4 Reading 4½ '97 A	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Repub Steel 4½ '61	97¼	96¾	97⅛
S			
5 SLIM&S 4 R&G '33	79	79	79
12 St L S F 4½ '78	26	26	26

Sales in thousands.	High	Low	Close
11 Seab A L cn 6 '45	18½	18	18⅜
3 Sea-All Fla 6'34A ct	8¾	8½	8¾
1 Shell Un 3½s '51	99	99	99
1 Socony V Oil 3½ '50	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
10 So Bell T & T 5 '41	105 11-32 all.		
8 Sou Pac 4½ '81	89	88⅞	88⅞
7 So Pac rfg 4 '55	105¼	105	105
16 So Pac 3¾ '81	99⅞

Complete Transactions Yesterday on New York Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press.

Total stock sales yesterday, 684,014 shares; previous day, 480,760; week ago, 597,370; year ago, 694,130; two years ago, 822,250; January 1 to date, 200,853,469; year ago, 235,459,562; two years ago, 97,576,000.

1937 High	Low	Name and Dividend Rate	Sales—Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
		A					
22¾	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	6	17½	17¼	17½	— ¼
36	29¾	Addressog (.80g)	1	31½	31½	31½	
80¼	67½	Air Reduc (4a)	11	72	71½	71½	
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	2½	2½	2½	
18¾	11¾	Alaska Jun (.80a)	8	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ¼
8¾	3½	Allegheny	15	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	48½	48	48	
52½	30½	Alleg pr pf	1	41	41	41	+ ¾
45⅝	33	Alles Steel (.80g)	2	36	35¼	35¼	— ¾
258	218	Al Chem & Dye (8)	2	232	232	232	
27¾	24½	Allied Mills (2g)	10	27½	27	27¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	16	Allied Strs (.20g)	17	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
83½	58½	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	31	62¾	61	61	— 2
39¾	27½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Amal Leather	2	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
52	34¼	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
114⅛	90	Amerada (2)	1	97½	97	97	— 1¼
108	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	8	92½	90½	92½	+ 4
41¾	21½	Am Bank Note (¼g)	8	23⅝	22¾	23⅝	+ ⅛
80¾	40	Am Brake Shoe (2)	7	83½	83¼	83⅝	+ ⅛
121	95½	Am Can (4a)	1	100	99¼	100	+ ½
51	30½	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	1	56	56	56	+ ¼
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	91	91	91	
99½	86	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	5	92¾	90⅛	90½	— 1½
148	111	Am Ch & C pf (5)	2	136½	136½	136½	+ 1¾
113⅞	87¾	Am Chicle (4a)	2	104	104	104	— ½
30¼	22⅜	Am Comi Alco	4	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
38¾	25½	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	4	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
17	10¾	Am Europ	1	12½	12½	12½	+ 1⅛
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	9	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
68¼	45	Am & F P $7 pf	2	48	47	48	+ 1½
34¼	18½	Am & F P 2d pf	2	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¾
21⅞	16¼	Am-Hawaii S S (1)	5	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¾
11¼	6⅛	Am Hide & Lea	3	8	7⅞	8	
49½	42	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	5	44¾	43¾	44½	+ ¾
4¾	2¼	Am Ice	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
17⅝	13½	Am Internat	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
38	42½	Am Loco	1	45½	45½	45½	— ¼
124	107	Am Loco pf	1	109	109	109	— ¼
28½	20½	Am M & Fdy (½g)	7	21⅝	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
68⅝	45½	Am Metal (¼g)	3	51½	51¼	51¼	— ¼
16½	8⅛	Am Pow & Li	9	9	9	9	
74	53	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	5	60½	59¾	60½	+ ¼
92½	43¾	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	11	49½	49	49½	+ 1
24½	20⅛	Am Rad & St S (.60)	26	22½	21⅝	21¾	— ⅝
45½	32	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	22	36⅛	35¼	35¾	— 1⅛
39¾	28	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	28½	28¼	28⅜	— 1⅛
29	22¼	Am Sealing	1	25¾	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
58	41	Am Ship Bldg (2)	10	48¾	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
103⅝	79	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	33	88⅝	87¼	88⅛	+ ⅛
154	139	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	143	143	143	+ ½
107	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	8	106 29-32	all		1-32
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3a)	2	58	58	58	— ⅛
73½	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	16	56⅜	55⅝	55⅝	— ¾
113	110	Am Stl F pf (7)	1.10	111½	111½	111½	+ 1-32
26¼	20⅛	Am Stores (2)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
67½	43½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	47	47	47	
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	4	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
187	180¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	11	168	167	168	+ ⅛
99	74¼	Am Tob (5)	7	78	78	78	
99⅞	74½	Am Tob B (5)	7	80¾	80	80	
130	128	Am Tob pf (6)	2	134	134	134	+ 1
20½	13½	Am Type Fdrs	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
29⅞	16¾	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	54	19¾	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
14¾	8¾	Am Woolen	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
79	58¾	Am Wool pf (2g)	4	63¾	63	63	— 1½
20	6⅞	Am Zinc L&S	12	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
79¾	24	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	59	58	59	+ ½
68¼	47⅞	Anaconda (¼g)	150	54⅛	53½	54⅝	+ ⅛
97	79	Anacon W&C (1½g) EX	2	82	82	82	+ 1½
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	3	20¼	20	20¼	+ 1
108	83	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	3	43¼	43	43¼	+ 1
122	116¾	Arch-D-M pf (7)	10	118	118	118	+ 1
13¾	11⅛	Armour Ill (.35g) XD	85	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
99½	81⅜	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ¼
70	57½	Armstrong Cork (1g)	9	64¾	63¼	64¾	+ 1
18¼	4	Arnold Const (⅝g)	1	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ¼
24¾	15¾	Assd Dry Gds (.75)	6	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ¼
101	93	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	92	92	92	
125	98	Assd D Gd 2 pf (3½k)	10	96¾	96¼	96¼	+ 2¼
94¾	69⅛	Atch T & S F (2e)	21	87⅞	86½	87⅝	— ⅛
55½	44½	Atl Cst Line	3	49	48¼	48¾	— ⅛
29	20	Atl G & W In	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
44	30¾	Atl G & W In pf	2	32½	32	32¼	— ¾
37	28	Atl Refin (1)	21	30¼	29¼	29½	— ¼
18⅜	15¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	6	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
52½	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	12	50¾	50½	50⅝	— ⅛
90	48	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	73	73	73	+ 1
133	115	Atlas Pow pf (5)	30	115	115	115	— 1
36¾	21⅜	Auburn Auto	1	25	25	25	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Aust Mich	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
52½	35	Aust Nich pr A (5k)	10	35	35	35	
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	7	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11¼	6¼	Baldwin Loc	7	6⅝	6¾	6¾	
		B					
9½	5¾	Baldwin Loc asd	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
120	80¾	Bald Loc pf	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ 1¾
120	88½	Bald Loc pf asd	1	97	97	97	+ 2½
40½	20¾	Balt & Ohio	51	33⅜	32¾	33¼	+ ⅛
110¼	100¾	Bang & Ar pf (5)	30	103¼	103	103½	+ 1½
43⅜	29⅞	Barber Co (¼g)	4	32⅝	32	32	— ⅛
32	24½	Barker Bros	1	27	27	27	+ 1
41¾	36¾	Barker Bros pf (2¾)	1.40	39	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
35	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	12	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
20¼	14½	Bayuk Cigar (⅝g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
116	111¾	Bayuk 1 pf (7)	30	112	112	112	
15¼	12	Belding-Hem (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
30½	19½	Bendix Aviat (½g)	10	21¾	21	21	— ⅛
23¾	20⅝	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	9	20½	20⅜	20½	— ⅛
63¾	51	Best & Co (2½a)	2	51½	51¼	51¼	— ¼
105½	73	Beth Steel (1g)	56	87½	85⅞	87	+ ¼
20	18½	Beth Steel 5% pf (2)	3	19	18⅝	18⅝	
129½	115⅝	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	117½	117	117½	+ ⅛
31	27½	Black & Decker (¾g)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
29⅛	18¼	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	12	24¾	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
49¾	31⅝	Boeing Airpl	20	36¼	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
47½	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	1	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	24¼	Borden (1.60)	24	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
83½	40½	Borg-Warner	17	45¾	45¼	45½	— ⅛
14	8¼	Boston & Me	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
23¼	15	Bridgeport Brass (.60)	20	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
59⅜	41½	Briggs Mfg (½g)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— 1¼
53¾	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ¼
8	3¼	Bklyn & Qu T	2	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
38⅛	17½	Bklyn & Qu T pf	3	19	19	19	— ⅛
53	25⅝	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	20	29½	28¼	28¼	— 1¼
53¾	31	Bklyn Un Gas (1.90g)	2	31½	31½	31½	
29¼	17⅛	Brunswick-Balke	2	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
15⅞	13⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	9	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
17⅝	6⅜	Budd Mfg	9	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
13	8	Budd Wheel (.20g)	10	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
45	31½	Bullard Co (½g)	7	35	34½	35	+ ⅛
65¼	50¾	Bulova Watch (4a)	2	56	55½	55½	+ ½
35¼	25½	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	2	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
11¼	7¼	Buah Term	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.60)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
36¼	28¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	30	30	30	— ⅛
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	33	6¼	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	20⅛	Byers Co	1	23	22¾	23	
		C					
48¼	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	39½	39½	39½	
50¼	50½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	
6⅛	3½	Callahan Z-Ld	13	3¾	3¾	3¾	
20½	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	27	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
37⅞	14½	Campbell W'r (1)	6	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
37⅞	25½	Can D G Ale	12	29⅛	28¾	28¾	
19½	12¾	Canadian Pac	23	13⅛	12⅞	13	
16⅞	12¾	Cap Adm A	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
9¼	7	Carriers & Gen (.05g)	1	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
178	38	Case (J I)	3	166	165	165	— 1
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	5	91¾	91⅜	91¾	+ 1¼
39⅝	26⅝	Celanese (¾g)	31	39¾	39	39¾	+ ⅛
48¼	36½	Celotex (.40g)	5	42⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
39¼	31	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	33¾	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
12⅜	3⅜	Cent Fdy	12	8¼	8	8¼	
107¼	101	Cent Ill Lt pf (4½)	10	101½	101½	101½	
24⅜	12⅝	Cent Violeta Sug	1	14	14	14	
86⅝	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	26	69¾	68	68⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	14½	Certain-teed	5	17¼	16¾	16⅝	— ⅛
82	80½	Cer-teed 6% pf (6)	20	64⅞	64	64⅞	+ ⅛
60½	35½	Champ Pap & F (1a)	1	59	59	59	
68⅝	54¼	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	55	58⅝	58½	58⅝	— ⅛
90½	77½	Ches Corp (3)	4	80½	79½	80	+ ⅛
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
18½	11½	Chi & N W pf	1	14	14	14	
18½	12	Chi Gt W pf	2	13⅜	13	13	
33½	25⅜	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	4	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+ 1⅛
3½	2	Chi M St P & P	1	3	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
7½	4⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	1	5	5	5	
31	21½	Chi Pneu T	3	26	25½	25½	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
8⅜	5¼	C R I & P 6% pf	4	5⅞	5⅝	7	— ⅛
18⅜	6⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	7	7	7	
33½	15¼	Chick Con Oil	1	16½	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
18¾	12½	Childs Co	1	12½	12½	12½	
135	107	Chrysler (3½g)	97	115	113¼	114⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	18⅞	City Ice & F (2)	1	19	19	19	
92½	82	City I & F pf (6½)	20	84½	84½	84½	— ⅛
10⅝	7½	City Strs	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
38	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	3	38	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
90¾	35	Clev Graph Br (½g)	3	42	42	42	— ⅛
97	78	Cluett Pea (3)	1	93	93	93	+ 1
170	138	Coca-Cola (3)	1	156	156	156	+ 1
25¾	19¼	Colgate-Palm (½)	14	21¼	21	21¼	— 1⅛
82⅝	51⅛	Coll & Alk (2a)	1	53	53	53	
22⅝	21¼	Col & Sou 1 pf	10	21	21	21	
30	21½	Col & Sou 2 pf	10	21½	21½	21½	
39	21½	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	5	35⅛	35	35	— ⅛
81	33	Colum G & El (.20g)	32	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	11⅛	Colum G & E pf A (6)	2	87⅜	87	87⅜	— ⅛
106	87	Coml Cr pf (5)	2	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ⅛
39⅛	30¾	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	2	117¾	117½	117½	+ ⅛
125	111	Colum Carb (4a)	2	63	62¾	63	+ ⅛
69¼	56¾	Comi Credit (4)	20	68½	67½	67⅝	+ ⅛
80½	63½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	20	81	80¼	81	+ ⅛
24½	14	Comi Solv (.60a)	21	14½	14	14⅜	— ⅛
4½	2	Com'with & Sou	5	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
67⅞	49	Com & Sou pf (3)	8	53½	52	53	+ 1
19½	13¼	Conde Nast	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
45½	36¾	Congoleum-Na (2)	12	37¾	37½	37½	— ¼
19⅝	8	Consol Cigar	1	12½	12½	12½	
95	88	Con Cig pr pf ww (6½)	1	88	88	88	
13¼	8¼	Con Coal	8	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
80¾	34	Con Coal pf	1.70	48⅝	47	47	— 1
49⅞	34	Con Edis (1g)	2	103	103	103	
108	103	Con Edis pf (5)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
18¾	2½	Con Film pf	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	9¼	Con Laundries	1	15½	15½	15⅝	
17⅜	14½	Con Oil (.80)	87	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
1⅜	⅞	Con Text	25	¾	¾	¾	
37⅝	20⅝	Container Corp (1.20)	47	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅛
37⅝	21⅜	Cont Bak A	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅜	2⅞	Cont Bak B	4	56⅜	56¼	56¼	— ⅛
69¾	50⅝	Con Can (3)	3	20	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	19¾	Cont Diam Fib (½g)	3	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
42¾	35⅝	Cont Ins (1.60a)	25	37	36½	37	— ⅛
3¾	2	Cont Mot	1	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
47¾	40¼	Cont Oil Del (¾g)	23	43⅞	43¼	43⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	26¾	Cont Stl (¾g)	1	30	30	30	+ ⅛
77	62½	Corn Exchange (3)	20	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	+ ⅛
71½	54⅞	Corn Prod (3)	13	58	57⅝	57¾	+ ¼
155⅝	153	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	156	156	156	+ 1
9	7¼	Coty	10	47⅝	46¼	47⅜	+ 1⅜
56½	26½	Crane Co	5	117½	117¼	117½	+ ⅜
140	113½	Crane Co pf (7)	3	31½	30⅝	31½	+ ½
33	28¾	Cream of Wh (1g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
38⅝	18⅜	Crosley Rad (1⅛e)	8	77	76	76½	+ 1½
100⅞	71½	Crown Cork (2)	1	41	41	41	— ⅛
43½	41	Cro Cork pf xw (2¼)	11	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
24½	17	Crown Zeller	1	100⅜	100½	100¾	+ ⅛
103¼	99½	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	61	61	61	
81¾	51	Crucible Stl	117	117	117	117	
120	116¼	Crucible Stl pf (3½k)	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1⅜	1	Cuba Co	14	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	8¼	Cuban-Am Sug	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
40	38½	Cudahy Pack (2½)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
20¾	12	Curtis Pub	2	90	89¾	89¾	+ ¼
114	87¾	Curtis Pub pf	28	5⅛	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
8¾	2¾	Curtiss-Wright	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
23¾	16½	Curtiss-Wr A	10	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
80	45	Cushman $8 pf	10				
		D					
103½	101⅛	Dayton P & L pf (4½)	30	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+ 1
137	104⅝	Deere & Co	8	134½	133	133	— 1
31½	26⅝	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	3	26½	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
29	20	Deisel-Wem-Gil (1a)	3	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
48¾	41¼	Del & Hud	11	19⅛	19	19⅜	— ⅛
29½	17⅛	Del Lack & W	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
10⅝	6⅛	Den & Rio G W pf	80	19	18½	19	
22	11	Det & Mac	2	114	114	114	
124½	114	Detroit Ed (4a)	1	29½	29¼	29½	— ⅛
36	28⅛	Diamond Mat (1a)	1	32	31¾	32	+ ⅛
29	20¼	Dist Corp-Seag	4	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
24¼	14	Dist Corp-S pf ww (6)	1	86		86	+ 2
85⅝	40	Dist Corp-S pf ww (6½)	1	40		39	— 1½
50	38½	Dome Mines (2a)	22	56	54⅝	55¼	— ⅛
77¼	48¼	Douglas Aire	2				

1937 High	Low	Name and Dividend Rate	Sales—Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
35⅝	27½	Mid-Cont Pet (1½g)	9	29¾	28¼	28¼	— ⅝
48½	34¼	Midland Stl (2)	4	40¾	40	40	
122	114	Midl Stl 1 pf (8)	40	116½	116½	116½	+ ½
120	96	Minn-Honey (2)	1	107	107	107	+ 1
16⅛	11	Minn-Mol Imp	11	13⅜	13½	13¾	— ⅛
108	88½	Minn-M Imp pf	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ½
34	25¼	Mission Corp (1g)	14	28⅝	27½	28⅝	+ 1⅛
9⅜	6⅛	Mo-Kan-T	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
34½	24¼	Mo-K-T pf	3	27¾	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
12¼	7	Mo Pac pf (.60g)	3	9	9	9	
40⅝	28	Mohawk Cpe (1.20)	3	34	33½	34	
101	85	Monsanto Ch (1g) XD	4	90¾	90½	90½	— ⅛
69	48	Montgom Ward (2a)	19	52½	51¾	51¾	— ⅝
3½	⅝	Mother Lode	34	1¼	1¼	1¼	
38⅝	31¼	Motor Prod (1½g)	1	35½	35	35	
84	40	Mueller Brass (1a)	3	43¾	43¾	43¾	
39⅝	24½	Mullins Mfg B	3	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
36½	27½	Munsingwear (3)	1	29	29	29	
20¾	11¾	Murray Corp	4	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
71	38⅝	Myers & Bro (1g)	4	67½	67	67	
24⅝	17⅜	Nash-Kelv (1)	161	19¾	19	19¾	+ ⅜
		N					
47½	36	Nash Ch & St L	50	38½	36½	36½	+ ½
21	18	Nat Acme	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
33⅜	24⅝	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	10	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
167	145	Nat Bis pf (7)	1	148		148	+ 3
33⅜	25⅞	Nat Bond & Inv (1.44)	1	27½	27½	27½	
38⅛	29⅜	Nat Cash R (⅛g)	18	34¾	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
24⅝	21⅝	Nat Dairy Pr (1.20)	27	23¾	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
112	107	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	20	110	110	110	+ 1¼
24⅝	16¼	Nat Dept Strs	3	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	6⅝	Nat Dept Strs pf	1	7		7	
35	27⅞	Nat Distill (2)	8	31½	30¾	31	
28⅛	14¾	Nat Gypsum	14	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
44	31½	Nat Lead (½)	17	35¼	34⅝	34⅞	+ ¼
62½	48	Nat Mal & Stl Cas (⅛g)	11	52¾	52¼	52½	+ ⅛
14⅜	8¾	Nat Pow & Li (.80)	16	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Nat Ry Mex 1 pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1	½	Nat Ry Mex 2 pf	2	½	½	½	
94½	70	Natl Stl (⅝g)	20	83½	82	82	— 1¼
109⅝	62	Nat Supply	2	102½	102	102	
12½	8¾	Nat Tea (.50)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
84⅝	54	Newberry J (2.40)	1	55	55	55	
27	19	New Orl T & Mex	20	25½	24½	25½	+ 2
41¾	28	Newport Indust (½g)	13	32¾	31½	32	+ ⅛
98½	73½	N Y Air Br (1g)	2	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
55¾	40	N Y Central	80	47⅝	46½	46⅝	+ ⅛
72	41	N Y Chi & St L	1	63	63	63	+ ½
100	83	N Y Chi & St L pf	1	92	90	92	+ 3½
3	1	N Y Investors	8	1	1	1	
9¾	5½	N Y N H & H	8	6⅝	6	6	
26½	16¼	N Y N H pf	5	18½	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	N Y Ont & W	1	3	3	3	
15⅜	8½	N Y Shipbldg	16	11	10	11	+ 2
114	102	Norf & W pf (4)	30	105	104	105	
17⅝	9⅝	No Am Aviat	24	12½	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
34½	22¼	North Am (.30g)	27	26½	25	25⅝	— ⅛
34¼	22¼	North Am (.30g)	27	26¼	25	25⅝	— ⅛
57¼	51¾	North Am pf (3)	1	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅛
38⅝	27¼	Northern Pac	82	34¾	34¼	34½	— ⅛
4	2	Norwalk T & R	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
40	26¼	Norw T & R pf	10	33¾	33⅛	33½	+ 1⅛
		O					
22⅞	17¼	Ohio Oil (½g)	35	20⅜	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
73	53⅓

Dinner Honors Ex-Presidents Of Local A.I.B.

Initial Event of the Kind Is Held at Columbia Country Club.

Continued from Page 13.

patrick and Second Vice President-elect Francis E. Robey also were in attendance.

Charles H. Doing, a vice president of Washington Loan & Trust Co., and chairman of the program committee for the nineteenth annual convention of the District of Columbia Bankers Association to be held at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., beginning this week, has announced that Dr. William McClellan, president of the Potomac Electric Power Co., of this city, will be one of the principal speakers at the meeting. Dr. McClellan's subject is entitled "Hoping and Trusting." He is expected in his talk to review some of the major problems now appearing on the business horizon.

Thomas J. Groom, acting president of the association, reports the following Government executives have accepted invitations to attend the convention: Hugh Leach, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond; Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Life Payments Here.

Residents of Washington received cash life insurance payments in 1936 equivalent to $24.27 per capita, according to an estimate made by the Lincoln Life Insurance Co. of Fort Wayne, Ind. Total payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, of Washington, were $11,820,000. This amount paid here included money paid to living policy owners as well as to beneficiaries as death claims. In 1936, life insurance companies put $2,829,300,138 into circulation in the United States and Canada, or in other words, paid out money as the rate of approximately one-third of a million dollars an hour.

Safe Deposit Campaign.

Safe deposit companies and banks of the country may employ advertising to rent their vacant safe deposit boxes. William Haas, chairman of a joint advertising committee working with the National Safe Deposit Advisory Council has announced that the council's executive committee has adopted a resolution approving a plan for a co-operative radio advertising campaign. This plan was submitted by McCann-Erickson, Inc., New York advertising agency, at the National Safe deposit Advisory Council meeting on the outstanding stock at adopted a similar resolution at its recent meeting in this city.

Local Produce

(Prices paid shippers—Net f. o. b. Washington.)

Eggs.

Market steady and unchanged. Current receipts, 18@18½; hennery whites, 19@20. Government graded and dated white eggs, U. S. extras, large, 24; U. S. extras, mediums, 20; U. S. standards, large, 20½.

Live Poultry.

Market firm on spring chickens at ½ advance. Fowl—Colored, heavy, 16@17, a few at 18; Leghorns, 13@15; roosters, 10. Chickens, crosses, 23½@25; Rocks, 25@25½; Leghorns, 2 lbs., 20½; less than 2 lbs., 18. Turkeys, old hens, 17; old toms, 14.

APPLES — Supplies moderate; demand moderate; market about steady. Florida, bushel baskets, U. S. No. 1, Ben Davis, 2¾-inch minimum, 1.15@1.25; 2½-inch minimum, 1.40@1.50; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.50@1.65; Winesaps, 2-inch minimum, 1.65@1.75; 2¼-inch minimum, 2.00@2.25; 2½-inch minimum, 2.25@2.35; 2¾-inch minimum, 2.50@2.65; Staymans, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.75@1.85; 2½-inch minimum, 1.85@2.00; 2¾-inch minimum, 2.00, few higher; Yellow Newtowns, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.75@1.85; 2½-inch minimum, 2.25@2.35; 2¾-inch minimum, 2.50. Boxes, combination extra fancy and fancy, Winesaps, 163s, 2.35@2.50; 150s, 2.40@2.50; 138s, 2.50@2.65; 125s, 2.65@2.75; 113s and 100s, 2.75; Romes, 138s, 2.25@2.35; 125s, 2.25@2.38; 113s, 2.35@2.50; 100s and larger, 2.50, few higher; Staymans, 125s, 2.35@2.50; 113s, 2.35@2.50; 100s, 2.50; Delicious, 113s, 2.50 @2.75; 100s, 2.75; ripe or scalded, 2.00@2.25. Cartons, Staymans, 144s, fancy, 2.35 @2.50; 112s, 2.50@2.85; 144s, U. S. No. 1, grade, 2.25@2.35; 112s, U. S. No. 1, grade, 2.25@2.35; Delicious, fancy, 112s, 2.75; 96s, 2.85@3.00; U. S. No. 1, 112s, 2.40@2.50; 96s, 2.50@2.75; Winesaps, fancy, 160s, 2.50; 112s, 2.50@2.65; 96s, 2.75; Pippins, U. S. No. 1, 160s, 2.25; 125s, 2.35@2.50; 96s, 2.50; Lowrys, fancy, 163s, 2.00; 112s, 2.00@2.25.

TOMATOES—Supplies moderate; demand moderate; market steady. Florida, lug boxes, green, ripes and turning, wrapped, 6x6 and larger, best, 2.50, poorer low as 2.00; 6x7 best, 2.00@2.50; poorer, low as 1.50; 7x7, 1.25@1.50; Texas, lug boxes, green, ripes and turning, wrapped, 6x6 and larger, 3.00@3.25.

GRAPEFRUIT—Florida, boxes, as to size, No. 1, 2.75@3.00; No. 2, 2.50@2.75.

LEMONS—California, boxes, as to size, No. 1, 6.50@7.00; No. 2, 5.50@6.00.

HONEYDEWS—Chile, crates, standards, 2.25@2.50; Jumbos, 2.75@3.00.

PINEAPPLES—Cuba, crates, 36s, 2.50@2.75; 24s to 30s, 2.75@3.00.

SWEET POTATOES—North Carolina, bushel baskets, Puerto Ricans, 1.65@1.75. New Jersey, ½-bushel baskets Jersey type, U. S. No. 1, 1.15@1.25.

BERRIES—Virginia, hothouse crates, 2.00.

SPINACH—Nearby sections, bushel baskets, 40@50.

SQUASH—Truck receipts liberal; supplies fairly liberal; demand moderate; market slightly weaker. South Carolina, bushel hampers, Yellow Crooknecks, and white wrapped, 1.25@1.50; few higher.

CUCUMBERS—Supplies light; demand moderate; market stronger. Florida, bushel baskets, fancy, 4.00@4.50.

CORN—Supplies light; demand fair; market slightly weaker. Florida, standard crates, 5-dozen, 2.75@3.00; Texas, bushel baskets, 3-dozen, 2.75@3.00.

PEPPERS—Supplies moderate; demand moderate; market about steady. Florida, bushel hampers, green, fancy, 1.75@2.00; poorer lower; choice, 1.00@1.50.

STRAWBERRIES—Truck receipts light; supplies light; demand fair; market steady, 32-quart crates, Maryland, fair to ordinary quality, 2.00@3.00; mostly 2.50 per crate; Eastern Shore Virginia, fair to ordinary quality, 2.00@3.00; few best, 3.50; mostly 2.00@2.50 per crate.

ASPARAGUS—Truck receipts moderate; supplies moderate; demand fair; market steady. Pyramid crates, dozen bunches, New Jersey, extra colossal, 2.25@2.50; colossal, 2.00@2.25; extra fancy, 1.75@2.00; Delaware, medium to large size, 1.75@2.25; small size, 1.25@1.50.

CABBAGE—Truck receipts moderate; supplies moderate; demand moderate; market steady. North Carolina, 1½-bushel hampers, Pointed type, 75@85.

CARROTS—Supplies moderate; demand moderate; market steady. California, Western lettuce crates, 4.00@4.50; mostly 4.00@4.25.

CAULIFLOWER—Supplies moderate; demand moderate; market steady. California, crates, 1.85@2.00.

CELERY—Supplies moderate; demand moderate; market slightly stronger. Florida, 10-inch crates, individually washed, 4-10 dozen, 3.00@3.50; mostly 3.00@3.25.

LETTUCE—Supplies fairly liberal; demand moderate; market steady. California, Western crates, Iceberg type, 5-dozen, 3.25@3.75; mostly 3.50.

ONIONS—Supplies moderate; demand moderate; market steady. Texas, 50-lb. sacks, Yellow Bermudas, U. S. Commercial, 1.65@1.75.

PEAS—Truck receipts moderate; supplies fairly liberal; demand fair; market slightly weaker. North Carolina, bushel hampers, 75@1.00; California, bushel hampers Telephones, 2.25.

POTATOES—Old stock; supplies moderate; demand moderate; market stronger; 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1, Maine, Green Mountains, 2.25@2.35. New stock; supplies moderate; demand moderate; market stronger, South Carolina, Slave barrel Cobblers, U. S. No. 1, 4.50@4.75; Florida, double head barrels Spaulding Rose, U. S. No. 1, 4.50@4.75; few 5.00.

(Quotations from other sources.)

BUTTER—92 score, 1-pound prints, 35; ½-pound prints, 36; tub, 34; 90 score, 1-pound prints, 34; ½-pound prints, 35; tub, 33.

MEATS—Choice beef, 18; calves, 26; veal, 16; lamb, 23; pork loin, 24; frozen pork, 23; fresh ham, 22; smoked ham, 25; sliced bacon, 33; slab bacon, 28; compound, 13½; lard, 14½.

New York Curb Stocks

By the Associated Press.

Total stock sales yesterday, 209,000 shares; year ago, 169,850 shares; total bond sales yesterday, $1,200,000; year ago, $1,971,000.

Sales in hundreds.	High	Low	Close
2 Ainsworth (¼g)	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 †Allis Pr A (1¾)	22	22	22
1.50 Alum Co Am	148	148	148
1 Alum Ltd	115	114	114
3 †Am Airlines	22¾	22½	22¾
1 †Am Beverage	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 †Am Box Bd (.70g)	21	20¾	20¾
8 Am Centrifugal	4½	4	4
13 †Am Cit P & L B	4	4	4
25 Am Cyan B (.60)	32	31¾	31¾
2 Am & Frn P war	2½	2½	2½
11 Am G & El (1.40)	33	32¼	32¼
.25 Am G & E pf (6)	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 †Am Gen	10	10	10
.50 Am Hard Rub	19	19	19
2 Am L & T (1.20a)	19½	19½	19½
33 †Am Maracaibo	2	1¾	1¾
32 Am Sup Power	1½	1½	1½
1 Am Thread pf (½)	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Anch Post F	4	4	4
1 †Aug Wupp (.20a)	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Apex Elec	30	30	30
5 Ark Nat Gas	8	7⅝	7⅝
15 Ark Nat Gas A	8¼	8	8⅛
3 †Ash O & R (.40)	6½	6½	6½
1 As G & El	1¾	1¾	1¾
12 †As G & El A	3	2⅞	3
4 As G & El pf	25½	24	24
1 As Laund	½	½	½
1 Atl Cst Fish (.35g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 Atlas Corp war	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Atlas Ply (⅝g)	23¾	23⅝	23⅝
4 †Austin Silver M	2	1⅝	2
7 †Automat Prod	7⅜	7	7
7 †Auto V Mach (½)	10½	10½	10½
.10 †Axton Fis A	32	32	32
B			
1 †Bardstown Dis	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 †Barium Sta Stl	5⅝	5¼	5¼
2 †Bell Aircraft	13	13	13
1 †Bellanca Aircraft	6	6	6
4 †Berk & Gay Furn	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
4 †Berk & G F war	1¼	1⅛	1¼
4 Bliss E W	15¼	15	15
2 †Blue Ridge (.15g)	3	3	3
2 †Blue R cv pf (3h)	47	47	47
.10 Bohack (HC) 1 pf	36	36	36
2 Bow R Bear (1g)	29	29	29
7 Bras T & L (.90g)	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝
1 †Breeze Corp	10½	10½	10½
4 †Bridg Mach (¼g)	18¼	18	18
2 Brt Star El	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Brill A	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Br Am T B (.552g)	31	31	31
.50 Brit Col Pow B	9	8½	9
1 †Brn F & W (.30g)	14	14	14
1 †Brown F Dist	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3 Bunk Hill&S (1½)	28	27½	27½
7 †Burry Biscuit	5½	5½	5½
C			
4 Cab & Wire A	1¼	1¼	1¼
.20 Can Hydro El pf	80¼	78¾	80¾
6 Can Marc Wire	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Carib Syn (½g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 †Carnegie Met	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 Carrier Corp	51	50½	50½
8 †Catalin Am	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Cen & So Ut	3¼	3¼	3¼
4 Cen St El	1¼	1¼	1¼
.50 Cen St E 8 pf	13½	13¼	13⅜
1 †Centrif Pt (.40)	5¼	5¼	5¼
.25 Cherry Burrell (4)	80	80	80
.50 Chesbro (4a)	118	118	118
.50 Chi Flex Shaft (4)	65¼	65¼	65¼
4 Chief Cons	1	1	1
1 Childs pf	88	88	88
72 Cities Service	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
4 Cit Serv pf	50⅝	49½	50⅜
.50 Cit Svc P $6 pf	51⅜	51¼	51⅜
3 City Auto S (.15g)	10	10	10
3 Clark Control (1½g)	36	36	36
4 Claude Neon Lts	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Cleve El Ill (2)	43½	43½	43½
1 †Cleve Tract	14	14	14
5 Club Al Uten	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 †Colon Develop	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
1 Colum G&E pf (5)	70¼	69½	69½
14 Colum O&G	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
1 †Comwlth Edis (5)	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Comwlth & So war	¼	¼	¼
.50 †Comm Pub Sv (1a)	28	28	28
1 †Compo SMvtc ex(1)	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 †Cons Biscuit (.60)	6¼	6¼	6¼
26 Cons Cop Min	10¼	9¾	9¾
7 †Cons G&E B (3.60)	72	71¾	71¾
1 †Cons Gas Ut	2¼	2¼	2¼
7 Cons Stl Corp	10¾	10½	10½
4 Cont Roll & Stl	20⅞	20	20
1 †Cook F & V (.60a)	17	17	17
2 †Cooper-Bess	26¼	25¾	25¾
1 †Coop-Bess pr pf	35½	35½	35½
1 Copper Range	12	12	12
40 †Cord Corp	3⅜	3¼	3¼
4 †Cosden Oil Me	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
30 Creole Pet (½g)	35⅜	34⅝	35¼
1 Crocker Wh	14	14	14
1 †Croft Brewing	¾	¾	¾
1 †Crown C Pet	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5 †Crown Drug (.20g)	3½	3½	3½
147 †Cusi Mex	⅛	⅛	⅛
D			
1 Darby Pet (½)	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 †Dayton Rub	24	23¾	23¾
1 †DeHavlandA (.36¼g)	14	14	14
6 †Derby Oil	7	6¾	7
5 †Detroit Gasket (1)	19	17⅝	18½
1 Det Gray Ir N	3	3	3
1 †Det Mich Stove	5½	5¼	5⅝
1 †Det Pap Prod (¼g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 †Det Stl Prod (¼g)	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 Domin St & Coal	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1 †Duro Test (.40)	6	6	6
1 Duval Tex	8	8	8
E			
4 †Eagle Pich Ld(.10g)	19½	19¼	19⅜
2 East Sta Corp	4¼	4¼	4⅜
1 †Eisler Elec (3%d)	2½	2½	2½
57 El Bond & Sh	17¼	17	17⅜
1 El Bd & Sh pf (6)	71	71	71
1 El Pow As (1.15g)	6	6	6
1 †Electrol vtc	3¾	3¾	3¾
5 †Equity Corp	2⅛	2	2⅛
21 Evans Wallo	1¾	1¾	1¾
.50 Evans Wallo pf	28	28	28
F			
1 †Fairchild Av	7	7	7
1 Fanny Farmer(¼g)	20	20	20
2 †Fidelio Brew	11	11	11
.10 †Filtrol Corp Phil	70½	70½	70½
5 Fisk Rub	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
3 Ford M Can A (1)	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
2 Fd Mot Ltd(.213g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
G			
4 †Gen Alloys	4	4	4⅛
1 Gen El Ltd (.565g)	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Gen Firepfg (¼g)	19¼	19¼	19⅜
2 Gen Invest	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Gen Razor	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 Gen Stl Cast (¼g)	17½	17½	17⅝
6 Gen T & Rub	30	29	29
1 Glen Alden (1½g)	11¾	11⅜	11⅝
1 Godchaux Sug A(3g)	40	40	40
.10 Godch Sug pf (7)	100	100	100
5 Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Gorh Mfg vtc (1a)	24¾	24¾	24¾
5 †Grand Nat Films	2½	2½	2½
3 Gray Tel P S (1)	18½	17½	18½
.60 Gt Atl & Pac (60)	33	30¼	31¼
1 Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	122½	122¼	122½
.50 Gt Nor Pap (1a)	40¾	40¾	40¾
1 Greenf T & D	15	15	15
21 Gulf Oil (¼g)	57¼	55½	57¼
H			
3 Hall Lamp (.10g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 †Harvard Brew	2½	2½	2½
2 †Hasleline (3)	16½	16½	16½
4 †Hecla Min (.45g)	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 †Helena Rubin	8	8	8
2 Heyden Chem (2)	40¾	40	40¾
.10 Hor&Hard5% pf(5)	107	107	107
18 †Hud Bay M&S (1)	32¾	31¾	32⅜
6 Humble Oil (1½)	79¼	79⅛	79⅜
I			
1 Iowa Pow	8½	8¼	8½
1 Ill Iowa Pow ct	11½	11½	11½
3 Ill Iowa P5pc cv pf	31¼	30½	30¾
1 Imp Oil Can (½a)	21½	21½	21½
1 Ill Zinc (¼g)	30½	30½	30½
.30 Ind Sec 6% pf	23	23	23
1 Ina Co N Am (2a)	65⅝	65⅛	65⅛
1 Int Hyd-El pf	28	28	28
3 Internat Pet (1½a)	36½	36¼	36¼
2 †Inter Prod	6¾	6¼	6¼
1 Inter Radio (¼g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Inter Stat War	¼	¼	¼
2 †Inter Vitamin (½)	5¾	5½	5½
.60 Inters Pw Del pf	9½	9	9½
1 IronFirem vtc(1.20)	21	21	21
10 †Ital Superpow A	1	1	1
J			
1 †Jacobs Co (1)	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 †Jeannette Gla	8	8	8
.25 JCP&L5½% pf(5½)	77	77	77
K			
1 †Ken Rad T (¾g)	22½	22½	22½
6 †Kingston Prod(.40)	5¼	5¼	5¼
10 †Kirby Pet	7	6¾	7
1 †Krueger Brew (1a)	16	16	16
L			
15 Lake Shore M (4a)	53½	53	53¾
3 Lakey Fdy & M	6	6	6
1 †Lefcourt Real	2¼	2¼	2¼
11 Lehigh C & N (.30)	9¾	8¾	9
5 †Leonard Oil	1¼	1¼	1⅛
13 †Lion Oil (1)	24¼	23⅞	24¼
1 †Locke Stl Ch(.80a)	14½	14½	14½
4 †Lockheed Aire	12¾	12½	12½
2 Lone Star Gas(.20g)	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
3 Long Is Lt	4	4	4
10 Long Isl pf (7)	80	80	80
2 †Louis L & E (.40)	12¼	12	12
2 †Lynch Corp (2)	40½	40¼	40½
M			
1 †McCord Rad B	8	8	8
4 †McWill Dredg (2)	26	25	26
1 †Majestic Rad & T	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Marsay Oil (½g)	27½	27½	27½
1 Marion St Shov	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Massey Harris	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 †Master Elec (1)	24	24	24
1 †Mayflower NGas(.10g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
5 †Merritt-C & S	6¼	6¼	6¼
.25 †Merritt-C & S pf A	54	54	54
14 Mesabi Iron	¾	¾	¾
25 †Mich Bumper	2½	2¼	2½
3 †Michigan G & O	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 Mich Stl Tube(½g)	12½	12½	12½
1 Michigan Sug	1½	1½	1½
1 †Michigan Sug pf	6½	6½	6½
3 Mid St Pet A vtc	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Mid St Pet B vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 †Midwest oil (½g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
20 Mining Corp Can	3¾	3¾	3¾
3 †Molybdenum	9¼	9	9⅛
1 †Monroe Ln A (.32)	3½	3½	3½
.80 Montgom Wrd A(7)	141½	140¼	140¼
3 Mount Cit Copper	12¾	12½	12½
1 Mount Prod (.60)	6	6	6
20 Mount St T&T (8)	141	141	141
N			
1 Nat Baking (½a)	14½	14½	14½
2 †Nat Bellas Hess	2	2	2
3 †Nat Bond&Sh (½g)	57¾	56	57
1 †Natcon Corp (1)	12¼	12⅛	12¼
9 Nat Fuel G (1)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
3 Nat Leather	⅜	⅜	⅜
5 †Nat Rub Mch	14	13¾	14
1 Nat Service	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Nat Service pf	4	4	4
2 Nat Trans (.45g)	12	12	12
5 †Nat Un Rad	2½	2	2
1 †Navarro Oil (.40a)	21	21	21
2 N J Zinc (2a)	81½	80½	81½
1 N Mex & Ariz	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3 †Newmnt Min(1½g)	107	106	106
1 †N Y Auction	4	4	4
1 †N Y Merchand(.80)	13½	13½	13½
25 N Y Tel pf (6½)	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
24 †Niag Hud Pow	13	12⅝	13
2 †Niag Hud A war	⅜	⅜	⅜
.50 †Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	88	88	88
4 †Niles-Bem-P Stg	44¾	43	44½
1 †Nipissing Min(¼g)	2½	2½	2½
1 Nor Am Lt & Pow	3¾	3¾	3¾

Sales in hundreds.	High	Low	Close
1 Nor Am L&P pf	54¾	54½	54½
8 †Nor Europ Oil	¼	¼	¼
.80 N Ind P$6%pf(¾k)	78½	78½	78½
.30 N Ind P$7% pf(¾k)	90	88½	90
11 Nor St P A	23	22½	22¾
3 †Newest Eng (½g)	28½	28½	28½
O			
1.25 Ohio Brass B (⅝g)	56	54	56
11 †Okla Nat Gas	13⅞	13½	13½
1.50 †Okla Nat Gas pf	29	28¾	29
2 †Oldetyme Dist	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
P			
2 Pac G&E 1 pf (1½)	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Pac P & L pf (1.30)	21¾	21¾	21¾
4 †Pan-Am Air (1)	64⅜	64	64
183 †Pantepec Oil	9	8¼	8⅜
2 †Paramount Mot	4¾	4¾	4¾
6 Pennroad (⅛e)	4	4	4
.50 Pa Salt (3¾g)	174	174	174
.25 Pepperell (6)	129	129	129
8 †Phoenix Sec	10	10	10
3 †Pioneer Gold (.40)	4	4	4
1 †Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 †Pitts Forg	21¼	20⅝	21¼
1 Pitts Pl Gl (2½g)	122	122	122
5 †Potrero Sugar	3	2⅞	2⅞
1 Powdrell & A (.35g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1 Pressed Met (2)	28	28	28
10 Prod Corp	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 †Pruden Inv	11	11	11
.10 P S Ind $7 pr pf	44¼	44¼	44¼
.70 P S Ind $6 pf	24	24	24
1.50 Pub Ut S ptc pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
.25 Pur Bd P $6 pf	33½	33½	33½
Q			
.10 Quaker Oats pf (6)	140	140	140
R			
1 Raytheon Mfg new	5¾	5¾	5¾
3 †Red Bank Oil	15½	15	15
3 †Reiter-Fost	1½	1½	1½
1 †Reliance E&E(½g)	24½	24½	24½
2 Reybarn Inc (.10g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2 Reynolds Inv	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Richmond Rad	6	6	6
11 †Root Pet (¼g)	6½	5⅞	6
.50 †Royal Type (¾g)	106	106	106
3 †Rustless I & S	14¾	14¼	14¼
1 Ryan Cons	5¾	5¾	5¾
S			
.50 Safety CH&L (4g)	132	132	132
5 St Regis Pap	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
1 Samson Unit Corp	6	6	6
1 †Schiff Co (3)	37¼	37¼	37¼
8.50 Scoville Mfg (½g)	43¼	42⅜	42⅝
6 Segal Lock	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2 Seiberling Rub	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 †Selected Indus	3	3	3
2 †Sel I (al ctf) (5½)	103	102¾	103
2.50 †Sel I pr pf (5½)	100½	100¼	100½
1 †Sentry S Con	⅝	⅝	⅝
28 †Seversky Aire	4¼	4	4⅛
18 †Shattuck Denn	19¼	18⅝	18⅝
.50 Sherwin-W (4a)	126	126	126
1 †Simmons Har & Pi	4¼	4¼	4¼
.10 Singer Mfg (6a)	298	298	298
1 †Solar Mfg (.10g)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
8 S Penn Oil (1½a)	44	43½	44
9 Sou Union Gas	4⅛	4	4
7 †S'land Roy (.10g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 †Spencer C S (.90g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 St Cap & S (1.60a)	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
1 Stand Dredg	4	4	4
14 †St Oil Ky (1a)	20¼	19⅞	19⅞
1 †St Oil Ohio (1)	37	37	37
11 St P & L	3½	3	3
1 †St Stl-Lead (.01g)	⅛	⅛	⅛
10 †Starrett Corp vtc	6¼	6	6
1 †Stein (A)&Co (1)	18⅝	18¼	18¼
2 †Sterchi Br Strs	9	9	9
1 †Sterl Alum Pr(¼g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 †Sterling Inc(.20a)	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Stetson (JB) (½g)	19	18¾	19
1 Stinnes (IT)	3	3	3
1 †Stroock & Co (2)	25	25	25
3 Sullivan Mach	22	21⅝	21⅝
2 †Sunray Oil (.05g)	4	4	4
4 †Sunshine Mng (3)	18½	18¾	18½
.75 Superior Port Cem B	17½	16⅞	16⅞
1 Swan Finch Oil	15	15	15
T			
3 Taggart	12	11¾	11¾
1 Tampa El (2.24)	36	36	36
4 †Taylor Dist (.30)	3¾	3¾	3¾
67 Technicolor	30	28¾	29¾
2 †Tech Hugh G (.40a)	5½	5½	5½
1 Thew Shovel	60	60	60
1 Todd Ship (2)	65	64½	64½
20 Toledo Ed 7 pf (7)	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Tonopah Min	1	1	1
11 †Trans-Lux (.20)	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 †Transwest Oil	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2 †Tri-Cont war	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Tubize Chat	26¼	26¼	26¼
2 Tubize Chat A(2½g)	78	77	77
4 †Tung-Sol Lamp	6¾	6¼	6¾
1 Tung S L pf (.80)	10¾	10¾	10¾
U			
5 Unit Corp war	1½	1½	1½
30 Unit Gas	9¾	9¾	9¾
9 Unit Gas war	2¼	2¼	2½
3 Unit Gas pf (7)	111	111	111
19 Unit L & P A	6¼	6	6
1 Unit L & P B	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
6 Unit L & P cv pf	45	43½	44⅜
2 Unit Shipyds A	7½	7	7
4 †Unit Shipyds B	2¾	2¼	2¼
4.25 Unit Shoe M (2½a)	88¼	87	87¾
.90 Unit Sh M pf (1½)	38¾	38½	38¾
2 †U S & Int Sec	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10 U S Foil B (1)	14⅝	14½	14⅝
1 †U S Lines pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
.50 U S Play Cd (1a)	27	27	27
1 U S Rub Recl	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
2 U S Stores	⅜	⅜	⅜
24 Unit Verde Ext (1g)	4½	4½	4⅝
7 †Unit Wall Paper	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Univ Prod (½g)	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
2 Util P & L	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Util

You'll Find This Page a Handy Guide When You Seek a Room for Rent

Suspects' Wedding In Jail Is Barred

Lonoke, Ark., May 24 (AP).—Citing the Arkansas law which prevents married persons from testifying against each other, authorities said today there would be no jail-cell wedding for Lester Brockelhurst, 23, and his 18-year-old sweetheart, Bernice Felton, awaiting trial for the hitch-hike slaying of wealthy Victor A. Gates.

"I wasn't born yesterday," said Sheriff Troy Carroll, a deacon in the Baptist Church, when he heard the couple were discussing marriage in their adjoining cells.

"They won't be married in this jail, at least until after they are tried."

Carroll said both Brockelhurst and the girl were anxious to marry as a culmination of their alleged "thumbing crime tour," which resulted in murder accusations in Illinois, Texas and Arkansas.

DIED.

BARBER, FRANKLIN ROY. Suddenly, on Monday, May 24, 1937, at his residence, 1010 Maryland avenue northeast. FRANKLIN ROY BARBER, beloved son of Mrs. Ethel Virginia and the late Earl P. Barber and brother of Miss Emma Virginia Barber. Remains resting at the Lee Funeral Home, 4th st. and Massachusetts avenue northeast, where services will be held on Wednesday, May 26, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Rock Creek Cemetery.

BEALL, MABEL VIRGINIA. On Sunday, May 23, 1937, at George Washington Hospital, MABEL VIRGINIA BEALL, beloved wife of Henry Beall, daughter of Mrs. Minnie Garner and the late James F. Garner. Funeral services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Tuesday, May 25, at 2 p. m.

BRIGHT, EMMA E. On Sunday, May 23, 1937, at her residence, 2418 Ewart st. se., EMMA E. BRIGHT, the beloved wife of the late Oliver F. Bright and sister of Mrs. Cora Lincoln Cain, of Winchester, Va. Funeral services at the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 916 Cleveland ave., Riverdale, Md., on Wednesday, May 26, at 10 a. m. Interment at Ashehill Cemetery, Charles Town, W. Va., on Wednesday, May 26, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited.

COOK, SARAH F. On Sunday, May 23, 1937, at Sibley Memorial Hospital, SARAH F. COOK, the beloved mother of Mrs. Bessie A. Anger, Mrs. Mildred L. Sims and William A. Negley. Remains resting at the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw. Notice of funeral later.

DEWEY, HARRY M. Suddenly, on Saturday, May 22, 1937, HARRY M. DEWEY, the beloved father of Maynard Dewey and son of Mrs. Alice M. Dewey and the late Harry L. Dewey. Funeral from the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw., on Tuesday, May 25, at 10 a. m. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

ELWOOD, HARVEY I. On Monday, May 24, 1937, at 9 a. m., HARVEY I. ELWOOD, beloved son of the late Harvey I. and Amanda Elwood, brother of Mrs. W. E. Gallagher, Mrs. A. V. Hickman and Mrs. J. C. Gray, of Riverdale, Md. Funeral services at the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw., on Thursday, May 27, at 11:30 a. m. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment Glenwood Cemetery.

FRICK, JOHN S. On Sunday, May 23, 1937, at his residence, 127 10th st. ne., JOHN S. FRICK, formerly of Allentown, Pa. Remains resting at the James T. Ryan funeral home, 317 Pennsylvania ave. se., until 9 p. m. Tuesday, May 25. Funeral and interment Allentown, Pa. The Lodge will convene in Session of Sorrow at 7:30 p. m. Tuesday, May 25, for the purpose of paying tribute to the memory of our late Brother John S. Frick, Class of February 14, 1917, who passed to the Grand Lodge of the Hereafter May 23, 1937. Elk services at Ryan's Chapel, 317 Pennsylvania ave. se., at 8 p. m.

By order of
Philip U. Gayaut,
Exalted Ruler.
W. S. Shelby,
Secretary.

HOWARD, IRENE I. On Sunday, May 23, 1937, IRENE I. HOWARD, beloved mother of George Harold Miller. Funeral service at the chapel of John R. Wright, 1320 10th st. nw., on Wednesday, May 26, at 2 p. m. Interment Oak Hill Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited to call at the above address after 3 p. m. Tuesday.

HUMMER, MINNIE M. On Sunday, May 23, 1937, at her residence, 1331 Emerson st. nw., MINNIE M. HUMMER, beloved wife of George W. Hummer and mother of Ethel S. Martin, Freda H. Tuttle and Mabel L. Jones. Funeral from her late residence on Tuesday, May 25, at 2 p. m. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

JOHNSON, FREDERICK S. Suddenly, on Sunday, May 23, 1937, at his residence, 1230 I st. se., FREDERICK S. JOHNSON, the beloved husband of Florence S. Johnson and father of Ellen Maria Johnson, son of Nellie I. Johnson and brother of Norman W., Denard W., Miss M. Virginia Johnson and Mrs. Montgomery Stagg. Funeral from the above residence on Wednesday, May 26, at 10:30 a. m., thence to Emmanuel Episcopal Church, 13th and Y sts. se., where services will be held at 11 a. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery. Services by W. W. Chambers Co.

KIMBALL, WINFIELD SCOTT, SR. On Sunday, May 23, 1937, WINFIELD SCOTT KIMBALL, SR., the beloved husband of Lula B. KIMBALL and father of John E., Winfield S. Kimball, Jr., Mrs. Verneice Shallcross, Mrs. Helen Bohler and Mrs. Mary Hunt. Funeral from the W. W. Chambers Southeast funeral home, 517 11th st. se., on Tuesday, May 25, at 1 p. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Bethel Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.

MASCHAUER, AMELIA. On Monday, May 24, 1937, at the Washington Home for Incurables, AMELIA MASCHAUER, the beloved wife of the late George W. Maschauer. Funeral will be held from Timothy Hanlon's funeral parlor, 641 H st. ne., on Thursday, May 27, at 8:45 a. m. Requiem mass at St. Anne's Church at 9:30 a. m. Interment Glenwood Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

McMAHON, JOHN J. Suddenly, on Monday, May 24, 1937, at his residence, 3920 Military rd. nw., JOHN J. McMAHON, beloved husband of Ida Bowie McMahon. Funeral from his late residence on Wednesday, May 26, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Mary's Church, Upper Marlboro, Md., where mass will be said at 10 a. m. Interment Mount Carmel Cemetery.

PARKER, HERBERT J. On Saturday, May 22, 1937, at his residence, 144 12th st. ne., HERBERT J. PARKER, the beloved son of the late Louis and Harriett Parker and brother of George B. Parker. Funeral from H. M. Padgett's funeral home, 131 11th st. se., on Tuesday, May 25, at 8:30 a. m., thence to Holy Comforter Catholic Church at 9 a. m., where mass will be said for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery. Services by W. W. Chambers Co.

PRICE, MARGARET A. On Saturday, May 22, 1937, at her residence, 28 Q st ne., MARGARET A. PRICE, beloved wife of the late William H. H. Price, mother of Mrs. Cora Price Lewis, of 28 Q st ne., grandmother of Lawrence E. and Willimam K. Lewis and Mrs. Margaret E. Bowling. Funeral services at the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw., on Tuesday, May 25, at 11 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

RATHGEBER, MORTIMER B. Suddenly, on Sunday, May 23, 1937, at Jacksonville, Fla., MORTIMER B. RATHGEBER, beloved husband of Florence P. Rathgeber. Remains resting at 3727 Wisconsin ave. nw. Funeral services at Fort Myer chapel on Thursday, May 27, at 2:30 p. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

SAVAGE, FREDERICK. Suddenly, on Saturday, May 22, 1937, at Casualty Hospital, FREDERICK SAVAGE. He is survived by two children, Gertrude S. Lounsbourgh and Allen W. Savage. Funeral from Groff's funeral home, Fairfax, Va., on Tuesday, May 25, at 11 a. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

SCHULZ, BERTHA E. On Sunday, May 23, 1937, BERTHA E. SCHULZ, beloved wife of Henry C. Schulz, of 1107 11th st. nw. Funeral from the chapel of Frank Geiers' Sons Co., 1113 7th st. nw., on Tuesday, May 25, at 8:30 a. m. Requiem mass at the Church of the Immaculate Conception at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Oak Hill Cemetery.

STEINER, MARY A. On Saturday, May 22, 1937, at Sibley Hospital, MARY A. STEINER, wife of William J. Steiner. Services at her late residence, 1354 Juniper st. nw., on Tuesday, May 25, at 3 o'clock p. m., followed by interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

TEGELER, MARY ELLA. On Saturday, May 22, 1937, at Homeopathic Hospital, MARY ELLA TEGELER. Funeral from the Saffell funeral home, 475 H st. ne., on Tuesday, May 25, at 9 a. m. Requiem mass at St. Patrick's Church at 9:30 a. m. The Third Order of St. Francis' Monastery Society, Sodality of St. Patrick's Church, and Knights of St. John's Auxiliary and the Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion, relatives and friends invited. Interment Rock Creek Cemetery.

THOLE, JOHN. On Sunday, May 23, 1937, JOHN THOLE, beloved brother of Mrs. Antone Ruppert, Mrs. Arthur Mayers, of Los Angeles, Calif., and the late Mrs. Otto Ruppert. Funeral from his late residence, 3434 30th st. nw., on Tuesday, May 25, at 8:30 a. m. Requiem mass at the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle at 9 a. m. Interment St. Mary's Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

Auction Sales

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1937—
THOS. J. OWEN & SON, Auctioneers.
1431 Eye Street Northwest.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE TWO-STORY ROW BRICK DWELLING CONTAINING SIX ROOMS AND BATH, HOT-WATER HEAT, KNOWN AS PREMISES 413 DELAFIELD PLACE NORTHWEST.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust duly recorded in Liber No. 6794, Folio 491 et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned trustees will sell at public auction in front of the premises, on THURSDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1937, AT FOUR O'CLOCK P. M., the following-described land and improvements, situate in the District of Columbia and designated as and being lot 188 in Morris Cafritz's subdivision of lots in Square 3251, "Petworth Addition to the City of Washington," as per plat recorded in the Office of the Surveyor for the District of Columbia in Liber 32, at Folio 147. Subject to the right of redemption by the makers of the aforesaid deed of trust, their heirs and assigns within a period of sixty days from the date of sale, excluding Sundays and holidays as provided in said deed of trust.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, balance in two equal installments, payable in one and two years, with interest at five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually from day of sale, secured by first deed of trust upon the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of $500.00 will be required at time of sale. All conveyancing, recording, revenue stamps, etc., at cost of purchaser. Terms of sale to be complied with within ten days from expiration of redemption period, otherwise the trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser, after five days' advertisement of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C.

CHARLES A. JONES,
PAUL J. FRIZZELL,
Trustees.
my22,25,27,29-jn2

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1937—
THOS. J. OWEN & SON, Auctioneers.
1431 Eye Street Northwest.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE TWO-AND-A-HALF STORY BRICK DWELLING, CONTAINING 7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, H.-W. H., 1-CAR GARAGE; AND PREMISES NO. 3201 CHEVY CHASE PARKWAY NORTHWEST.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust duly recorded in liber No. 6822, folio 117 et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned trustees will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1937, AT FOUR FORTY-FIVE O'CLOCK P. M., the following-described land and premises, situate in the District of Columbia, and designated as and being part of a tract of land called "Girl's Portion;" Beginning at a point on the east line of Ninth street northwest, as shown on plat recorded in the office of the surveyor for the District of Columbia in Liber 54 at Folio 2; 300 feet north of the north line of Buttrick street, and running thence east 128.69 feet to the west line of an alley; thence north on said alley, 40 feet; thence west 128.69 feet to the east line of Ninth street; thence south along said east line, 40 feet to the point of beginning; subject to the building restriction line shown on said plat in said Liber 54 at Folio 2 in said surveyor's office. Said parcel being now known for purposes of assessment and taxation as Lot 803 in Square 2967. Subject to the right of redemption by the makers of the aforesaid deed of trust, their heirs and assigns within a period of 60 days from the date of sale, not excluding Sundays and Holidays as provided in said deed of trust.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third of the purchase-money to be paid in cash, balance in two equal installments, payable in one and two years, with interest at 5 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, from day of sale, secured by first deed of trust upon the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of $500.00 will be required at time of sale. All conveyancing, recording, revenue stamps, etc., at cost of purchaser. Terms of sale to be complied with within ten days from expiration of redemption period, otherwise the trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser, after five days' advertisement of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C.

CHARLES A. JONES,
PAUL J. FRIZZELL,
Trustees.
my22,25,27,29-jn2

Business Directory

It will pay you to consult these reliable firms. They are specialists in their respective lines.

For information regarding advertising rates or services not listed in this column, call Miss Burns—National 4232.

AUTO SERVICE.

BARTEMEIER'S UPTOWN AUTO SUPPLY, Battery, Tire and Road Service. 18th and California sts. nw. NO. 0068.

CARPET AND RUG CLEANING.

RUGS DOMESTIC SHAMPOO 9x12....$3.00; 8x10....$2.50
LUWIN CO., 1725 7TH ST. NO. 9160.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Lumber, Millwork, Roofing and Insulite. MURPHY & AMES, Rossiyn, Falls Church, Va. WEst 2315.

CARPENTRY.

CARPENTRY, HOME REPAIRS—ANYTHING. CABINET WORK. AD. 0676

FINISH CARPENTRY, CABINETMAKING, BRICK WORK, PLASTERING, HEATING. C. JOHNSON. NO. 6588.

CAMERA REPAIRING.

Camera Repairing.
FULLER & d'ALBERT, INC.
815 10th St. NW. Phone NA. 4712.

CARPET AND RUG CLEANING.

A Thorough Cleansing Service!

Have Your Rugs

Washed, Secured or Shampooed

9x12
8x10

$2.75

Full Insurance Protection

Capital Carpet Cleaning Co.
1251 Ward Court N.W. NA. 2985
We Call and Deliver—FREE!

CEMENT WORK

WE SPECIALIZE in all branches of cement work. Also carpentry, plastering, stucco ing and brickwork of all kinds. T. W. DORSEY. LL. 0640-J.

ELECTRICAL WORK

ELECTRICAL WORK? CALL DI. 6171. When you have electrical work to be done, call the Electric Shop on Wheels. No job too small or too large.

Proposals

COMMISSIONERS, D. C., WASHINGTON, May 25, 1937. Sealed proposals will be received at Room 320, District Building until 12 o'clock p. m., June 10, 1937, for furnishing sand and gravel. Exact specifications and information at Room 320 District Building. 25,26,27

Proposals

COMMISSIONERS, D. C., WASHINGTON, May 24, 1937—Sealed proposals will be received at Room 320, District Building until 2 o'clock p. m., JUNE 9, 1937, for furnishing slag and screenings, sand and gravel, West Section, and Portland cement; JUNE 16, 1937, for furnishing granite curbing. Specifications and information at Room 320, District Building. 24,25,26

Auction Sales

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1937—
THOS. J. OWEN & SON, Auctioneers.
1431 Eye Street Northwest.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE TWO-STORY SEMI-DETACHED DWELLING CONTAINING 8 ROOMS, 1 BATH, H.-W. H., 1-CAR GARAGE, AND BEING PREMISES NO. 3811 WARREN STREET NORTHWEST.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust duly recorded, in Liber No. 6788, folio 359, et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned trustees will sell, at public auction, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1937, AT FOUR-THIRTY O'CLOCK P. M., the following-described land and premises, situate in the District of Columbia and designated as and being lot 44 in square 1833 in Courtney A. McNamara's subdivision, as per plat recorded in Liber No. 81, folio 155, of the records of the office of the Surveyor of the District of Columbia. Subject to building restriction lines, if any. Subject to covenants of record. Subject to right of redemption by the makers of the aforesaid deed of trust, their heirs and assigns within a period of sixty days from the date of sale, not excluding Sundays and holidays as provided in said deed of trust.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, balance in two equal installments, payable in one and two years, with interest at five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually from day of sale, secured by first deed of trust upon the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of $500.00 will be required at time of sale. All conveyancing, recording, revenue stamps, etc., at cost of purchaser. Terms of sale to be complied with within ten days from expiration of redemption period, otherwise the trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser, after five days' advertisement of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C.

CHARLES A. JONES,
PAUL J. FRIZZELL,
Trustees.
my22,25,27,29-jn2

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AUTO SERVICE.

BARTEMEIER'S UPTOWN AUTO SUPPLY, Battery, Tire and Road Service. 18th and California sts. nw. NO. 0068.

CARPET AND RUG CLEANING.

RUGS DOMESTIC SHAMPOO 9x12....$3.00; 8x10....$2.50
LUWIN CO., 1725 7TH ST. NO. 9160.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Lumber, Millwork, Roofing and Insulite. MURPHY & AMES, Rossiyn, Falls Church, Va. WEst 2315.

CARPENTRY.

CARPENTRY, HOME REPAIRS—ANYTHING. CABINET WORK. AD. 0676

FINISH CARPENTRY, CABINETMAKING, BRICK WORK, PLASTERING, HEATING. C. JOHNSON. NO. 6588.

CAMERA REPAIRING.

Camera Repairing.
FULLER & d'ALBERT, INC.
815 10th St. NW. Phone NA. 4712.

CARPET AND RUG CLEANING.

A Thorough Cleansing Service!

Have Your Rugs

Washed, Secured or Shampooed

9x12
8x10

$2.75

Full Insurance Protection

Capital Carpet Cleaning Co.
1251 Ward Court N.W. NA. 2985
We Call and Deliver—FREE!

CEMENT WORK

WE SPECIALIZE in all branches of cement work. Also carpentry, plastering, stucco ing and brickwork of all kinds. T. W. DORSEY. LL. 0640-J.

ELECTRICAL WORK

ELECTRICAL WORK? CALL DI. 6171. When you have electrical work to be done, call the Electric Shop on Wheels. No job too small or too large.

THE G-MAN!

Bringing Home the Bacon.

By George Clark and Lou Hanlon

Proposals

COMMISSIONERS, D. C., WASHINGTON, May 24, 1937—Sealed proposals will be received at Room 320, District Building, until 2 o'clock p. m., JUNE 9, 1937, for furnishing slag and screenings, sand and gravel, West Section, and Portland cement; JUNE 16, 1937, for furnishing granite curbing. Specifications and information at Room 320, District Building. 24,25,26

Auction Sales

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1937—
THOS. J. OWEN & SON, Auctioneers.
1431 Eye Street Northwest.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING CONTAINING SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH, HOT-WATER HEAT, TWO-CAR GARAGE, KNOWN AS PREMISES 6931 NINTH STREET NORTHWEST.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust duly recorded, in Liber No. 6801, Folio 91 et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned trustees will sell, at public auction, in front of the premises, on THURSDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1937, AT FOUR-THIRTY O'CLOCK P. M., the following-described land and premises, situate in the District of Columbia, and designated as and being part of a tract of land called "Girl's Portion;" Beginning at a point on the east line of Ninth street northwest, as shown on plat recorded in the office of the surveyor for the District of Columbia in Liber 54 at Folio 2; 300 feet north of the north line of Buttrick street, and running thence east 128.69 feet to the west line of an alley; thence north on said alley, 40 feet; thence west 128.69 feet to the east line of Ninth street; thence south along said east line, 40 feet to the point of beginning; subject to the building restriction line shown on said plat in said Liber 54 at Folio 2 in said surveyor's office. Said parcel being now known for purposes of assessment and taxation as Lot 803 in Square 2967. Subject to the right of redemption by the makers of the aforesaid deed of trust, their heirs and assigns within a period of 60 days from the date of sale, not excluding Sundays and Holidays as provided in said deed of trust.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third of the purchase-money to be paid in cash, balance in two equal installments, payable in one and two years, with interest at 5 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, from day of sale, secured by first deed of trust upon the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of $500.00 will be required at time of sale. All conveyancing, recording, revenue stamps, etc., at cost of purchaser. Terms of sale to be complied with within ten days from expiration of redemption period, otherwise the trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser, after five days' advertisement of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C.

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AUTO SERVICE.

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CARPET AND RUG CLEANING.

RUGS DOMESTIC SHAMPOO 9x12....$3.00; 8x10....$2.50
LUWIN CO., 1725 7TH ST. NO. 9160.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Lumber, Millwork, Roofing and Insulite. MURPHY & AMES, Rossiyn, Falls Church, Va. WEst 2315.

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Washed, Secured or Shampooed

9x12
8x10

$2.75

Full Insurance Protection

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CEMENT WORK

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ELECTRICAL WORK

ELECTRICAL WORK? CALL DI. 6171. When you have electrical work to be done, call the Electric Shop on Wheels. No job too small or too large.

Business Directory

FALSE TEETH REPAIRED.

WHILE YOU WAIT. Emergency Laboratory. Room 601, Western Building. 14th and F sts. nw. MEt. 1833.

FLOOR WORK.

FLOORS done "The Wright Way." Laying, Scraping, Finishing. Reasonable rates. Call us for free estimate. Wright's Floor Service. 6401 8th st. nw. GE. 3119.

FURNITURE SHAMPOOED.

FURNITURE CLEANED in your home by shampoo process. Satisfaction guar. Wash. Electric Rug Clean. Co. ME. 9034.

HOME IMPROVEMENT.

THE D. C. COMPANY
HOME IMPROVEMENTS
NO DOWN PAYMENTS. FREE ESTIMATES
PHONE Day, Natl. 6730.
Night, ATlantic 3286-R.

PAINTING—PAPERHANGING.

PAINTING, PAPERING, ROOFING. Guaranteed. Reasonable. Estimates free. M. Smith. 1724 Webster N.W. AD. 7108.

PAINTING, PAPERING; RMS. PAPERED, $5 UP; WHITE MECHANICS. ME. 2593.

PAINTING-PAPERING-DECORATING
Expert Workmanship—Free Estimates.
ARTCRAFT DECORATING CO.
903 10th St. NW. District 6627.

LAWN MOWERS

ARE YOU READY
FOR SPRING?
LAWN MOWERS
MACHINE SHARPENED.
REPAIRS AND PARTS FOR ALL MAKES
RUDOLPH & WEST CO.,
1332 N. Y. AVE. NW. NAt. 4870.

PAINTING.

THINK! Why employ inferior labor and materials? Remember, there are two ends to a paint brush. Quality at each end gives your home lasting beauty. J. W. O'Connor. ATl. 1727.

ROOFING.

ROOFING—Asphalt or slag. Bird & Son building materials. Ask any architect. Asbestos siding. Rock wool insulation. Roofs repaired and painted. AMERICAN RE-ROOFING CO., INC. 3313 14th St. N.W. CO. 4581.

REAL ESTATE AGENCIES.

We specialize in commercial property. Repairs and complete alterations. WOLFE'S REPAIR SHOP. 1113 Eye St. N.W. ME. 8988.

ENTERPRISE
ROOFING CO.
ROOFING—SIDING—INSULATION.
Estimates Free—Terms If Desired.
2128 R. I. Ave. NE. PO. 0366.

RUGS SHAMPOOED.

RUGS 8 x 10 / 9 x 12 $2.75
Washed, Secured or Shampooed.
Capital Carpet Cleaning Co. NAt. 3985.

TRUCKING

MOVING AND HAULING. GOOD WORK. CHEAP RATES. CALL NO. 7181.

HAULING of any kind; trash, etc. O. JENKINS. DEc. 5597.

UPHOLSTERY

CHAIR CANING, UPHOLSTERING, Porch rockers splinted. CLAY ARMSTRONG, 1218 10th st. nw. Phone Metropolitan 2062.

Lost and Found 1

You can phone your "Lost" Ad to The Post as late as 11 p. m. for publication the following morning. Finders immediately notify nearly 100,000 families of your loss. (Except on Saturdays, when deadline is 4 p. m. for Sunday's Post.) Call National 4200.

CHOW PUPPY—Badly hurt, brown, female, red harness; lost vicinity 3460 18th st. nw. Reward. CO. 7381.

CLARINET lost in taxi Saturday night. Reward. 707 D st. se. LI. 6183.

FOX TERRIER—Wire hair; lost Saturday about 9 p. m. in vicinity of 18th and P sts. nw. Liberal reward. NOrth 9483.

FOX TERRIER, wire-haired, female, white, brown markings; black collar, no tag; answers to "Pep." In vicinity Takoma Park Wednesday. Reward. John P. Gunn, 202 Van Buren. GE. 8734.

LOST—Glasses and pen, front Revenue Bldg. Reward. NO. 3922.

NOTEBOOK—Large, blue, loose-leaf, statistics and public speaking notes; probably on Reno rd., Chevy Chase; valuable to owner. Reward. CH. 2562.

PEARL NECKLACE lost; $50 reward for its return. Atlantic 1210.

SIAMESE CAT—Faun and black. Phone West 1364. Reward.

WRIST WATCH, man's white gold Hamilton, with strap, in washington Mayflower Hotel; inscribed "Presented to Hon. Emanuel Gorfine, Speaker House of Delegates, Testimonial Dinner, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Feb. 4, 1935, by His Friends." Communicate with above, 701 Hearst Tower Bldg., Baltimore, Md. Reward.

FOUND IN DIAMOND CABS.
Lady's galoshes, in Cab 1183.
Package, in Cab 290.
Gloves, in Cab 2116.
LOST AND FOUND DEPT. NO. 2868.

Personals 3

A GOOD HOME, with loving care, open for a baby or young child, in happy, refined home and good surroundings. Please call Rev. Steen Rasmussen, 616 Carroll ave., Takoma Park, Md. SH. 4327-W.

HEMORRHOIDS (piles) eradicated by my own method; results effective for a lifetime or money back. Write for booklet. No drugs or surgery. DR. SOMMERWERCK. 1365 Columbia rd. AD. 0388.

CHAMBERS CO.
One of the Largest Undertakers in the World.
CHAMBERS CO.
Complete Funeral as Low as $75.

Help—Female 11

BEAUTY OPERATOR, steady job; must have at least 10 years' experience; good salary; references. 1729 Wisconsin ave. nw.

BEAUTY OPERATOR, all around; must be able to cut hair. 3114 Pennsylvania ave. nw.

CURB ATTENDANTS—Over 18 years; good tips, meals. Apply 5111 Georgia ave. nw.

GIRL (white), general housework, care 2-year-old child; $5 week, room and board. AD. 7583.

LADIES—To sell MAISONETTE FROCKS, full or part time; summer line just released; earn $3 to $5 daily. 831 Southern Bldg., 15th at H st. nw., or call NAt. 4969 for appointment.

LADY—Intelligent, for healthful, pleasant work, paying immediate income; not house to house. Apply 9 to 12. Room 205, 1427 Eye st. nw.

WAITRESSES—Experienced, over 18 years of age. Apply 5121 Georgia ave. nw.

WANTED—Young lady, living at home; must be over 18; for position as theater cashier. Apply 620 Earle Theater Bldg., after 10 a. m.

Help—Male 12

ABLE MAN—To distribute samples, handle coffee route; up to $48 first week; automobile given as bonus. Write Albert Mills, 1073 Monmouth, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BARBER WANTED—2312 Rhode Island ave. Must be good. Guarantee of $30 week. American preferred.

BARBER—Only first-class need apply. Steady job. 1412 Good Hope Rd. S.E.

BARBER WANTED—Must young man. 1004 13th st. nw.

BOOTBLACKS—4; good pay and tips. 1705 Pa. ave. nw.

BARBER—Steady. Courthouse Barber Shop, 404 5th st. nw.

Situations—Female 16

GIRL (colored) neat, wants part-time afternoon, evening, work. Good cook, cleaner. Best ref. 2424 N st. nw., Apt. 1.

PUBLICITY assistant, cultured, versatile young society woman; excellent contacts. Box 179, Washington Post.

WANTED to place my capable mother's helper; $5 weekly; go nights. Wisconsin 4248 after 6 p. m.

WOMAN (colored); first-class laundress; wants washing to take home; low price. ADams 0699.

WOMAN—Colored, day work, laundry or bachelor quarters to clean; good reference. AT. 4043-J.

Situations—Male 17

ACCOUNTANT—Expert; books started, kept part time. City refs. District 6505.

YOUNG MAN wishes job as chauffeur; will consider anything. POtomac 0127.

Instructions 19

BE a telephone operator-receptionist; brief typing course. Miss West, PERSONNEL SERVICE, 1311 G st. NA. 2114.

BE SUCCESSFUL. Earn more. Learn Stenography, Touch Typing, Calculating Machines, Bookkeeping, Accounting, etc. Start TODAY. New classes forming. BOYD'S SCHOOL, 1333 F st. NAt. 2338.

NEW CLASSES—Civil Service accounting and secretarial courses. Potest's Business College. NAt. 4717. 14th and Eye sts. nw.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Help—Male 12

BODY and fender man; must be first-class. 69 G St. N.W.

BRICKLAYERS—(20) $12 DAY. APPLY ARLINGTON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, ARLINGTON, VA., OR CALL ATLANTIC 5422 AFTER 4.

COOK WANTED—Italian-American. 1108 North Capitol st.

COLLEGE students for part and summer employment with future and opportunity to travel. See Mr. Gieseke, Room 205, 1427 Eye St. N.W. (Tuesday all day.)

CURB ATTENDANTS, over 18 years; good tips, meals. Apply 5111 Georgia ave. nw.

MAN with or without sales experience; guaranteed income to man who qualifies; fine opportunity with above-average income to conscientious worker. Apply a. m. 724 11th st. nw.

SALESMEN—Studio offer (free to travel). Room 304, 1317 F st. nw.

SALESMEN—Magazine, book experience. Literary Digest combination offers. Apply or write Mr. Rasnick, 918 F st. nw.

TAILOR and silk finisher combination wanted; must be exp. Apply 3628 Columbia pike, Arlington, Va.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN TO REPRESENT LOCAL PAINT FIRM. CALL DI. 6627, 8:30 TO 9:30 A. M.

YOUNG MAN—Free to travel. Transportation paid. Apply Mr. Travis, Room 410, 1319 F st. nw.

YOUNG MAN, 21 to 30 years old, to work in collection department; car necessary. See Mr. High, Room 409, 1310 F st. nw.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, 26 to 32 years of age, three to five years out of college, who has had hard time getting started; must have pleasing personality, be aggressive and not afraid of hard work; excellent opportunity; salary. If you cannot eat as well in overalls as in a white shirt, do not answer this. Box 190, Washington Post.

2 MEN

wanted in advertising department of old-established nationally known electrical appliance company. We are introducing an amazing new household necessity. Permanent positions with guaranteed income to men who qualify. Give previous experience, phone number, age, etc. Write Box 187, Washington Post.

PLASTERERS
REPORT TO 16TH AND FULLER ST. N.W. $1.00 PER HOUR, BRING TOOLS.

HOSIERY ON CONSIGNMENT.
Establish a hosiery business at home or office; big commission, good future. Miss Mack, Room 403, 1333 F St. N.W.

3 MEN WANTED.

who want steady, year-around work, where they can earn $20 to $50 weekly delivering food products to regular customers; no experience necessary. If you can work with car on exclusive proposition. Prompt interview arranged. Our men advised. Address manager, P. O. Box, 1384, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Territorial Manager

to represent Alexandria and vicinity in modern light service improvement field. Satisfactory financial arrangement. Write Box 188, Washington Post.

LEROY H. THAYER
HAS OPENINGS FOR COMPETENT BALLROOM INSTRUCTORS. YOUNG MEN AND LADIES. PREVIOUS DANCING EXPERIENCE DESIRABLE BUT NOT ESSENTIAL. MUST BE ACCOMPLISHED BALLROOM DANCERS. APPLY TUESDAY 1 TO 10 P. M. 1215 CONN. AVE. NW.

APPLIANCE SALESMAN,
MUST BE GOOD CLOSER.
NO CANVASSING.
DIRECT LEADS, FL. TIME.
Apply Mr. Lichtman. Marvin's Credit, Inc., 730-32-34 7th st. nw.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN

16 or over. Steady work, good pay. Apply 1317 New York ave. nw., Mr. Schryver.

ATTENTION, MEN

Owing to our expansion, we have a few more openings for ambitious, clean-cut men at least 21, with D. C. driver's permit. Salary, $17.50 wk. plus commission and bonus; possible earnings $30 to $40 wk. Splendid opportunity for advancement. Absolutely no selling. Apply 813-814 Transportation Building.

Men of Good Character

21 years of age or over, residing in Washington at least one year, to join new FREE class for hackners' license examination. Call at 9:30 a. m.

MAKE GOOD MONEY
DRIVING CABS. SEE MR. CRUZE.
BELL CAB CO., 1317 L N.W.

DIAMOND CABS
STUDENT INSTRUCTION
FOR TAXICAB
IDENTIFICATION CARDS
NO FEE
ON BEHALF OF TH

Thrifty Used Car Buyers Will Welcome the Values on This Page

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Furn. or Unfurn. 46

(Continued From Preceding Page.)

THE FLEETWOOD, 3707 WOODLEY RD. 2 rooms, kitchen, dinette, bath. Frigidaire on House. CLeveland 0615.

Clifton TERRACE

Choice Modern Furnished or Unfurnished Apartments

One room, kitchen and bath.
Two rooms, kitchen and bath.
Three rooms, kitchen and bath.
Four rooms, kitchen and bath.

24-Hour Switchboard and Elevator Service

Apply
Resident Manager
14th & Clifton Sts. N.W.
COl. 7744.

Moving and Storage 46A

CHEVY CHASE TRANSFER & STORAGE CO. LOCAL, LONG DISTANCE MOVING
WISC. 3010

National Movers of New York, Inc. Regular trips N. Y., Penn., Conn., Mass., Fla., Ohio, Ill. Na. 5522 Loads Insured. Return Loads. 1340 New York Ave. N. W.

WEATHERS BROS. Transfer Co., Inc. LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING. DI. 0900 Offices New York City, Atlanta, Augusta, Ga.

ANDERSON VAN SERVICE. Mills Bldg., NA. 7670. Local and long distance, east of the Mississippi from Maine to Fla. Storage.

Apartments—Unfurn. 47

ALTON APTS., 1445 Park rd. nw.—3 rooms, kitchen, foyer and bath with shower; southern exposure; cross-ventilation; refrigeration free; elevator.

CAPITOL HILL, $50: best value; modern, desirable; 4 rooms, bath. Frigidaire. (apt. 1), 716 8th st. ne. AD. 4786.

CONN. AVE. NW., 3620 (opposite Broadmoor)—2 rooms, kitchen and bath, elec. refrig.; $47.50. Res. mgr. CL. 0580.

CONN. AVE. NW., 4027—3 rooms, kitchen and bath; inclosed sleeping porch; garage, m. t. Call CL. 3900.

CONNECTICUT AVE. NW., 3430—2 and 3 rooms, kitchen and bath apts., $50 and $60; refrigerator on house. Miss Hummer. AD. 0700.

G ST. NW., 2114—2 rooms, dinette, kitchen, bath, shower, yard, locker, glassed-in porch; refrigerator on house; insulated; 2d floor; adults; $50 month.

KEDRICK—1801 K st. nw., 3 large rooms, foyer, kitchen, bath; large closets; cool; 2 exposures.

Several Desirable Apartments Available. RANDALL H. HAGNER & CO., INC. 1321 Conn. Ave. DEatur 3600.

THE BOND, 1230 N. Hamp. ave. nw., 1 room, kitchen, dinette and bath; Frigidaire and elevator; $45.

THE REEDER—2824 12th st. ne. 2 rms., kit., bath; refrigeration free; new stove and linoleum; rent reduced. See janitor or phone Mr. Toms, DIstrict 2434. Other apartments available.

WYOMING AVE. NW., 1811—3 rooms, kitchen, bath, foyer and porch; refrig.; reas. See resident manager.

3D ST. NW., 4821—Neatly decorated 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, dinette, tile shower bath. Nice fenced yard. Suitable for children. STerling 9556.

6TH ST. NW., 730—2 rooms, kitchen, bath; heat, hot water; janitor service; $32.50. ME. 5400.

9TH ST. NW., 4723—2 large rooms, kitchenette and dinette, private bath; gas, elec., elec. refrigeration and tel.; private family; reasonable.

13TH ST. NW., 2505—Attractive 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath and porch.

1483 NEWTON ST. NW.
3 rooms, kitchen and bath; front...$50.00
GEORGE F. HANE, INC.
1422 F St. N.W. NA. 3964.

233 KENTUCKY AVE. S.E.
2 ROOMS, KITCHEN AND BATH. Janitor service and heat included.
$37.50.
JOHN F. DONOHOE & SONS, 314 Penna. Ave. S.E. LIncoln 0084.

NORTHBROOK
3420 16TH ST. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath.
1 room, kitchen and bath.

THE HOLMES.
3020 Dent Pl. N.W.
4 Rooms, Kitchen, Bath, $42.50.

1860 CALIFORNIA ST. NW.
2 bedrooms, living room, dinette, kitchenette and bath, $52.50.
3 bedrooms, living room, kitchenette, dinette, bath and porch $55.00.
Resident Manager, DE. 0518.

1830 R ST. NW.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath.....$65.00
Resident Manager, NO. 0983.
UNION INVESTMENT CO.
207 Machinist Bldg. NA. 5536.

NEW FOUR-FAMILY APARTMENT.
4474 Conduit Rd. N.W., $55.00
4504 Conduit Rd. N.W., $54.50
Units consist of two rooms, dinette, kitchen, bath and porch; heat included.
L. T. GRAVATTE.
729 15th St. Realtor. NAt. 0753.

$52.50 7TH ST. NW., 5614—New building, 4 rooms, bath and porch; large yard; electric refrig. Key 1st floor.

ON CAPITOL HILL.
THE DAVMAR, 18 9TH ST. N.E.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath.....$45
Frigidaire on house current.
See Resident Manager, AT. 5050.

$42.50 THE EARL, 115 E st. se. Front apt., 3 rms., kit. and bath; newly decorated. Janitor. NA. 9795.

1809 Belmont Rd.—$47.50
2 rooms, kitchen and bath.
National Mortgage & Inv. Corp.
NA. 5833. 1312 N. Y. Ave. N.W.

SPRING VALLEY
Corner 49th and Sedgwick sts. nw., Westerleigh section, apartments of 5 rooms and bath; an exclusive residential section; $95 month. NA. 6229.

1311 11TH ST. NW.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath.....$37.50
GEORGE F. HANE, INC.
1422 F St. N.W. NA. 3964.

1832 BILTMORE ST. N.W.
3 rooms, kitchen, bath, Frigidaire.

IVANHOE (N.E. corner 14th and Tuckerman)—New building, 1 and 2 rooms, kitchen and bath, $37.50 up.
Robert L. McKeever Co., Inc., Shoreham Bldg. NAtl. 4750.

BRIGHTWOOD COURTS,
5320 8TH ST. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath.
$52.50 and $55.00.
Theodore Heitmuller. GE. 8775.

NEW APARTMENTS, MODern, conveniently located; 2 rooms, kitchen, dinette and bath. 318 R. I. ave. ne. Open eves. until 9 p. m. $57.50 up.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Apartments—Unfurn. 47

3616 Connecticut Ave. N.W.
1 room, kitchen and bath.....$38.50
2 rooms, kitchen and bath.....$52.50
Electric refrigeration on house.
H. G. SMITHY CO.
811 15th St. N.W. NAtional 5903.

THE SEABRIDGE,
501 12TH ST. N.E.
Apt. 36—2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bath; G. E. refrigeration; $55.
FEDERAL AMERICAN CO.
1429 Eye St. N.W. NAt. 8032.

THE CAVALIER.
"On the Top of 14th St.—Overlooking the City."
We have available immediately a 2-bedroom, living room, reception hall, glass-inclosed porch, kitchenette, dinette and bath unit. A bright, corner apartment with Southwest exposure. Built-in tub and shower; ample closets; oak floors; Frigidaire. We also have a corner apartment of 2 rooms, kitchenette, dinette and bath. Large rooms, dressing closet with in-a-door bed, tile bath. Both apartments completely redecorated.
Refrigeration on house current; 24-hour elevator and switchboard service. In a quiet, refined, restricted, fireproof building, convenient to downtown. Conservative rental.
3500 14th St. N.W. COl. 3600.

236 MASS. AVE. N.E.
1 room, kitchen, dinette and bath...$42.50
Resident Manager, AT. 5182.

1614 17TH ST. N.W.
1 room, kitchen, dinette and bath..$42.50
3 rooms, foyer, kitchen and bath...$65.00
Resident Manager, DE. 3218.

930 EMERSON ST. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath.....$45.00
Includes Electricity.
Ask for Janitor.

1126 11TH ST. N.W.
1 room, kitchen, dinette and bath...$45.00
Resident Manager, ME. 0636.

1702 SUMMIT PL. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath.....$49.50 up
Resident Manager, AD. 10480.

3100 WARDER ST. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen, dinette and bath..$50.00
Resident Manager, CO. 4188.

1615 KENYON ST. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen, dinette, bath, Murphy bed and dressing closet...$52.50
Resident Manager, CO. 8425.

2145 CALIFORNIA ST. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen, dinette and bath..$52.50
Resident Manager, NO. 1650.

1530 R. I. AVENUE N. E.
2 rooms, kitchen, dinette, bath and screened porch.....$52.50
Resident Manager, NO. 7157.

3220 CONN. AVE. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen, dinette and bath..$62.50
Resident Manager, CL. 0764.

4700 CONN AVE. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen, dinette and bath..$75.00
Includes Gas and Elec.
Resident Manager, CL. 0845.

1940 BILTMORE ST. N.W.
2 bedrooms, living room, dining room kitchen, bath and porch.....$90.00
Resident Manager, AD. 9493.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE & GUARANTY CORPORATION.
1810 K ST. N.W. NAtional 1403.

COLORED—2115 N ST. N.W.
3 New Apts., Fully Equipped.
2 Large Rooms, Kitchen, Bath $47.50.
UNION INVESTMENT CO.
207 Machinist Bldg. NA. 5536.

Offices—Rent 50

SINGLE 2-room and 3-room suites; modern fireproof office bldg. of highest type, in heart of business and financial dist.
NATIONAL METROPOLITAN BANK,
Trust Dept., 613 15th St. N.W.
NATIONAL 1308.

F ST. NW., 602—Outside, light, airy room. Heat, light; janitor; $15 month. Mr. Rogers. METropolitan 8352.

Warehouses for Rent 51A

WAREHOUSE SPACE FOR RENT.
3,000 to 30,000 square feet.
WEAVER BROS., INC. District 9486.

Stores—Rent 53

UPPER WISCONSIN AVE.
Desirable store; with or without apartment; good location; reasonable.
A. D. CRUMBAUGH (Realtor).
4703 Wisconsin Ave. CL. 1-3-6-4.

Business Places—Rent 52

GEORGETOWN
WORK SHOP, $18.50.
J. LEO KOLB, INC., 1237 WISC. AVE.

Houses—Furnished 54

FOR RENT—Summer or longer; Fairfax county; nearby Va. 20 minutes from White House; country estate; modern 8 rooms, screened sleeping porches, shady lawn; flower garden; tennis court; woods, brook; always cool; $125. Falls Church 177.

ON SEMINARY HILL, near Alex., Va.—Furnished house, 6 rooms, 1 bath; garage, city water; June 1 to Sept. 10; $60. See V. Ward Boswell, Real Estate, 220 S. Washington st., Alex., Va. Alex. 2616.

$85 Near New Hampshire and Delafield pl., 6 rooms and bath, 2 inclosed porches, screens, awnings, built-in garage; completely furnished.
POTOMAC REALTY CO.
3503 Ga. Ave. NW. ADams 1303.

American University Park
Attractively furnished, modern bungalow, 6 rooms, breakfast room, 1½ baths, electric refrigeration, built-in garage; large shaded lot. $75.
A. D. CRUMBAUGH (Realtor).
4703 Wisconsin Ave. N.W. CL. 1-3-6-4.

Farn. or Unfurn. 55

RENTALS
A number of select offerings in furnished and unfurnished houses at attractive rentals. Call Mrs. Lynch.
WAGGAMAN-BRAWNER.
1700 Eye St. N.W. ME. 3860.

Houses—Unfurnished 56

CHEVY CHASE, MD.—6 rooms, 2 baths, kitchen. Suitable one or two families; $65. 6101 Brookville road.

CHEVY CHASE, D. C.—6 rooms, bath, $75. Nearby Va., 6 rooms and bath, $55; 4 rooms, bath. Apt. 1744 Columbia road nw. Fulton R. Gordon, 1427 Eye st. nw. DI. 5230. Evenings, CL. 5091.

FEDERAL HOUSING monthly payments buying plan less than rent, 20% cash, repossessed house. Fulton R. Gordon, 1427 Eye st. nw. DIst. 5230.

GLOVER PARK (3865 Beecher st. nw.)—6 rms., bath, double glassed-in sleeping porch, built-in gar.; $78.50. CL. 3860.

JOCELYN ST. NW., 3724—$75; 6 rms.; porches; brick; adults. CO. 2000, 590-M.

PETWORTH—Corner; arranged 2 families; 7 rooms; oil heat, refrig.; $70.
WASHINGTON REALTY CO. GE. 8300.

VARIED SELECTION of houses in Northwest section. ME. 5400.

$55 Old Alexandria. Restored home, 6 rooms, bath, fireplace. Frigidaire. Trees, garden. ALexandria 3323-W.

1844 KENYON ST. NW.
Colonial brick; 6 rooms and bath (lavatory with master bedroom), 2 screened porches; hot-water heat, electricity, electric refrigeration; $85.
L. T. GRAVATTE.
729 15th St. Realtor. NA. 0753.

$100 18th and Upshur st. nw.—Delightful detached home; 8 rooms, 4 bedrooms, bath, lavatory on 1st floor; a. m. t.; large lot. For inspection call Dixie Realty Co., NA. 8880.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Houses—Unfurnished 56

NEW DETACHED 6 rm., 2 bath brick house; 2-car garage; a. m. t.; $85. 6 Riggs rd., Chillum, Md. Phone MEt. 2966 or EM. 9094.

5549 30TH PLACE.
CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
Detached brick home, 6 rooms, 2 baths, porch; garage. Rent, $85.00.
A. S. GARDINER,
1510 K St. N.W. NA. 0334.

1225 CLIFTON ST. N.W.
13 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat. Opposite Central High School. Ideal for rooming house. Only $175.
Robert L. McKeever Co., Inc., Shoreham Bldg. NAt. 4750.

Suburban—Rent 58

NEARBY MD.—Partly furn., attrac., clean, 5 rms., hall, screened porch; private entrance; trees; oil heat; h. w. incl. GR. 1333.

Shore-Waterfront—Rent 61

HERALD HARBOR, Md.—New bungalow; furn.; 3 large rms., 2 porches. AT. 4908.

Wanted-to-Rent 62

WE CAN RENT your vacant property.
HARRY B. PITTS CO.
1019 15th St. N.W. ME. 0100.

Sale Business Property 64

GENUINE BARGAIN
INDUSTRIAL WATER FRONTAGE.
127-foot frontage, 125 ft. average depth. Area approximately 13,000 feet. Convenient terms, immediate possession. Priced under any competitive offering.
Guy Whiteford, Southern Bldg. NA. 2432.

Sale Investment Property 65

4-FAMILY brick apt.; annual income $1,650. Price, $7,200. Owner, ME. 3651.

$16,000—4-family flat, in good Northwest section; nets 25% yearly; income $2,688. $3,850—2d commercial; 6 rooms and bath; hot-water heat; good Northwest section; rented at $40 month.
POTOMAC REALTY CO.
3503 Georgia Ave. NW. AD. 1303.

600 BLOCK, PA. AVE. S.E.
This is a coming business district and an investment here is sound. Our offering is a store, leased for 10 years, with a 5-room apartment above; 2-car garage; good heating plant. Total monthly income is $200. Call MR. BOUCHER.
R. A. HUMPHRIES,
808 No. Capitol. Realtor. NA. 6732.

Sale Houses 66

CAPITOL HILL—Most convenient 6 to 12-room houses. Call Mrs. Williams, LI. 3143. Apply 500 E St. N.E.

DELAFIELD PL., 921—6 rms., bath; in Petworth. Must be seen to be appreciated. $6,700. Terms.

IDEAL BUNGALOW, brick, 5 rooms, beautifully finished; real fireplace; cement porch; nice lot; brick garage; good N.W. section; near everything; reasonable. Call E. W. Bailey, ADams 4786.

MT. PLEASANT—Bargain, 8 rooms, 2 baths; modern 2-story brick home, semi-detached; automatic heat; Frigidaire; 2-car garage; $9,250; immediate sale. Call E. W. Bailey, ADams 4786.

MUST SELL AT ONCE—LEAVING CITY. Modern, up-to-date bungalow; five large rooms, modern kitchen, tiled bath, electric refrigeration, h.-w. h., built-in garage; large shaded lot.
Out Georgia ave., 1 block past District line. Turn right to 7806 Falkland drive. Look for sign Wm. H. Saunders Co., Inc., 1519 K st. nw.
Inspection Sunday and evenings.

NEAR BUREAU OF STANDARDS and Connecticut ave.—New detached house, English style, stone and stucco, 8 rooms, 3 baths, unusually high grade equipment. Built-in garage. Colbrook. Cost the builder over $16,000.00. Priced at $13,500.00. Call CLev. 8716 Sunday or evening. Louis P. Shoemaker, 1719 K st. nw., NA. 1166.

NEW BRICK HOUSES, $5,700 to $11,000. T. J. Pearson, 3243 N. Washington, Arlington, Va. WA. 7969 or Clar. 1001.

REAL OPPORTUNITY—3-apt. bldg., attractive, 3 stories, most complete; automatic heat, elec. refrig.; 2-car brick garage; 1st commercial zone. Capital Hill N. E. May trade for small, clear property. ADams 4786.

ROLLINGWOOD—New American Homes.
WAVERLY TAYLOR, INC.
1522 K St. N.W. National 1040.

TAKOMA PARK—Attractive 5-room bungalow in good condition; near carlines, stores and schools; h.-w. h.; garage, tree and shrubbery. A home or an investment. $4,750.
ROBERT E. LOHR,
311 Cedar St., Takoma Park. GE. 0881.

THE BUY OF THE SEASON—Direct from builder, a brand-new 6-room detached house and garage in the N.W. section. Price attractive. Small down payment, balance monthly. EM. 4519.

THREE-STORY BRICK—18 rooms, 3 baths, attic; full basement. 1700 block N st. MEtropolitan 5263.

CHEVY CHASE
REPOSSESSION
$8,450—10% Down and $58.90 Mo.
RECONDITIONED THROUGHOUT.
Detached 6 rooms and bath; h.-w. h., built-in garage. To inspect call DI. 6950.

TRADE YOUR OLD HOME FOR A NEW ONE
Call or Write
HARRY WARDMAN, INC.,
1512 K St. N.W. DIst. 3830.

HOMES OR INVESTMENTS.
$4,950—Irving St. NW., near Soldiers' Home. Brick, 6 rms., tile bath, h.-w. h. and garage.
$5,250—Oates St. NE., near Sears Roebuck Co. 6 rms., brick, h.-w. h., 3 porches, hardwood floors and garage.
$6,750—7th St. NW., near Sheridan Theater. Semidet. tapestry brick, front and rear porches. Built-in garage. Awnings, screens, etc.
TERMS ARRANGED.
LEO M. BERNSTEIN & CO. ME. 5400.

OPEN 9—9 DAILY.
1615-21 Q STREET S.E.
All-brick, 2-family homes. 6 rooms, 2 baths, recreation room. Gas heat.
Drive over 11th st. se. bridge, left on S to 16th, left to Q st.
BRADY BROTHERS, INC.
403 E. Capitol. AT. 6664; AT. 0562.

$6,950—6 rooms and bath; brick, near 44th and Garrison nw.; close to stores, schools and transportation.
POTOMAC REALTY CO.
3503 Georgia Ave. NW. AD. 1303.

HIGHWOOD.
CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
New detached home, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, library on 2d floor with antiquated woodwork and open fireplace.
EXHIBIT HOME.
3349 Runnymede Pl. NW.
Open Daily and Sunday until 8:30 p. m.
Furnished by Hutchison's, Inc.
Drapes by Ligon.
From Chevy Chase Circle turn right on Western ave., three squares to Runnymede. Turn right to property.
G. F. MIKKELSON & SON.
Owners—Builders.

$7,250—$600 CASH
Brick, homey, 6 extra-large rooms. Greatest value on the market today. Near schools and transp. 8601 Mayfair pl.
COFFMAN REALTY CO.
8403 Ga. Ave., Silver Spring. SH. 4123.

PETWORTH—$7,350.
A modern, attractive Colonial brick, 2 stories, cellar, 6 rooms, bath, double rear porches, automatic heat, electric refrig., screens, weather-stripped, 2-car garage. Located near Sherman Circle. Convenient to cars and bus.
L. T. GRAVATTE,
729 15th St. Realtor. NAt. 0753.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Sale Houses 66

NORTHWEST SECTION
Detached brick 7 rooms, bath with glassed-in stall shower; oil heat, garage; large corner lot; reduced to $7,950.
A. D. CRUMBAUGH (REALTOR).
4703 Wisc. Ave. CL. 1-3-6-4.

WESLEY HEIGHTS.
One of the best values offered in this delightful section. Living room, dining room, kitchen and 4 bedrooms; under $12,000. CLeve. 1851.

$6,950.
Nr. Bradley Lane and Conn. Ave.
A beautiful cottage type brick bungalow. Living room with attractive fireplace, dining room, 2 large bedrooms, attractive bath, large and well-equipped kitchen, spacious attic, large, bright basement; gar.; lot 70 ft. wide, beautifully landscaped, and surrounded by homes costing much more. Original price, $10,750. House in good condition and cannot last at this low price. Sun. and eve., Emerson 1224.
Frank S. Phillips, DIst. 1411.

NEW 6 ROOM AND BATH
ALL-BRICK HOMES
$8,125.
FURNISHED EXHIBIT HOME AT
3548 W PLACE N.W.
½ Block West of Wisconsin Ave.
The latest in modern construction and equipment; built by Monroe Warren. Concrete front porch overlooking terraced front lot with shrubbery. 16-foot living room, dining room, modern kitchen with inlaid linoleum. Magic Chef range, Servel Electrolux refrigeration, built-in cabinets, double porcelain drain-boards. Dining room and kitchen face fenced rear yard. Upstairs there are three bedrooms and tile bath with built-in tub and shower. 5 closets, one a deep linen closet with plenty of shelves. The basement, under the whole house, is light and dry and equipped with American Gas Heater. Private outside entrance and toilet. The house is finished in chestnut trim; hardwood floors throughout. The detached garage has overhead roller door. Master craftsmanship in every detail; insulation, copper guttering, weatherstripping and caulking.
Ideally situated on a high elevation, just west of Wisconsin ave. cars; near Tunlaw rd., Gordon Junior High, Western High, new Calvert Theater and shops. Only 10 minutes from 14th and Pennsylvania ave. "THE TALK OF THE TOWN AT $12,125."
We Will Arrange Terms for You.
J. A. McKEEVER CO., INC.,
Exclusive Agents.
1625 K St. NW. District 9708.

COLORED, near 18th and U sts. nw.—10 rooms and bath; h.-w. h., electricity. Your price and terms. DE. 1160.

Sale or Exchange 38

OHIO property wanted in or near Columbus for a Washington home at 35 Shepherd st., Hyattsville, Md. Owner.

Sale Lots 69

EAST OF WISCONSIN AVE., on Appleton, near Wilson. Deal and Murch schools; 5 lots, 40x150 feet; $1,500 each; from every standpoint THE IDEAL home site. J FRANK TILLER, Owner. RA. 1953.

$600—Choice lot, a. m. t.; Brentwood, Md., on Dist. line; 2 sq. main h'y. NO. 7500.

$1,400 IMPROVED BUILDING SITE.
Congress Heights, 50x116, one block from Nichols ave., bus line and large Government park. See Mr. Stebbin. Evening phone LIncoln 6804-J.
ADELBERT W. LEE.
1343 H St. NW. DI. 4600.

Sale Suburban 70

NEARBY VA.—Frame bungalow, 5 rooms and bath; newly painted and papered, inclosed rear porch, front porch, h.-w. h., Arcola, garage, paved street, bus; $3,100; small cash payment. $30 month. J. A. Baker & Co., 1112 N. Irving st., Clarendon, Va. WAlnut 7280.

NR. MARLBORO PIKE—2 new bungalows: a. m. t.; big lots; $4,850, $5,950; right terms. Suitland; 4-r. bun.; ½-a.; $3,950; low terms, trade for 2-story built-in garage, Suitbrook. Cost the builder over $16,000.00. Priced at $13,500.00. Call CLev. 8716 Sunday or evening. Louis P. Shoemaker, 1719 K st. nw., NA. 1166.

NEW BRICK HOUSES, $5,700 to $11,000. T. J. Pearson, 3243 N. Washington, Arlington, Va. WA. 7969 or Clar. 1001.

REAL OPPORTUNITY—3-apt. bldg., attractive, 3 stories, most complete; automatic heat, elec. refrig.; 2-car brick garage; 1st commercial zone. Capital Hill N. E. May trade for small, clear property. ADams 4786.

ROLLINGWOOD—New American Homes.
WAVERLY TAYLOR, INC.
1522 K St. N.W. National 1040.

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L. T. GRAVATTE,
729 15th St. Realtor. NAt. 0753.

Sale—Farms, Land 73

DAIRY. Stock, Tobacco farms; country homes; old Colonials; waterfront. R. D. LILLIE CO., Takoma, D. C. GE. 3301.

48 ACRES, one hour of Washington on pike; 10 acres timber, balance improved land; well fenced; orchard in bearing; good 6-room house; shade; dairy barn and necessary outbuildings in good shape. 19 cows, mules, hogs, all farm implements included with farm at $7,500; $2,500 cash, balance easy. Shown by appointment. Buell Farm Agency, Herndon, Fairfax Co., Va.

$450—WOODED tract, rough land, spring; on good gravel road; 12½ miles D. C. Suitable for summer home. NAt. 3753. AT. 5205-J.

52-ACRE farm in Gloucester County with old colonial-type 6-room house, located on York River; approximately 1,000 feet of water frontage; ideal location for a home; good bathing beach, fishing and boating.
B. & B. REALTY CO.
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Sale—Out-of-Town 74

ADIRONDACKS—80 acres, 5 rms.; stream; lake; $800. Woodward, Luzerne, N. Y.

Sale—Shore, Waterfront 75

POTOMAC RIVER waterfront, 1 acre up; fertile land, excellent home sites. One hour from D. C. on macadam road. Call Mr. Griffith, NAtional 4200, or write THE MARYLAND REALTY, 1511 Guilford ave., Baltimore, Md.

THREE-ROOM bungalow on salt water, 27 miles from Washington; bathing, boating, fishing, clubhouse, stores, house deliveries of groceries and ice; free school bus. Total price of bungalow, including two lots, $299. Easy terms. Box 91, Washington Post.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Sale—Shore, Waterfront 75

SUMMER HOME arranged for occupancy for two families; first floor, living room with open fireplace, two bedrooms, toilet and shower; second floor identical with first floor; running water and metered electric lights; large lot, commanding site. This property, in fine residential community, must be sold to close estate. Price for immediate sale, $4,250; terms to reliable purchaser.
LINKINS CO.
1733 DE SALES ST. NW.

Real Estate Wanted 76

IMMEDIATE CASH, brick, row houses, white; priced reasonable. E. W. Bailey, ADams 4786. Mail, 1435 Meridian nw.

NEED two small homes in Arlington County at once; will pay cash. Phone WAlnut 7164.

LIST YOUR PROPERTIES WITH
A. M. COOPER.
1008 Eye St. N.W. NA. 1332.

OWNERS—WE WANT LISTINGS.
NATIONAL CITY REALTY CO.,
Tower Bldg. NAtl. 0158.

We Sell in a Day
FARMS AND SUBDIVISIONS
That is takes a year in any other way.
N. C. HINES & SONS, Auctioneers.
1511 K St. NW., Washington, D.C. DI. 7740.

Dogs, Cats, Pets 79

CHIHUAHUA PUPPIES—Pedigreed and registered. Call NO. 4122, Mr. Bauer for information.

CHOW PUPS—Pedigreed stock; house broken; good disposition. SH. 1447-J.

THOROUGHBRED Springer spaniel puppies, 2 exceptionally fine males, 9 weeks old, raised in private home. Real pets. Sat. afternoon and Sunday. 102 Quincy, Chevy Chase, Md. Wisconsin 3548-R.

ENGLISH SETTERS.
Registered prize winners and puppies for sale. Huntstone-Llewellyn strain. WA. 8955.

Horses—Livestock 81

3 MARES, 6 large young work horses, 1 low-priced horse. 110 M st. se.

Sale Miscellaneous 83

DEALERS' ADS under this heading contain a firm name or a business address or state the word "Dealer". Other ads are presumed to be from private individuals. Readers who find dealers masquerading in this column as private individuals are urged to report the matter to The Washington Post.

ACCORDIONS—Before purchasing a piano accordion it's to your advantage to see Droop's first. 1300 G st. nw.

ANTIQUES—Grandfather's clock by Isaac Hewlett, made about 1780; also fine old mahogany table and sideboard. Call Alex 942.

ANTIQUES—3-piece Sheffield plated hot-water kettle, tea and coffee pot; 3-piece Victorian plated coffee urn, sugar and creamer; sterling and coin silver at summer sale prices. Murray Galleries, 1724 20th st. nw. NO. 4008.

ANTIQUES—Largest collection in city China, glass, silver, furn., mirrors, prints, frames. Box 188, Wash. Post.

AS LOW AS $2 week will buy the newest most attractive type of console piano. F. A. NORTH CO., 1231 G st. nw.

BEDROOM group, 7-piece French provincial, consisting of bed, dresser, chest, vanity, bench, chair and night table; $169. Horace Dulin, Inc., 1307 G st. nw.

BED, COMPLETE; living-room suite, Cogswell, occasional and easy chairs, cedar box couch, rugs, lamps, ice refrigerator. No dealers. AD. 5171.

BED-DAVENPORT, folding beds, ice boxes, etc.; excellent condition. LI. 6922-W.

CAMERA LENSES, photographic equipment, binoculars, projectors bought, sold. Capital Camera Exchange, 1003 Penna. Ave. N.W.

CONTENTS of 10-room house, suitable furnished-room house or home; sell as whole; no dealers. EM. 4204.

DESKS, chairs, tables, files and other used office furniture. H. Baum & Sons, 616 E st. nw.

DIAMOND BARGAINS—A very fine complete selection of unredeemed diamonds, watches and jewelry for sale at prices much below their regular values. Save 25 to 40 per cent. All merchandise GUARANTEED as to weight, color and perfection. Buses leaving 11th and Pa. ave. stop at our door. HORMING LOAN OFFICE, south end Highway Bridge, opposite Washington Airport.

FLOOR AND DECK PAINT—ALL COLORS. $1.75 PER GALLON. FREE DELIVERY.
NATIONAL 8901.

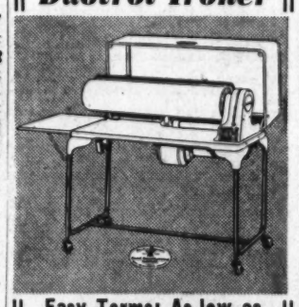
FLOOR COVERING—49c sq. yd., installed free. Armstrong Agency, Pennsylvania Linoleum Co., 734 9th st. nw. DL. 5674-5.

FRIGIDAIRE—7 cubic feet; all porcelain de luxe; guaranteed 1 year; $119.50, easy terms. F. S. Harris Co., 2900 14th st. nw.

FURNITURE—Like new, used 3 months; 2 solid maple chairs, adjustable back, inner-spring cushions, $15 ea.; matching ottoman, $3; mahogany drop-leaf table, $14; 4 enameled dining chairs, $2; 9x12 all-season rug, $8. 5400 New Hampshire ave. nw., Apt. 3. RA. 1895.

GASOLINE PUMPS, air compressor, 2 1,000-gal. tanks and other gas equipment. Apply Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 329 H St. N.E.

OPEN EVENINGS
until 9 P. M.—for your convenience.
Free Transportation
to and from store. No obligation. Phone NAtional 7260—and our car will call for you.
NORGE
Duotrol Ironer



Easy Terms: As low as $1.00 Per Week
Liberal Allowance for Your Old Trade-In
Cameo Furniture Co.
Vose washer, wringer type, 17 gallon, all porcelain tub with pump. Perfect condition, guaranteed $29.95 ABC 1937 model washer, wringer type, 16½ gallon tub with pump. Only slightly used. Reconditioned and guaranteed $49.50
Apex Spinner. Was originally $129.50, now $29.50
FREE DEMONSTRATION IN YOUR OWN HOME. EASY TERMS
Cameo Furniture Co.
600 4th St. S.W.
Open Evenings NA. 7260

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Sale Miscellaneous 83

GARDEN HOSE—50 ft. new 1-inch red-rubber, one-half price. EM. 9193. 3919 Livingston st. nw.

MANICURING TABLE AND CHAIR, small cash register, one hair dryer, electric eyebrow archer. Apply 201 Tennessee ave. ne.

PIANOS FOR RENT—$3 monthly and up. New and used pianos. Rent paid applies on purchase price if you decide to buy later. NAt. 4730. Kitt's, 1330 G street.

PIANOS—We've reduced a few floor sample console and spinet type pianos for quick clearence; $275 colonial midget console, $195; $275 colonial semi-vertical, $225; $325 Sheraton lowboy, $285; $395 Louis XV console, $315. Easy terms, your piano in trade. NAt. 3223. Arthur Jordan Piano Co., 1239 G st., corner of 13th.

PIANO—Latest model Sheraton console spinet used for only three months and in perfect condition; special only $235. Just repossessed, you can buy it by merely continuing the small monthly payments. NAt. 4730. Kitt's, 1330 G st.

PIANO—Latest model, full keyboard apartment upright, special only $160. Used less than four months. Pay $1.50 weekly. NAt. 3223. Arthur Jordan Piano Co., 1239 G st., corner of 13th.

RADIO—Atwater Kent, 7 tube; beautiful cabinet; guaranteed; $9.95, easy terms. F. S. Harris Co., 2900 14th st. nw.

TYPEWRITERS—New portable, $1 week; used machines low as $14.50; rentals, $3 mo. delivered; repairs. Central Typewriter Co., 923 G st. nw. NA. 8129.

VOSS washer, wringer type, 17-gallon porcelain tub with pump, $29.95; terms. Free transportation to Cameo Furniture Co., 600 4th st. sw. NAt'l 7260.

RADIO—1936 Emerson, a. c.-d. c., all wave; excellent condition. Call after 7 p. m. DE. 2932-W.

RADIO, Earle, 7-tube cabinet (D. C.); excellent condition. Reasonable. 518 6th st. nw., Apt. 1.

SEWING MACHINES—Rebuilt Singers, $10 up; year guar.; renting, repairing. Sew'g Machine Exch., 2412 18th nw. CO. 3245.

SUMMER is coming! Coolers, refrigerators, etc. Call Washington Cooler & Refrigerator Co., 90 L st. ne. NAtional 6729.

TYPEWRITERS—Closing out a large number; real bargains; renting and repairing, all makes; also adding machines. Open eve. 1431 E. Capitol st. LI. 0082.

TYPEWRITERS, ad

ROW POWERS, EAGLE SCOUT — A Perilous Descent! — By Paul Powell

BAD CRACK UP, ALL RIGHT - CAN HARDLY TELL IT'S A PLANE!
DO YOU SEE THE FLYERS!
NOT SURE, BUT I THINK I SAW SMOKE - LET'S GET GOING. WE'LL MAKE A QUICK CIRCUIT TO THE OTHER SIDE OF THE GORGE - AND THEN ——
THERE THEY ARE! LOOK, ROY, THEY'RE ALIVE - THEY SEE US - BUT HOW'LL WE EVER REACH THEM? WE CAN'T CLIMB DOWN AN' THEY CAN'T CLIMB UP!
I'LL TIE THIS ROPE AROUND ME WITH A BOWLINE KNOT THAT WON'T SLIP YOU FELLOWS FASTEN THE OTHER END TO A TREE. - FIRST AID KIT? - YES, I'VE GOT EVERYTHING. READY - O.K.!
ROY, IT'S TOO RISKY!
B·S·A PATROL FLAGS
RAM
EAGLE
HORSE
© Ledger Syndicate

DON WINSLOW OF THE NAVY — Rebellion. — By Frank V. Martinek

Lieut. Comdr., U. S. N. R.

OVERCOME BY HIS TORTURES, WINSLOW LIES INSENSIBLE BUT HE HAS TOLD NO SECRETS··
LIE THERE, STUBBORN FOOL·· BUT IN THE MORNING WE'LL BEGIN AGAIN WITH YOU!
I PUT THE PRISONER IN YOUR CHARGE, SONYA·· I GAVE TASMIA HER CHANCE··· SHE FAILED!
TASMIA HAS GROWN TOO OLD FOR THIS WORK, MADAME!
SELLING ME OUT, ARE THEY? I COULD KILL THEM BOTH!
SA-AY··· LET ME THINK·· WHY CAN'T I—??
TASMIA SUDDENLY SEES A WAY TO GET EVEN ··MADAME MASK, SONYA, WINSLOW - SHE'LL HAVE REVENGE ON THEM ALL!!
(Copyright, 1937, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.) Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

NED BRANT—A Story of College Athletics — By Bob Zuppke

Famous Football Coach.

NOW, IF ANY OF YOU DON'T CARE TO FACE THE TROUBLE WE MIGHT FIND, YOU CAN DO COUNSEL DUTY AT MY BOYS CAMP—
LET BLUDGEON AND THE OTHERS RUN THE CAMP, COACH - WE WANT ADVENTURE!
ONCE I BEAT A WOLF TO DEATH WITH A BEDROOM SLIPPER!
"SWAYING SARAH"
THEN WE LEAVE DAY AFTER COMMENCEMENT FOR THE GOLD MINE MR. SHEKELS THINKS IS BEING WORKED BY TRESPASSERS - HOW DO YOU LIKE OUR SUMMER HOME?

What Is Your Problem?

WRITE

MARY HAWORTH

(Post's Personal Problem Expert)

FOR ADVICE

THE WOMAN'S PAGE OF

THE WASHINGTON POST

JANE ARDEN — The Duke Demands His Throne. — By Monte Barrett and Russell Ross

WITH THE PRINCESS AND JANE BOTH MISSING, THE GRAND DUKE CALLS A MEETING OF THE CROWN COUNCIL -
BY WHAT RIGHT HAS THIS COUNCIL MET? THE PRINCESS DID NOT SUMMON YOU -
NO - BECAUSE THE PRINCESS HAS VANISHED - YOU CAN KEEP THIS SECRET NO LONGER, MORITZ -
ANDERIA HAS BEEN WITHOUT A RULER FOR MONTHS - BUT YOU HAVE KEPT SILENT SO THAT YOU MIGHT CONTINUE TO RULE AS PREMIER -
GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL, AS GRAND DUKE AND HEIR TO THE THRONE, I DEMAND THAT STEPS BE TAKEN TO SAFE-GUARD OUR COUNTRY!
THE PRINCESS GONE?
WHERE IS THE PRINCESS?
GENTLEMEN, I DO NOT KNOW WHERE HER HIGHNESS IS, BUT SHE MUST BE FOUND!
A LIKELY STORY - MORITZ SEEKS TO BECOME DICTATOR - IF THE PRINCESS IS NO MORE THEN I AM KING!

BIG CHIEF WAHOO — By Saunders and Woggon

IF CHIEF WAHOO HAS BEEN WONDERING WHY THE RITZY MRS. UPSNOOT IS ENTERTAINING HIM AT HER HUGE MANSION, HE GETS A BROAD HINT TODAY.
OH! COUNTING YOUR MONEY, CHIEF? HMMM - THAT REMINDS ME OF A MATTER I WANTED TO SPEAK TO YOU ABOUT!
ELEVENTY SIX BAR...
THE DREAM OF MY LIFE IS TO ESTABLISH A HOME FOR BROKEN DOWN BRIDGE PLAYERS. THE BUILDING I'VE PLANNED WOULD COST ONLY $400,000!
PLANS
I'M WILLING TO GIVE A QUARTER OF THE AMOUNT, AND I THOUGHT YOU MIGHT HELP, TOO!
SURE!
YOU GIVE UM QUARTER - WAHOO GIVE UM 'NOTHER TWO BITS!
SLANGO
SNOW
"POPPED-RAIN" BETTY DAVIDSON
APARTMENT HOUSE
"TRIBE-LIVE-IN ONE-TEEPEE" MARSHALL BYRD

LALA PALOOZA — A Good Listener. — By Rube Goldberg

EVERYBODY'S RUSHIN' SOMEWHERE AN' I BET WHEN THEY GET THERE, THEY WON'T KNOW WHAT THEY WANT
AH, A GENTLEMAN OF LEISURE AFTER MY OWN HEART - THERE ARE VERY FEW OF US LEFT WHO KNOW HOW TO RELAX
WHAT DO YOU THINK OF EUROPE? WHAT DO YOU THINK OF AMERICA? WHAT DO YOU THINK OF EVERYTHING? - DON'T ANSWER - I KNOW WE AGREE, MY FRIEND
EDEN MUSEE
HO HUM! CLOSING TIME AGAIN
THE WORLD IN WAX

MICKEY FFINN — By Lank Leonard

DIXIE DUGAN — Lazy Bones — By J. P. McEvoy and H. J. Striebel

GABBY SHORE IS SORE 'CAUSE YO'RE UNCLE HIRED THAT SHOE-SHINE BOY TO RIDE 'BRAINSTORM'!
WELL, UNCLE PHIL SAID HE HIRED HIM 'CAUSE HE FIGURED HE'D BRING HIM LUCK!
I'M GLAD YOU THOUGHT OF THIS, 'LUCKY'!
WHAM!
CRACK!
CLANK!

JOE PALOOKA — In the Dog-House. — By Ham Fisher

JES THOUGHT YOU'D LIKE T'KNOW, MRS. HACKET - YER SON LEAVES LIT. CIGARETTES LAYIN' AROUND TH' HOUSE LIKE THIS ALL TH' TIME - IT'S LIABLE T'KETCH TH' HOUSE ON FIRE SOMETIME.
GLAD YOU TOLD ME, BERTHA
HMPH! HE COULD AT LEAST PICK UP HIS THINGS —
(SIGH) WHAT GOOD HAS ALL HIS MONEY AND EDUCATION DONE HIM — LOOK AT HIM — MY SON —
OH, MISS DUGAN — YOU WERE SO QUIET I DIDN'T KNOW YOU WERE HERE — LISTEN — I'VE GOT SOMETHING IMPORTANT TO TELL YOU —

Appe Mary — By Martha Orr

SOMETHING'S TERRIBLY WRONG.
I'LL SAY!
?
KNOBBY!
THEY WOULDN'T WAIT--- AN'--AN' I COULDN'T RAISE A DIME--AN' THEY CALLED IT OFF.
OH POOR DARLING.
DON'T YOUSE CARE KNOBBY OLE FELLER.
BY JOVE! IT'S A BEASTLY SHAME.
WHY I'D HAVE GLADLY PAID THEM.
OH, AM I IN THE DOG-HOUSE!
I WISH WE HAD KNOWN.

BENNY — He Doesn't Understand Slang. — By J. Carver Pusey

MY KNUCKLES ARE RAW FROM KNOCKING ON THIS DOOR, AND STILL NOBODY ANSWERS. ARE YOU SURE YOU SAW THE BLONDE GIRL STANDING AT THE WINDOW, DENNIE?
YEP, SHE WAS WATCHING US. AND REMEMBER, SUNNY SAW HER, TOO, AND STARTED YELLIN' "MAMA".
THAT'S AN IMPORTANT CLUE..
WELL, EVIDENTLY SHE DOESN'T WANT TO SEE US.
I THINK SHE DOESN'T WANT YOU TO SEE HER GRAN'MA.
LET'S GO HOME BEFORE I KICK DOWN THE DOOR.
GOOD NIGHT, NOW SHE'S CALLING YOU "MAMA". SAY, MAKE UP YOUR MIND, DOPEY.
MAMA-MAMA

Admiral Chase, Ex-Commander Of Fleet, Dies

Retired in 1933 After 47 Years; Held Navy's Highest Post.

Admiral Jehu Valentine Chase, 68, United States Navy, retired, former commander in chief of the United States Fleet and one-time chairman of the Navy General Board, died Sunday at Coronado, near San Diego, Calif., the Navy Department announced last night.

From 1930 to 1931 he was commander in chief, the Navy's highest position afloat, returning to Washington in 1931 to serve on the Navy's General Board. After 47 years he retired from active duty in 1933.

Admiral Chase entered the Naval Academy in 1886. During his career he witnessed the change from antiquated ships to the battleships of today. During the World War he commanded the battleship U. S. S. Minnesota, and was in charge of the ship when it hit a German mine off Delaware, September, 1918, while the ship was going from Hampton Roads to Philadelphia. With a 30-foot hole in the ship's hull, he brought it safely into port. For this service he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Assigned to Kearsage.

A native of Pattersonville, La., he was attached to the Kearsage after graduation. Later he was ordered to the San Francisco, one of three Navy ships which circled South America in the 1890's. During the Spanish-American War he served on the Newport on blockade duty off the northern coast of Cuba. He later served on the Mayflower, then the yacht of the Governor of Puerto Rico.

In October, 1907, he was navigator of the battleship Kearsage on the cruise around the world. Later he was ordered to duty as flag secretary of the commander, Third Squadron, Pacific Fleet. Afterward he served in the came position with the commander in chief, Pacific Fleet.

In 1910 he commanded the monitor Tallahassee while based here as an experimental ordnance ship. Later he was inspector of ordnance at the Whitehead Torpedo Works, Weymouth, England, which had a contract for torpedoes for the American Navy. In 1914, he reported for duty with a special board on naval ordnance.

Commanded Arizona.

Following the World War, he commanded the Arizona, and later commanded the base force, Pacific Fleet. In 1924 he became a member of the Navy's general board. The same year he was appointed commandant of the Puget Sound Navy Yard and the Thirteenth Naval District. After commanding Battleshhip Division 4, Battle Fleet, he returned to Washinngton for two years with the general board, returning to sea in 1930 as commander in chief.

Admiral Chase is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Taylor Chase, of Coronado; two sons, Lieut. Harry Chase and Ensign Jay Chase, both naval officers stationed with the fleet, and two daughters, Mrs. James Roberts and Mrs. Rex Caldwell, both of California. Funeral arrangements are not yet complete.

Sea Veteran Dies

Associated Press Photo.
ADMIRAL JEHU V. CHASE.

Postlude

By Ray C. B. Brown.

John H. Marville directs the Hamline Choir in Parker's "Hora Novissima" in Hamline M. E. Church; soloists, Ethel Stickles, Mabel Flehr, John Murphy, James Magill and John Marville; organist, Edith B. Athey.

Opportunities to hear one of Horatio William Parker's finest works, "Hora Novissima," come rarely, and for that reason one was gratified to observe that the presentation of the oratorio by John H. Marville was appreciated by a large and intent audience. Honored abroad as long ago as 1899 by selection as the first American oratorio to be performed at the Three Choirs Festival in England, the work has not been heard in its native land as frequently as it deserves.

Temperamentally inclined toward devotional music, Parker may be considered in certain aspects the American counterpart of Cesar Franck, although not as great in creative ability. His setting of the exalted "Rhythm on the Celestial Country," by the French monk, Bernard de Morlaix, is uneven in texture and unequal in merit, the mediocre sometimes adjoining the excellent. But there is no doubting about the lofty mood of the oratorio or the sincere character of its inspiration.

It is in the solo numbers, such as the tenor aria, "Urbs Sion Aurea," and the aria for basso, "Spe Modo Vivitur," that one feels the approach toward conventional church music. The melodic lines tend to have a rhetoric floridity. But the choral passages, vigorous and majestic, move with impressive security. The quartet, the chorus a capella, and the accompanied choruses embody a positive faith and a persuasive eloquence.

Mr. Marville's carefully trained singers gave the oratorio a very commendable performance. Particularly effective were the second chorus, "Most Mighty, Most Holy;" the double chorus, "There Stand Those Halls on High;" and the concluding quartet and chorus, "Thou City Great and High." The dignity of the reading was such that one left the church enriched by an experience of lyrical sublimation.

The Weather

Today's Sun and Tide Table

(Furnished by United States Department of Commerce, Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

	A.M.	P.M.
Sun rises..	4:48	7:41
Sun sets...	7:21	2:33
High tide..	7:19	
Low tide...	1:45	

Weather Conditions.

U. S. Dept. of Agri., Weather Bureau.

Washington, Monday, May 24, 7:30 p. m.

Forecast for Maryland and Virginia—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; little change in temperature.

For the District of Columbia—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; little change in temperature; gentle variable winds, becoming moderate southerly Wednesday.

Local Weather Report.

Temperature—Midnight, 66; 2 a. m., 65; 4 a. m., 63; 6 a. m., 62; 8 a. m., 67; 10 a. m., 73; 12 noon, 75; 2 p. m., 76; 4 p. m., 79; 6 p. m., 78; 8 p. m., 73; 10 p. m., 68. Highest, 79; lowest, 61.

Relative humidity—7:30 a. m., 69; 1:30 p. m., 30; 7:30 p. m., 50. Rainfall (7:30 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.) none. Hours of sunshine, 14.6. Per cent of possible sunshine, 100.

Departures From Normal.

Accumulated excess of temperature since January 1, 1937, 268 degrees.

Excess of temperature since May 1, 1937, 25 degrees.

Accumulated excess of precipitation since January 1, 1937, 5.66 inches.

Deficiency of precipitation since May 1, 1937, 0.01 inch.

Temperatures and Precipitation.

Temperatures and precipitation during 24 hours ended 7:30 p. m. Monday.:

	Highest Mon.	Lowest night.	Sun. 7:30 p.m.	Rain-fall.
Washington, D. C.	79	61	76	....
Asheville, N. C.	82	54	72	....
Atlanta, Ga.	84	62	82	....
Atlantic City, N. J.	72	62	50	0.30
Baltimore, Md.	82	60	76	....
Birmingham, Ala.	84	64	80	....
Boston, Mass.	74	54	62	0.06
Buffalo, N. Y.	56	50	54	....
Chicago, Ill.	60	50	54	....
Cincinnati, Ohio	82	56	74	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	72	50	62	....
Cleveland, Ohio	60	52	58	....
Dallas, Tex.	90	70	88	....
Davenport, Iowa	78	52	76	....
Denver, Colo.	74	54	62	0.24
Des Moines, Iowa	78	56	76	....
Detroit, Mich.	54	46	60	....
El Paso, Tex.	90	66	84	....
Galveston, Tex.	82	76	78	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	76	54	76	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	88	70	76	....
Kansas City, Mo.	80	62	78	....
Little Rock, Ark.	84	64	82	....
Los Angeles, Calif.	64	58	62	....
Louisville, Ky.	78	56	76	....
Marquette, Mich.	62	38	58	....
Memphis, Tenn.	84	64	82	....
Miami, Fla.	84	76	78	....
Minneapolis, Minn.	74	58	68	0.08
Mobile, Ala.	86	74	82	0.02
New York, N. Y.	74	60	68	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	76	60	74	....
Phoenix, Ariz.	90	62	86	....
Pittsburgh, Pa.	74	54	68	....
Portland, Me.	72	50	62	0.01
Portland, Oreg.	66	50	62	....
St. Louis, Mo.	78	62	76	....
San Antonio, Tex.	90	72	88	....
San Diego, Calif.	66	58	62	....
San Francisco, Calif.	56	52	54	....

John McMahon, D. C. Attorney, Dies of Stroke

Funeral Is Set Tomorrow; Burial Will Be in Mount Carmel.

John J. McMahon, 64, an attorney in the Internal Revenue Department and grandson of Maj. Edward McMahon, quartermaster general of the Confederate armies during the War Between the States, died of a stroke yesterday at his residence, 3920 Military road northwest.

A native of Staunton, Va., where he was a member of one of the city's old families, McMahon first came to Washington as secretary of the late Senator John Daniel, of Virginia.

Following his graduation from Georgetown University Law School he practiced here until the World War, when he served a short time in the Ordinance Department, then joined the legal staff of the Internal Revenue Department.

Surviving McMahon are his widow, Mrs. Ida Bowie McMahon and a brother, Richard McMahon.

Funeral services will be held at his home tomorrow morning at 8:30 o'clock. The body then will be taken to St. Mary's Church, in Upper Marlboro, where mass will be said. Burial in Mount Carmel Cemetery will follow.

W. S. Kimball Rites At 1 o'Clock Today

Funeral services for Winfield Scott Kimball, sr., assistant engineer at the District Jail and a veteran of engineering projects carried on in South and Central America, will be held at 1 p. m. today in Chambers' undertaking establishment, 517 Eleventh street southeast. Burial will be in eBthel Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.

Mr. Kimball, who lived at 61 Rhode Island avenue northeast, died Sunday in a local hospital. He was 56 years old.

John Thole Rites Set for Thursday

Funeral services for John Thole, for many years a grocer in Southeast Washington, will be held at the Catholic Church of St. Thomas the Apostle at 9 a. m. Thursday. Burial will be in St. Mary's Cemetery.

Mr. Thole, who was 63 years old, died Sunday in Providence oHspital. A native of Germany, he came here in 1890.

Dr. Townsend Fears Dole.

Lincoln, Nebr., May 24 (AP).—Dr. Francis E. Townsend, who founded the $200 a month old-age pension movement, predicted today the Supreme Court ruling upholding the social security act would result in a "permanent dole."

Bankhead Defends Laws of New Deal

Tuscaloosa, Ala., May 24 (AP).—The Roosevelt Administration has sought to follow "the real spirit of our Constitution," William B. Bankhead (Democrat), Alabama, Speaker of the House of Representatives, said at the senior-alumni banquet of the University of Alabama tonight:

"Those of us in Washington under the present Administration who have been largely responsible for Federal laws and policies have undertaken in a broad way to carry out and to carry forward the essence and sacrement of the real spirit of our Constitution," he said.

Rev. Robert W. Wood Dies in Tuxedo Park

The Rev. Robert S. W. Wood, at one time assistant at St. John's Episcopal Church here, died Saturday at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., where he was rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, it was learned yesterday.

Mr. Wood, who was 68 years old, was a brother of Mrs. Malcolm A. Holliday, of 2138 California street northwest. He was a native of Ottawa, Canada, and a graduate of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y. He had been in Tuxedo Park since 1912.

Milk Market Measure Sent to White House

By the Associated Press.

The Senate passed and sent to the White House yesterday a bill to reenact the milk marketing agreement provisions of the invalidated AAA act.

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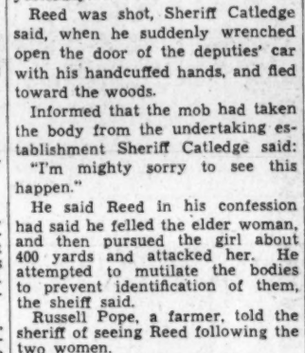
FUNNY SIGNS by RAY BARNES



Watch out for funny signs, send them to Ray Barnes, in care of this newspaper, and share your laughs.

Georgia Mob CrematesKiller Of Two Women

Continued from Page 1.

was found Sunday by farmers searching for lost cattle, the other yesterday.

Reed was shot, Sheriff Catledge said, when he suddenly wrenched open the door of the deputies' car with his handcuffed hands, and fled toward the woods.

Informed that the mob had taken the body from the undertaking establishment Sheriff Catledge said: "I'm mighty sorry to see this happen."

He said Reed in his confession had said he felled the elder woman, and then pursued the girl about 400 yards and attacked her. He attempted to mutilate the bodies to prevent identification of them, the sheiff said.

Russell Pope, a farmer, told the sheriff of seeing Reed following the two women.

Reed was captured without a battle.

The sheriff said his deputies were circling on a by-road to reach Albany when Reed made his attempt to escape.

Mrs. Hurst was a farm worker living near Colquitt, several miles north of here. The father of the Richards girl was employed on the same farm as Mrs. Hurst.

Mother, 44, Is Found Guilty of Manslaughter In Fire Death of 20-Year-Old Daughter Here

A middle-aged, twice-married matron was convicted of slaying her daughter yesterday in District Court when a jury, deliberating half an hour, held that Mrs. Mattie C. Bray, 44 years old, was guilty of manslaughter in connection with the death of Miss Dorothy Fenwick, a 20-year-old daughter by a former marriage.

The mother was immediately committed to the District Jail by Justice Jesse C. Adkins. She is not eligible to probation under District laws, but her case was referred to the probation officer to ascertain her past behavior.

Miss Fenwick died after she had lain in Gallinger Hospital for more than three months in a valiant attempt to recover from third-degree burns. It was shown that her mother, who according to testimony, had been drinking, had thrown a jar of gasoline as an aftermath of a dispute with her husband, Samuel Bray.

The jar struck the wall of the kitchen, burst, and gasoline was splattered over a stove where Miss Fenwick was cooking. She was engulfed in flames and was only saved from immediate death when a neighbor doused her with a pail of water.

The incident occurred in the small home of the Brays at 439 K street northwest, October 18, 1936, and the daughter was pronounced dead January 29, 1937, in Gallinger Hospital.

Mrs. Bray sobbed convulsively when a jury, deliberating half an hour, held that Mrs. Mattie C. Bray, 44 years old, was guilty of manslaughter in connection with the death of Miss Dorothy Fenwick, a 20-year-old daughter by a former marriage.

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